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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment during May. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 15·3 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 14·6 at 28th April, and 9·7 at 27th May, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 26th May was 15·5, and for females 15·0. At 28th April, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 14·9 and 13·8.

Insured persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 26th May, 1930, there were approximately 9,724,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 75,000 less than a month before, and 536,000 less than a year before.

Numbers unemployed (excluding persons normally in casual employment).—At 26th May, 1930, there were 1,164,468 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 6,359 more than a month before and 384,783 more than a year before. The total on 26th May, 1930, included 847,097 men, 34,016 boys, 250,018 women, and 33,337 girls. It was made up approximately of 772,000 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contribution condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 320,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 72,350 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,053,016, included 190,178 men, 4,400 boys, 42,982 women, and 2,250 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

Numbers temporarily stopped.—At 26th May, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 321,129 men, 10,647 boys, 167,351 women, and 10,494 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 509,621 was 62,377 more than a month before, and 236,152 more than a year before.

Numbers unemployed normally in casual employment.—At 26th May, 1930, there were on the register in Great Britain 93,414 men, 179 boys, 2,340 women, and 29 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 95,962 was 2,929 more than a month before, and 16,835 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 mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, motor vehicle manufacture, the cotton, linen, and lace industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, slate quarrying, and

dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was improvement in the building, public works contracting, general ironfounding, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, and clothing industries.

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 May resulted in an increase of about £43,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 550,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £13,600 in those of 150,000 workpeople

The most important change in wages during the month applied to railway employees, including those employed in railway engineering shops, whose earnings ceased to be subject to the deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which had been in operation since 1928. Other workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and Scotland, and workpeople employed in the tinplate industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The workpeople whose wages were reduced included coal miners in Northumberland and Warwickshire, electrical cable makers, and a considerable number of workpeople, in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, who returned to work during May after having stopped work in April in consequence of the dispute.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st May 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 54 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. a month ago and 60 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 38, 40 and 47.

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, no allowance being 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 May was 35. In addition, 20 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 87,600, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during May was about 1,600,000 working days. The principal dispute in progress was that in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire, which began in April.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1929.

The sixth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour, dealing with the work of the Ministry during the year 1929, has recently been issued.* A summary of some of the more important matters referred to in the Report is given below.

EMPLOYMENT.

The average percentage of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain in 1929 was 10·4, as compared with 10·7 in 1928.

The outstanding feature during 1929 was the decided improvement in the coal mining industry, though unemployment was still high. The average number of unemployed insured persons in this industry was 177,248 in 1929, compared with 252,364 in 1928.

The most unsatisfactory feature was the increased slackness in the textile industries. Cotton exports showed a marked decrease as compared with 1928, and there was a considerable falling off in employment in the woollen and worsted trade. The figures for the textile trades as a whole showed that the number of workers unemployed during 1929 averaged 154,175, as compared with 133,427 in 1928.

133,427 in 1928.

If industry is surveyed as a whole, however, a general increase in employment is shown over the year; this appears not only from the unemployment percentages, but also from the continuous growth in the working population of the country.

An analysis by districts of the unemployment figures affords further evidence of the more active employment market in the south of England referred to in last year's Report.

The number of vacancies filled by the employment exchanges, viz., 1,554,433, was the highest figure yet reached. The trade groups in which the largest number of vacancies for men were filled by employment exchanges were: building; general labourers; public works contracting; transport trades; and engineering, public works contracting; transport trades; and engineering, in the order named. These five groups accounted for about 60 per cent. of the total number of men's vacancies filled. Other trade groups with more than 20,000 men's vacancies filled were commercial occupations; shipbuilding; mining and quarrying agriculture; domestic service; gas, water, etc., in the order named The trade groups in which the largest number of women's vacancies

were filled were: domestic service; cotton; dress; commercial occupations; and miscellaneous textiles, in the order named. Domestic ervice alone accounted for over 40 per cent. of the women's vacancies

The special arrangements made each year for dealing with the seasonal demand arising during the summer months for domestic servants and other workers at holiday resorts were continued and extended during 1929. In all, 26,401 vacancies for women workers were filled under these special arrangements, an increase of nearly 2,900 on the previous year's figures. In addition some hundreds of

men and boys were also placed in seasonal domestic work.

The recovery of coal mining and the general effects of the Industrial Transference Scheme are reflected in the reduced unemployment figures in the North-Eastern area and in Wales. During 1929 some 32,000 persons were transferred from the districts scheduled as depressed mining areas. The great majority of transfers (apart from the transfer of juveniles) consisted of single men or men without dependants; nevertheless some 2,850 workmen's families were transferred during the year, with assistance under the provisions of the household removal scheme. The extreme difficulty of obtaining housing accommodation for the transfer of workmen with large families to

ing accommodation for the transfer of workmen with large families to districts where industry is expanding, however, has had a restrictive effect on the operation of this part of the scheme.

The number of employers on the King's National Roll at the end of 1929 was about 26,800; they were employing approximately 377,000 disabled ex-service men. The proportion of unemployment among disabled men continues to be considerably lower than among

the general insured population.

The conditions of grants of State assistance made on the recom The conditions of grants of State assistance made on the recommendation of the Unemployment Grants Committee were considerably modified during 1929. The general effect of these modifications was to stimulate Local Authorities to put forward a large number of schemes. On 31st December, 1929, the total value of schemes under consideration by the Committee, in respect of which formal application had been made, was £18,776,000.

Particulars of the schemes approved by the Committee during the

year are given below :-	
Nature of Schemes.	Total estimated
(i) Loan schemes involving employment of transferred labour:	£
(a) Revenue producing	6.609,606
(b) Non-revenue producing	3,803,441
(ii) Loan schemes not involving employment of transferred labour:	
(a) Revenue producing	4,845,423
(b) Non-revenue producing	4,685,997
(iii) Schemes financed otherwise than by loan	340,244
Total	£20,284,711

An alteration in the system under which grants for relief works are administered was introduced during the year by the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, which came into force on 31st August, 1929. Its general effect, so far as the Ministry of Labour was concerned, was to convert the Unemployment Grants Committee from a Committee appointed by the Treasury into a Committee responsible to the Minister of Labour, and the Committee was reappointed by the Minister for the purpose of administering Part II of the Act.

A further Committee, known as the Development (Public Utility) Advisory Committee, was also appointed under the same Act to deal with applications submitted by certain classes of public utility undertakings, trading for profit under statutory powers, for grants of State assistance towards schemes of work calculated to promote employment. Up to the end of the year, the total estimated cost of works approved by this Committee under Part I of the Act was £8,490,738.

TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

For the training of young unemployed men, the Ministry's scheme provides two distinct types of training, one for home employment and the other for employment oversea. The object on the home training side is to provide a course of instruction or training which will enable an unemployed man to obtain and to hold industrial employment; whilst on the oversea side it is designed to provide an elementary knowledge of agricultural work for those who wish to settle in the Dominions and to test their fetness temperamentally to settle in the Dominions, and to test their fitness, temperamentally and physically, for their new work.

The Canadian authorities had intimated that they could provide The Canadian authorities had intimated that they could provide openings during 1929 for 6,000 men, and in order to meet this contingency a further five centres were opened, providing a course of four weeks' duration, at which testing, rather than training, was the chief aim. It became clear, however, as the year advanced, that the figure of 6,000 was likely to be in excess of Canada's requirements; the short courses of training were suspended, and the men in training were transferred to the long courses.

In addition to the 3,428 men who went to Canada in 1929 after a course of training at the Ministry's training centres, 680 men went to Australia after training. During the year 4,456 men completed training in the various oversea training centres, making a total of 7,657 since the opening of the centres.

Training facilities for home employment were considerably ex-Training facilities for home employment were considerably extended during the year 1929. Centres are now established at Birmingham, Wallsend, Dudley, Bristol, Glasgow, Park Royal, Slough, and Watford; and a certain number of men for home employment are also received at the farm training centres at Claydon, Brandon, and Carstairs. The total number admitted to training at all the home training centres from the time of their establishment to the end of 1929 was 16 113 of when 13 429 weard through the centres. 1929 was 16,118, of whom 13,429 passed through the centres. Of these 11,515 completed their training or were placed in employment during the course; and 10,823 men passed into employment.

The Report suggests that the training scheme has demonstrated the possibility of increasing a man's prospects of employment by giving him some technical equipment. But for the existence of the scheme there is no doubt that the majority of the men trained of the scheme there is no doubt that the majority of the men trained had no prospect beyond irregular employment in general labouring, or other unskilled work. The men recruited are, with few exceptions, anxious to learn and, stimulated by the prospect of employment at the end of the course, make the best use of their time at the centres. The possibility of further expansion of the scheme was under consideration at the end of the year. It was intended that some of the existing centres should be enlarged, and that one or more additional centres should be energed. centres should be opened.

Women's Training and Employment.—The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment throughout the year provided home training facilities for unemployed women and girls at 39 centres, the majority of which were situated in depressed areas. In all, 2,770 women and 1,519 girls received training during the year, and the number in training on 28th December was 905. The normal course lasted three months, and covered instruction in cookery, housewifery, laundry and needlework. An innovation during 1929 was the admission of a limited number of girls between 15 and 16 years of age to home training centres under special conditions. of age to home training centres under special conditions

Oversea Training for Women .- At the Market Harborough centre, Coersea Training for Women.—At the Market Harborough centre, training for domestic service in Australia continued successful, and 258 women completed training during the year. The Scottish Committee, on behalf of the Oversea Settlement Department, opened during the year an oversea hostel at Lenzie, near Glasgow. The first trainees were admitted on 15th May, and by the end of the year 97 trainees had left the centre for employment in domestic service oversea: 86 in Canada and 11 in Australia.

JUVENILES.

The gradual reduction, resulting from the falling birth-rate during The gradual reduction, resulting from the falling birth-rate during the war, in the number of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 available for employment continued to make itself felt during the year. The decrease in 1929, however, mainly affected the 14-year age-group; and the number of juveniles of insurable age remained approximately the same as in 1928.

As in the year 1928, the percentage of unemployment amongst insured juveniles was much lower than among adult insured persons (3·3 against 11·0). The distribution of unemployment amongst boys and girls varied widely according to the locality. It continued a serious problem in many of the depressed coalfield areas, and in certain other areas, such as Merseyside, Tyneside, and some of the Lancashire cotton towns; on the other hand, there was a definite shortage of certain types of juvenile labour in other districts, particularly in the centre and south of England. There has long been an unsatisfied demand for girl workers under the age of 16 in the west end of London, especially in the needleworking trades.

The Junior Instruction Centres were conducted on the same lines as in 1928. The athletic side of the activities of the centres has been developed, and one centre ran a successful holiday camp during the summer vacation. A noticeable feature during the year was the increase in the proportion of those who attended the centres voluntarily (i.e., not as a condition for the receipt of unemployment tarily (i.e., not as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit). The proportion so attending, which had already risen from 27 per cent. at the beginning of 1928 to about 43 per cent. at the end, further rose to over 57 per cent. in July, 1929, though it declined gradually to 48 per cent. in December.

June, 1930.

The Report surveys the arrangements existing for giving advice to boys and girls in the choice of employment and for placing them in employment, special attention being paid to the arrangements for public secondary school boys and girls. It also deals with the work of Local Education Authorities in connection with juvenile employment, the transfer of juveniles from depressed mining areas, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

During the year 1929 two Unemployment Insurance Acts were passed: the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Provision Amendment) Act, 1929; and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1929. The former received the Royal Assent on 27th March, and the latter on 26th July, 1929. Summaries of the provisions of these Acts were given in the March and April issues of this GAZETTE (pages 81 and 121) and in the July and Acceptable (1929). 81 and 121), and in the July and August issues (pages 239 and 274)

On 25th July, 1929, a Committee of Inquiry was set up, under the chairmanship of Sir H. Morris, K.C., "to consider and report upon the constitution and procedure of statutory authorities performing the functions of Insurance Officers and Courts of Referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the nature of the evidence to be required as to the fulfilment of the conditions, or the absence of the disqualifications, for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the Acts." A summary of the Report* of the Committee was given in the November, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE (page 398). An Unemployment Insurance Bill embodying the main recommendations of the Committee was introduced into the House of Commons in November

There was no alteration during the year in the rates of contributions payable by employers and insured persons, nor in the method of collecting contributions. The general policy of the Ministry to institute criminal proceedings against employers in cases of wilful evasion or of serious neglect to pay contributions continued during 1929, and 1,009 convictions were obtained for various offences of this nature. Although, during the year, there were 120 successful prosecutions in cases connected with the fraudulent use of stamps, fewer cases of this description came under review, and there is some indication that the action taken by the Department has resulted in a diminution of the improper traffic in stamps.

During 1929 between 17,000 and 18,000 written inquiries we received in the Department in regard to liability to insurance under the Acts, including cases in which a claim to refund was involved. The number of persons engaged in insurable employment who were granted exemption from Unemployment Insurance at 31st December, 1929, was 28,295; while at the same date there were current 2,174 certificates of exception, granted to bodies (mainly Local Authorities) under Part II (d) (as amended) of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

The total amount of benefit paid out during the year was £44,358,935, of which £42,384,939 was paid out direct through the local offices of the Ministry, and £1,973,996 through associations; these sums include dependants' benefit. The average weekly number of persons paid benefit was about 964,000; and the average weekly payment per head 17s. 8d. Owing to the continued high level of unemployment, and the consequent heavy payment of benefit, it was necessary further to exercise the statutory borrowing powers of the Fund to the extent of £6,130,000 (net), making the total outstanding debt of the Fund on 31st December, 1929, £37,850,000.

The remainder of this section of the Report deals with the adminis tration of unemployment insurance under various headings. One of the appendices summarises a number of the more important decisions of the Umpire.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION).

As a result of the discussions that took place during 1928 between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and a representathe General Council of the Trades Union Congress and a representative group of employers, a general committee was set up representing the General Council, the Federation of British Industries, and the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, to consider how far the three bodies might usefully consult together upon matters of common interest to British industry. Proposals to this end were finally agreed upon by the committee, adopted by a full conference, and subsequently approved by the governing body of each of the three organisations.

One new Joint Industrial Council, concerned with the printing ink and roller trades, came into existence during the year. During the International Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition a convention was held by the Printing Industrial Council, at which questions of health and of apprenticeship were discussed. The Report draws attention to the fact that while many Joint Industrial Councils devoted their main attention to questions of wages and conditions

those Councils which have developed their discussions on a wider basis accomplished much valuable work, to the advantage of the industries concerned.

The total figures of disputes for the year showed a considerable advance on those for 1927 and 1928, the total working days lost being largely swollen by the 6½ million days due to the cotton dispute (referred to below) and by the 530,000 working days lost in the shipbuilding industry, due largely to a stoppage of work in the Belfast shipyards. The majority of disputes, however, were in single establishments or in small sections of industries. Generally, the joint machinery established in the various industries continued to be highly effective. to be highly effective.

The dispute of greatest magnitude during the year was that which resulted in a stoppage in the cotton industry. Full particulars of this dispute, and of the award of the Board of Arbitration which was appointed after its termination, were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for August and for September, 1929 (pages 272 and

During the year, 94 cases were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896, and the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, showing a decrease of 9 on the total for 1923.

The Industrial Court issued 39 awards during 1929, making a total of 1,445 awards since the establishment of the Court.

TRADE BOARDS.

There was no change during the year in the list of trades to which the Trade Boards Acts are applied. A new Trade Board was, however, appointed for the keg and drum branch of the hollow-ware making trade.

Representations were made to the Minister that the catering trade should be brought within the scope of the Trade Boards Acts; and inquiries as to wages, etc., were put in hand to ascertain (a) whether conditions in the non-licensed branch of the trade had changed since the previous inquiry of 1926, and (b) what are the conditions as to wages, etc., in the licensed branch.

The total number of meetings of both Boards and Committees during the year was 219, compared with 178 in 1928; 21 Boards did not meet at all. The majority of the meetings of the Boards were chiefly occupied with questions of minimum rates. With the exception of the keg and drum trade (in which trade minimum rates first came into operation during 1929), the minimum rates at 31st December, 1929, in all trades affected were identical with the rates effective at 31st December, 1928.

During 1929 arrears to the amount of £24,859 were paid on behalf of 5,214 workpeople, or approximately 4·3 per cent, of the workpeople whose wages were examined by the Ministry's inspecting staff. The figures for 1928 were £31,063 paid to 5,937 workers, representing approximately 5·9 per cent, of the workpeople inspected.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 30th May to 21st June, 1929, and from 10th to 26th October, 1929, respectively. At the former the following draft conventions and recommendations were adopted by the Conference: (a) Draft convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (b) Draft convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; (c) Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents; (d) Recommendation concerning responsibility industrial accidents; (d) Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery; (e) Recommendation regarding reciprocity as regards the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; (f) Recommendation concerning the consultation of workers' and employers' organisations in the drawing-up of regulations dealing with the safety of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. The Conference also adopted two questionnaires, dealing with (a) forced labour; and (b) hours of work of salaried employees. A number of resolutions were also adopted, one being a comprehensive resolution dealing with the subject of unemployment, which proposed, inter alia, that the International Labour Office should examine, in conjunction with the Economic Section of the League of Nations, the effect of monetary fluctuations on the economic situation of the workers and their standard of living; should study the best means of bringing about the adoption of measures, either national or international, which the adoption of measures, either national or international, which might be thought desirable for the reduction of unemployment among workers in the coal mines, and should pursue various other investi-gations bearing upon the subject.

The thirteenth session dealt solely with maritime questions, the subjects being (i) Regulation of hours of work on board ship; (ii) Protection of seamen in case of sickness and sickness insurance for seamen; (iii) Promotion of seamen's welfare in port; (iv) Establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships. The Conference determined the points to be submitted to the Governments of States-Members in each case, and decided to place each of these questions on the agenda of the next maritime session of the Conference for second discussion. of the Conference for second discussion,

The Report also contains a brief account of the proceedings at the four meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that took place during 1929, and a note on the ratification and acceptance by H.M. Government of conventions and recommendations.

^{*} Cmd. 3579. H. M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.

^{*} Cmd. 3415. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.
† The Bill received the Royal Assent, under the title of the Unemployment
Insurance Act, 1950, on 6th February. A summary of the Act appeared in
the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929, and for
February and March, 1930; see especially page 84 of the March issue.

DISPUTE IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE stoppage of work in the Northern Counties Wool Textile Industry (see May issue of this GAZETTE, page 163), although not complete in all districts, continued during April and May without any contact being established between the organisations on the two

On 16th May the Minister of Labour addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the Employers' and Operatives' sides respectively of the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council:—

"I have been watching with growing anxiety the stoppage of work in the wool textile industry, and I feel that, whatever the loss which has so far been suffered by both sides, the time has come when permanent and irreparable harm to the industry will result from a continuance of the present situation. There is evidence that this feeling is shared by those engaged in the industry, but, in spite of this, no step appears to be contemplated for the purpose of bringing the dispute to a conclusion.

"It is not for me to express any view upon the merits of

plated for the purpose of bringing the dispute to a conclusion.

"It is not for me to express any view upon the merits of the dispute. By using my powers under the Industrial Courts Act to appoint a Court of Inquiry at a stage when it was still possible to avoid a stoppage of work I took the course sanctioned by Parliament to provide those engaged in the industry and the public with a statement of the facts and conclusions upon them. This action was taken upon my own initiative, without seeking the prior agreement of the parties, and in the knowledge that any conclusions would not be binding on either side. I had hoped, however, that the Report would provide a basis upon which the parties would be able to reach agreement and would resume the good relations which had been so long maintained. The assistance given by both sides to the Court encouraged me in the hope that the differences which threatened a stoppage of work would thereby be reconciled by renewed negotiations. work would thereby be reconciled by renewed negotiations. Having regard to the patience with which the parties have been accustomed to deal with their difficulties, it is a matter for surprise and regret that, since the publication of the Report of the Court, practically no discussion has taken place between them. The tenacity with which both sides have maintained their points of view deprits the reconstruction of the reality of the view, despite the consequences, indicates the reality of the differences between them, but I venture to suggest that the difficulty of reconciling those differences may have been magnified by the fact that there has been no contact between them for the

"I feel sure that it is recognised by both sides that nothing but harm can result from this situation and that, whatever may be the apparent immediate gain to either side of this procedure, there can be no real solution of the problems facing the industry until the representatives of both sides end the present deadlock."

The following reply, dated 17th May, was received from the Secretary of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council:—

"DEAR MISS BONDFIELD.

"Your letter has been placed before the Employers' Executive and carefully considered.

"It is hardly necessary to say that the Employers greatly regret that a part of their employees are still not prepared to accept the wages rates which have been reduced in accordance with the report of the Court of Inquiry, although there is ample evidence that a large proportion of them are willing to resume work at these rates but are prevented from doing so by the absence of small sections of workers and by serious intimidation.

"After meet careful consideration the Employers are satisfied."

"After most careful consideration the Employers are satisfied that the holding of a meeting such as you suggest would not be helpful, for it would imply that the Employers are prepared to make some modification of the terms of the notices which have been posted.

"The Employers will not make any change in the terms of those notices for reasons which they believe will be apparent to you but which it may be desirable to state.

"It is unnecessary, because it is well known to you, to again relate the history of the long series of negotiations which have taken place since 1925 as a result of the repeated attempts of the Employers to secure by consent a reduction of wages rates which had proved altogether too high for the Industry to bear.

"The Employers were not prepared to submit the matter to an Arbitration Court, but when the Minister appointed a Court of Inquiry they attended and gave evidence.

"The Court closely investigated all matters bearing on the issue between the parties, and by common consent the Inquiry was conducted with marked ability and strict impartiality.

"The finding of the Court was that a reduction of wages rates was imperative, and the Court stated the reductions which it considered should be made.

considered should be made.

"The Employers, when putting forward their original proposals, which provided that the wages rates for a 48 hours' week should be the same as the pre-war rates for a 55½-hours' week (with considerable additions to the more lowly paid) adjusted to the cost of living of the day, had given most careful consideration to the amount of reduction which the operatives could properly be asked to contribute at that time towards the restoration of the Industry. Therefore, although the Employers felt that the smaller reductions recommended by the Court were not adequate to the needs of the Industry, and indeed in their

opinion were not in consonance with the general conclusions of the Court, they decided that it was expedient that the recommendations should be accepted.

"Immediately following receipt of the Report of the Court of Inquiry a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council was held at which the Employers expressed their willingness to accept the recommendations, but these were definitely rejected by the Operatives' Representatives, and the Employers had no other course but to post the notices of reduction in accordance with the recommendations of the Court.

"Under all the circumstances the Employers cannot alter in any respect the terms of the notices posted. They did not post them without careful consideration nor without full regard to their responsibilities. They posted them in the conviction that by so doing they were acting in the best interests of all concerned, namely, their workpeople, themselves and the country as a whole, and they cannot make any compromise.

"In these circumstances they cannot see that any good purpose can be served by a meeting such as you suggest.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ERNEST J. MARTIN,
Secretary."

The operatives' reply, dated 19th May, was received through the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades, and was as

DEAR MISS BONDFIELD,

"Your letter of May 16th has been submitted to the Augmented Executive Committee of the above Association, and in reply I am instructed to say that they are in entire agreement with your suggestion that incalculable harm to the Industry will result from a continuance of the present dispute.

will result from a continuance of the present dispute.

"They also note that it was your desire that the Macmillan Report would provide a basis upon which the parties would be able to reach agreement and that negotiations would be resumed.

"At the first and only meeting of the Joint Industrial Council following the issue of the Report, it was apparent that, whilst the Report was acceptable as a basis of discussion, it was not possible for either side to accept the full conclusions reached therein, and this position has since been maintained by both parties.

"No discussion took place on the Report itself, and as no further meeting between the sides has been held, it has not been possible to reconcile the differences of either side.

"In our judgment, a most critical stage in the history of the Wool Textile Industry has been reached, and it would appear that the life of the Industrial Council is imperilled.

that the life of the Industrial Council is imperilled.

"Whilst it is generally admitted that the J.I.C. has been of great assistance to the Industry, it has failed to function at a most critical period. Therefore, unless the representatives on the Council are prepared to end the present deadlock and re-establish a wages agreement for those sections desiring its continuance, it seems not unlikely that the good work done by the Council may be so nullified and its usefulness so impaired as to necessitate

"The employers' reply to your communication, which has already been made public, appears to preclude any possibility of a resumption of further negotiations, and upon them, therefore, must rest the responsibility of jeopardising the future stability of the Industry.

"The Augmented Executive Committee are prepared to authorise the workers' side of the Industrial Council immediately to resume negotiations for the purpose of submitting concrete proposals for a wages reduction—such proposals to be on the basis of the Macmillan Report—for those sections who are prepared to remain members of the Council.

"On the other hand, if the employers are still of the opinion that the interests of the Industry will best be served by the enforcement of their terms through a continuance of the dispute, the E.C. will recommend that, in the event of failure to reach a wages agreement by consent, through the J.I.C., steps should be taken to dissolve the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) ARTHUR SHAW."

On 24th May a special conference of union executives confirmed a decision of the Augmented Executive Committee to offer to negotiate for a settlement on the basis of a greater reduction than 5.8 per cent., and on 29th May the Augmented Executive announced that the unions would be prepared to enter into an agreement with any firm or federation of firms on the following terms: reduction of 5.8 per cent. for six months; further reduction at the mean between 5.8 per cent. and the Macmillan Report proposals for three months; thereafter wages to be in accord with those proposals, subject to three months' notice. On 2nd June the unions published the result of a further ballot of those in dispute, showing a large majority in each case against resumption of work. On a large majority in each case against resumption of work. On 4th June the Joint Executives decided that any union might negotiate a settlement for a reduction of more than 5.8 per cent. but more favourable to the operatives than the Macmillan Report

proposals.

At the time of going to press the dispute still continues, but certain unions have declared the dispute to be at an end so far as all or part of their members are concerned, and there has been a considerable resumption of work.

ARBITRATION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY: BROADSTONE MILLS DISPUTE.

June. 1930.

A DIFFERENCE occurred at the Broadstone Mills, Ltd., on the question of the alleged unjustifiable discharge of a spinner employed by the firm and, as a result, the operatives—about 600—handed in their notices on 15th April. Although the local and central machinery for dealing with disputes in the industry was put into operation, no settlement was reached, and a stoppage ensued on 23rd April. As a result of conferences which took place between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, it was agreed, on 13th May, to submit to arbitration the question of whether the discharge of the spinner concerned was justified on the grounds of indiscipline and neglect of work, the Arbitrator to be jointly agreed. It was also agreed that the Broadstone Mills should be agreed. It was also agreed that the Broadstone Mills should be re-opened on 15th May, but that the pair of mules immediately concerned should remain stopped pending the decision of the arbitrator. The terms of settlement also embodied the following

"We are of opinion that the principle of arbitration in disputes at individual firms might be more frequently adopted. "With that object in view, it is agreed that both sides shall at once endeavour to organise such machinery as will be effective in avoiding stoppages at individual mills, where disputes have passed through the usual procedure at present recognised and negotiations have failed."

In consultation with the parties, the Minister of Labour appointed Sir Felix Pole to determine the question at issue. After hearing evidence and visiting the mill where the incident which was the origin of the difference occurred, the Arbitrator, in an Award dated 23rd May, found that, in the circumstances prevailing, the discharge of the spinner concerned was justified on the grounds of indiscipline and neglect of work.

DOCK LABOUR: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

In order that a comprehensive survey of the problem of port labour may be undertaken, the Minister of Labour has decided to appoint a new Committee, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., with the following terms of reference:—

"To inquire into employment and unemployment in the port transport services in Great Britain and to make recommendations thereon, with special reference to decasualisation and the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and its application to port transport workers."

A preliminary meeting of the Committee has been fixed for 19th June, 1930, when questions of procedure will be discussed. Any inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. L. G. Bullock, Ministry of Labour, London, S.W.1.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1929.

The issues of the Board of Trade Journal for 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March gave statistics of the emigration and immigration of British subjects during the year 1929.

The number of British subjects recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) in 1929 to take up permanent residence (i.e., residence for a year or more) in non-European countries was 143,686, as compared with 136,834 in 1928, and with 153,505 in 1927. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom in 1929 was 56,217, as compared with 59,105 in 1928, and with 55,715 in 1927.

The following Table shows the numbers of emigrants of British nationality from the United Kingdom to the principal countries in each of the last two years:—

Country of Future Permanent Residence	e.	1928.	1929.
British North America	****	54,709 28,714 4,975 7,095 6,502 6,987	65,558 18,377 4,700 5,766 6,265 6,234
United States Countries		108,982 22,345 5,507	106,900 30,709 6,077
Totals, All Destinations		136,834	143,686

It should be noted that the figures for 1928 include a great majority of the men, over 8,000 in number, who are recruited for harvest work in Canada under the special scheme described in the August, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE (page 277).

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Iron and Steel Industry: North-West Group.—Towards the middle of April last, the representatives of the workers belonging to the North-West Group of the German heavy iron and steel industry, about 200,000 in number, declared their intention of terminating the general collective agreement for the industry, unless their demands for improved conditions of work were accepted by the employers. Direct negotiations between the two parties having failed, the agreement was formally terminated by the trade unions on 1st May, and conciliation proceedings were instituted on 21st May, after further negotiations had broken down.

During the course of the conciliation proceedings, the employers urged that the clause in the award issued by Herr Severing in December, 1928, which provided that the prevailing piecework rates might be amended only upon the introduction of improvements in technical processes or organisation, should be cancelled, as it exercised an adverse influence on wage costs. They claimed that the state of the industry was such that it was essential for prices to be reduced, and that production costs must therefore be reduced by a decrease in wages. decrease in wages.

On 26th May, an award was issued by the Conciliator, which, while On 20th May, an award was issued by the Conciliator, which, while it accorded to the workers certain advantages in the matter of holidays and increased minimum rates of pay for auxiliary and juvenile workers, conceded the employers' demand for the abolition of the "Severing clause" above-mentioned and for a reduction of wages and salaries in such a way as to reduce the total wage and salary bill by 10 per cent. The cut was to be conditional upon a reduction of prices, to become operative one month before the reduction in wages and salaries. wages and salaries

The workers' representatives unanimously rejected the award, whereupon the employers applied to the Federal Minister of Labour for it to be declared binding. In the ensuing negotiations and discussions at the Federal Ministry of Labour, no agreement between the employers and workers could be reached with regard to the wage cut. Eventually, the employers agreed to limit the reduction to 7½ per cent. of the total wage and salary bill.

The Federal Minister of Labour thereupon declared the award binding on both parties. The reduction in wages and salaries is to take effect on 1st July, 1930, and the reduction in prices of iron and steel products retrospectively from 1st June, 1930. The Minister reserved to himself the right to ensure, through the assistance of experts, that the price reductions are adequate.

It is understood that minimum time and piece rates (apart from certain slight improvements) remain unaffected by this award, and that it will now be necessary for the employers to secure agreement with the workers' representatives in the individual works on the application of the award to the wage rates actually paid.

Metal and Engineering Industry: (i) Central Germany.—The workers' representatives in the metal and engineering industry in Central Germany, comprising the districts of Halle, Magdeburg, Anhalt and Thale am Harz, terminated, on 30th April last, the working hours agreement under which provision was made for the normal weekly working time to be extended from 48 to 52 hours. The workers demanded a 46-hour week. Conciliation proceedings failed to secure agreement between the demands of the employers and workers, and an arbitration award was accordingly issued towards the middle of May providing that the working week may be extended by not more than 3 hours a week. The award was rejected by the workers, and, so far as is at present known, has not been declared

(ii) Berlin.—Notice has been given by the workers of their intention to terminate, at 31st July next, the general agreement regulating working conditions in undertakings in the Berlin metal and engineering industry. The demands of the workers, numbering some 180,000, include a claim for the reduction of the working week from 48 to 42 hours, with a 7-hour working day.

(iii) Saxony.—Notice has been given by the employers of their intention to terminate, on 30th June next, the general agreement for the metal and engineering industry in Saxony comprising some 150,000 workers in the Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Zwickau and

FRANCE.

Dockers: Dunkirk and St. Nazaire.—As a result of the fall in the index of the cost of living for the Nord Department from 7.25 at 1st October, 1929, to 7.02 at 1st May, 1930 (August, 1914 = 1.00), the daily time rate of dockers at Dunkirk has been reduced from 43.50 francs to 42.50 francs as from 17th May last. Piece and contract rates of wages were reduced proportionately.

An arbitration award in a dispute over the interpretation of the award at present in force (noted in this GAZETTE for October, 1929), concedes an increase of 0.80 francs in the daily rate of dockers at St. Nazaire, which raises their rate from 40 to 40.80 francs for a day

Coal Tippers: Havre.—After a dispute lasting about a month, coal tippers at Havre resumed work on 1st April last at a new rate of 22.50 francs for a shift of four hours. Prior to the dispute the rate in force was 20.25 francs.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The issue of the "Monthly Labour Review" for February, 1930, the official publication of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains a summary of the results of a survey of wages and hours of labour of workers in foundries and machine shops in the United States in June-August, 1929. The information was collected from 399 foundries employing 40,391 workpeople (including 359 females), and 508 machine shops employing 91,491 workpeople (including 1,556 females) in 28 States.

The following Table shows, for male workers in some of the principal occupations, the average full-time weekly hours of labour, the average hourly earnings and the average full-time weekly earnings in 1929, with comparative statistics for all occupations (male workers only) in 1929 and 1927 :-

Occupation (Male workers).	100 m	Average full-time hours a week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
FOUNDRIES. Chippers and rough grinders Core makers		51·4 49·9 49·6 50·0 50·4 50·1 52·1 51·0	Dollars. 0·538 0·744 0·783 0·828 0·734 0·833 0·490 0·625	Dollars. 27.65 37.13 38.84 41.40 36.99 41.73 25.53 31.88 31.99
MACHINE SHOPS. Assemblers Bench hands and fitters Boring-mill operators Drill press operators Lathe operators, engine Lathe operators, turret Machinists Milling machine operators Toolmakers Labourers All occupations, 1929* All occupations, 1927		50·1 49·8 51·1 50·3 50·5 49·8 50·2 50·0 50·5 50·3	0.657 0.677 0.770 0.750 0.628 0.717 0.700 0.739 0.697 0.780 0.469 0.641 0.629	32·92 33·71 38·33 31·59 36·07 35·35 36·80 34·99 39·00 23·68 32·24 31·51

Compared with the results of a similar inquiry in 1927, a summary of which was given in the June, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, there has been little change in the average full-time hours a week and in the average hourly and full-time weekly earnings of men employed in foundries; in the case of men in machine shops, however, there was an upward movement amounting to about 1.9 per cent. in the average hourly earnings, and this, combined with a slight increase in the average full-time hours a week, resulted in an approximate increase of 2.3 per cent. in average full-time weekly earnings.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY.

The April number of the United States "Monthly Labour Review," contains the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of 44,870 workpeople employed during the autumn of 1929 in the manufacture of modern household furniture in 312 representative factories situated in 17 States. This survey covers 26.1 per cent. of the total number of workpeople in the industry in the 17 States covered, or 24.1 per cent. of all workpeople engaged in the industry throughout the United States.

The following Table shows for a number of the more important occupations (male workers), for all males and females separately, and for all workpeople, the numbers employed, the average fultime hours a week, and the average hourly and full-time weekly earnings in 1929, with corresponding particulars for all occupations taken from the results of a similar inquiry in 1915:—

Occupation.	No. of work- people.	Average full-time weekly hours.	Average hourly earnings.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Male workers: Assemblers and cabinet- makers Carvers, hand Carvers, machine Craters and packers Finishers Machine hands Polishers and rubbers Sanders, hand Sprayers Trimmers Upholsterers Veneerers Labourers	5,735 295 394 1,931 3,164 8,567 1,897 2,283 1,155 991 2,523 1,165 2,693	52·1 48·6 51·1 52·8 52·0 52·4 52·7 52·8 52·2 50·1 52·5 52·2	Dollars. 0 · 560 0 · 956 0 · 765 0 · 435 0 · 505 0 · 512 0 · 507 0 · 419 0 · 527 0 · 506 0 · 724 0 · 454 0 · 378	Dollars. 29 · 18 46 · 46 39 · 09 22 · 97 26 · 26 26 · 83 26 · 72 22 · 00 27 · 83 26 · 41 36 · 27 23 · 84 19 · 73
All occupations*: Male Female	41,912	52·1	0·499	26·00
	2,958	50·5	0·345	17·42
All occupations,* 1929 All occupations,* 1915	44,870	51·9	0·490	25·43
	25,576	57·4	0·214	12·24

^{*} Including occupations not shown separately in the Table.

Comparison with the results of the 1915 inquiry reveals that for all workpeople the average full-time hours a week in 1929 were less by $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours (or $9\cdot 6$ per cent.) than in the earlier year, the average hourly earnings increased by $0\cdot 276$ dollars (or 129 per cent.), whilst the average full-time weekly earnings had increased by $13\cdot 19$ dollars (or $107\cdot 5$ per cent.).

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND, 1929.

THE New Zealand Official Year Book for 1930 gives the average weekly minimum rates of wages, quoted in the following Table, of adult workers at 31st March, 1928 and 1929. The rates are the simple (unweighted) averages of the award rates of the Arbitration Court for the four chief industrial areas, that is, for the Northern, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, and Southland industrial districts. They relate to certain occupations of adult males only, except where females are definitely mentioned, as in the textile, clothing, and boot and shoe industries.

Industry and Occupation	Average adult minimum weekly rates as fixed by Arbitration Award, at 31st March,					
the state of the state of present	1928.		192	9.		
Labellating therein i be some out	1 10 12	Sept to the	s. d		S.	d.
Building:		No. of the last			1000 40	
Bricklayers				11	200 May 15 May 1	19 650
Carpenters				9	101	
Plasterers				1	102	3
Builders' labourers		****	82	6	82	6
Sawmilling:						19316
Sawyers			103	4	103	4
General hands			84	4	86	9
Metal and Engineering:		46693		2000		
Moulders, iron and brass			99	0	99	0
Boilermakers—journeymen			99	0	99	0
Blacksmiths, farriers		•••	99	0	99	0
Tinsmiths—journeymen			99	0	99	0
Fitters		****	99	0	99	0
Electrical workers	***		99	0	99	0
Textiles: Wool:		13 (23/2)			0.7	0
Spinners (male)	•••		93	9	93	9
General hands (male)	***	***	82	6	82	6
Females—all adults	***	***	45	0	45	0
Clothing:		120220	0.5		0.5	0
Tailors—journeymen	7010000	200000	95	0	95	0
Factory hands	Sinceria.	20000	87	6	87 45	6
Tailoresses—journeywomen	•••	•••	45	0	45	U
Boot and Shoe:		9000000	88 1	1	88	11
Males Females—journeywomen	***	***	50	0	50	10
	•••		50	0	50	0
Coal Mining: Underground workers:					1	
Miners		STANDARD OF	110	2	106	10
CO. T. C.	10 10 to	Contract of	94	i	92	9
Surface workers	0000	000000	04	10000	34	1
Tippers		SELECT CONTRACTOR	90	8	87	7
Labourers	19 (19 ()	10000	90	8	87	7
Labourers	***	***	30	9	01	THE REAL PROPERTY.

As the result of a special inquiry into the wages of farm workers covering about 800 farms, each employing at least five workers, data have been obtained from which the following Table has been compiled showing the money wage rates, weekly except where otherwise stated, of certain classes of farm labour in 1929, distinguished according to whether free board and lodging, free housing, or no such discrete water received. advantages were received :-

	Mo	Money Wage Rates.					
Class of Labour.	With board and lodging.	With free housing.	With no extras.				
4	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Agricultural farming: Ploughmen	. 42 0	60 0	70 0				
Harvesters (hourly rates)	1 10%	200	1 111				
General hands	. 41 0	63 0	69 0				
Dairy farming: General hands	. 38 0	57 0	69 0				
Pastoral farming:	. 50 0	3, 0	03 0				
Shepherds	. 50 0	68 0					
Musterers	. 107 0		119 0				
General hands	. 41 0	59 0	74 0				

WAGES IN AUSTRIA, 1929.

The January, 1930, issue of the Statistische Nachrichten, the official journal of the Austrian Federal Statistical Office, gives details of the agreed wage rates of workers in about 500 occupations or categories in 18 industries at the end of December, 1929. These particulars were supplied by the Vienna Chamber of Labour,—a statutory elective body set up under an act of 1920 to represent the economic interests of salaried and wage-earning workers.

In the following Table the minimum rates of wages for a week of 48 hours as fixed by collective agreements are given for a few of the principal occupations at the end of December, 1929, and by way of comparison, corresponding data for 1928 have been added:—

Industry and Occupation.	the end of December.		
	1928.	1929.	
Building:	Schillings.*	Schillings.*	
Bricklayers	71.04	79.72	
Carpenters	75.84	83.00	
Painters and decorators	81·60 66·24	88·32 72·00	
Scaffolders	55.20	60.48	
Metal and Engineering:	33.20	00.46	
Foundries:			
Hand moulders†	57-60	57.60	
Other skilled workers†	52.80	52.80	
Semi-skilled workers over 20 years of age	52.80	52.80	
Casters' assistants:	48.00	48.00	
Other labourers over 24 years of age	42.24	42.24	
Female workers over 18 years of age	28.80	28.80	
Constructional Ironwork: Fitters and other skilled workers†	48.96	48.96	
Come abilia d manham anna 04 mana ac	44.16	44.16	
Unskilled workers over 24 years of age	39.36	39.36	
Female workers over 20 years of age	24.96	24.96	
Cable workers and electric lamp workers:			
Skilled workers†	40.80	56.16	
Semi-skilled workers over 24 years of age	40.80	50.40	
Unskilled workers over 22 years of age	35.52	45.12	
Female workers over 20 years of age	20.64	28.80	
General Engineering:	50.00	F7 C0	
Skilled workers over 22 years of age	52.80	57.60	
Planers, slotters, milling machinists after two years' experience	52.80	57.60	
Commonweith-0	62.40	62.40	
Metal turners†	57.60	62.40	
Metal grinders†	67.20	72.96	
Metal engravers§	55-20	57.60	
Brass founders†	60.00	64.80	
Metal stampers†	67.20	72.00	
Female workers over 18 years of age	28.80	31.20	
Textiles:			
Cotton spinners (males) minimum rate	47.00	31.68	
", ", piece work, average wage	43.00	44.50	
,, weavers (male) minimum rate	34.00	25·82 34·50	
,, ,, piece work, average wage	34.00	23.76	
Knitters (male and female)	30.24 to	30.24 to	
Temovers (made und female)	33.88	38.88	
Woodworking:			
Joiners	45.12	45.12	
Unskilled workers, male	39.84	41.76	
Unskilled workers, female	30.72	32.64	
Chemicals:			
Skilled workers, male	49.92	52 - 32	
Unskilled workers, male	42.72	45.12	
Unskilled workers, female	27.36	29.28	
Printing and Bookbinding:	65-50	70-50	
Skilled male workers over 23 years of age Layers-on, male	46.60	50.10	
famala	34.60	37.10	
Doolshin dans	54.00	58 - 25	
Bookumders		PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	

June, 1930.

Comparison of the rates at December, 1929, with those at December Comparison of the rates at December, 1929, with those at December, 1928, shows that the largest increases occurred in the building, printing and bookbinding, and chemical industries; whilst some branches of the metal and engineering industry obtained increases others remained unchanged. No decreases occurred in the rates for any occupation quoted in the above Table.

WAGES IN NORWAY, 1928-1929.

The annual report on wages in Norway (Lonninger, 1929) published recently by the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, gives particulars of rates of wages and earnings collected from employment exchanges,

employers' associations and other sources.

The decline in rates of wages in Norway during 1925 to 1928 (see this GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 282) continued in many industries during 1929; but on the whole it was not so marked or so general as in the previous years. For all industries and for the 18 towns covered, the average fall in rates of wages was about 7.2 per cent. from 1927 to 1928, but only about 3.4 per cent. from 1928 to 1929.

The following Table gives examples, extracted from the report, of the average hourly rates of wages of adult male time workers in July, 1929, in certain industries in the largest towns in Norway:—

Industry and Occupation.	Oslo.	Bergen.	Nida- ros.	Sta- vanger.	Dram- men.
	Kroner.¶	Kroner.¶	Kroner.¶	Kroner.¶	Kroner.
Building: Carpenters and joiners Bricklayers Bricklayers' labourers	1.53	1.47 1.53 1.40 1.50	1·49 1·53 1·40 1·55	1·51 1·53 1·40 1·55	1·51 1·53 1·40 1·50
Engineering: Skilled men Labourers	1.27	1·23 0·96	1.21	1.19	1.18
Food, etc.: Brewery workers	1.35 to	1.35 to 1.49	1.32	1.34	1.32 to
Canning factory workers Boot and Shoe:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.11	1.02	1.08	00.000

The following Table shows the average earnings (including piece work earnings) in the paper, lumber and sawmilling, engineering and mining industries in 1928 and 1929, based on information supplied by the employers' associations:—

† The exchange value of the Austrian schilling is approximately sevenpence.
† Rates paid when three years out of apprenticeship.
‡ Rate paid after three years' experience.
‡ Rates paid when four years out of apprenticeship.
‡ Formerly named Trondhjem.
¶ The exchange value of the Norwegian krone is approximately 1s. 14d.

Industry.		1929.	Percentage decrease (-) or increase (+) in 1929 as compared with 1928.
Paper (day or shift earnings)*:	Kroner.	Kroner.	Contention by
Cellulose factories	10.28	10.46	+ 1.8
Paper factories Woodpulp grinding factories	9.87	9.82	- 0·5 + 0·8
Sawmilling (shift earnings)+ .	3.86	9.94	+ 0.0
Yard workers	10.58	10.60	+ 0.2
Sawvers' labourere	9.83	9.59	$-\frac{1\cdot 0}{-2\cdot 4}$
Engineering (hourly earnings) + :	9 00	3 33	The state of the s
Skilled workers	1.50	1.51	+ 0.7
Labourers Mining (hourly earnings);:	1.29	1.26	- 2.3
Underground and surface workers	1.27	1.30	+ 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY: FURTHER MEASURES TO ESTABLISH FINANCIAL SOLVENCY.

The amendments to the Unemployment Insurance scheme effected by the Act of 12th October, 1929, and the raising of the contribution rate, by the Act of 27th December, 1929, to 3½ per cent. of the worker's wage for a limited period expiring on 30th June, 1930, were considered, as was indicated in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, inadequate to secure the balancing of the revenue and expenditure of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, and it was clear that, until other measures designed to restore the financial solvency of the Federal Board were instituted, further loans from the Federal Exchequer would be necessary. The position, in the meantime, has been aggravated by abnormally heavy unemployment, the number of unemployed registered at the public employment exchanges at the end of April being still as high as 2,786,900,or over a million more than the figure for the same date in the previous year. The Unemployment Insurance scheme had thus to make further heavy demands for financial assistance from the Reich at a time when, as a result of the serious deficit in the national exchequer, the Government was applying itself to the whole question of fiscal reform with a view to the rehabilitation of the national finances. In order to remedy this state of affairs, proposals were drawn up by the Government and incorporated in the Preliminary Fiscal Reform Act of 28th April, 1930.

The relevant provisions of the Act lay down that the 3½ per cent.

The relevant provisions of the Act lay down that the 3½ per cent. contribution rate is to continue to be levied until further notice, and that, if the available resources of the Federal Board are found contribution rate is to continue to be levied until further notice, and that, if the available resources of the Federal Board are found to be inadequate to meet its requirements, non-recoverable grants are to be made to the Board out of credits provided each year in the Federal Budget. For the financial year ending 31st March, 1931, the amount to be provided in the Budget for non-recoverable grants to the Federal Board is fixed at 150 million marks. The Act further requires the Governing Body of the Federal Board to institute such administrative measures as may be necessary to promote the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance system and, to the same end, to submit to the Government proposals for the reform of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act. Provision is also made that, if the actual financial requirements of the Federal Board exceed the available resources together with the non-recoverable grants, the Reich may be required to grant loans to the Board, subject, however, to the condition that the Federal Government, after examining the possibilities of effecting any further economies, shall prepare legislation providing for: (i) the repayment of the loans by means of an increase in the rate of contribution; or (ii) the balancing of the revenue and expenditure of the Federal Board by means of amendments to the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act; or (iii) the raising of the funds necessary to cover the loans advanced to the Board. For the purposes of the present Act, all loans (amounting to some 620 million marks) advanced to the Federal Board up to 31st March, 1930, are to be left out of account. to be left out of account.

In addition, in order to provide the nucleus of a reserve fund as contemplated in the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, a sum of 50 million marks is to be paid over to the Federal Board from the reserve funds accumulated out of the charges on industry for the purposes of reparations under the superseded Dawes Plan, together with any sum, not exceeding 30 million marks, by which the annual revenue from the Wage Tax may exceed 1,425 million marks.

In accordance with the requirements of the Preliminary Fiscal Reform Act, and in response to a request of the Federal Minister of Labour, the Governing Body of the Federal Board, it is reported, recently drew up proposals designed to improve the financial situation of the Unemployment Insurance scheme. These proposals, it is stated, are estimated to secure economies or additional revenue to the amount of approximately 260 million marks per annum. They include: (i) the raising of the rate of contribution to 4 per cent. of the worker's wage as from 1st July, 1930; (ii) the payment of reduced rates of benefit, corresponding to those granted under the emergency benefit system, in the case of all claims to benefit which are based on a qualifying period of less than 52 weeks insurable employment; (iii) the exclusion from benefit of all persons under 17 and over 65 years of age; (iv) the exclusion of the qualify-

ing period for emergency benefit from the calculation of the qualifying period for standard benefit; (v) the extension of the liability to insurance to certain farm servants; (vi) the transference to the Reich of the responsibility for the provision of the whole cost of emergency benefit (one-fifth of this is at present borne by the Communes, while the costs of its administration are borne by the Federal Board). In addition, it is proposed that the scope of the emergency benefit system shall be extended to cover all occupations and that emergency benefit shall be payable for the whole period of unemployment without limit of time.

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The measures instituted by the Preliminary Fiscal Reform Act and those contemplated by the Governing Body of the Federal Board are, however, inadequate to secure the balancing of the revenue and expenditure of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme on the basis of the latest estimate of an average of 1.6 million recipients of standard benefit and 400,000 recipients of emergency benefit throughout the year 1930, adopted recently at joint discussions of the Federal Ministries of Finance and Labour. Accordingly, among the measures reported as having been decided upon by the Federal Government are the adoption, in the main, of the proposals of the Governing Body of the Federal Board, with an increase in the rate of contribution to 4½ per cent. of the insured person's wage, and the promotion of comprehensive schemes of work calculated to relieve the labour market. The work is to consist primarily of housing construction, for which special financial reprimarily of housing construction, for which special financial resources are to be made available, while a scheme of road construction is contemplated. In addition, arrangements have been made or are in course of negotiation for the placing of special contracts by the Federal Postal and Railway authorities. Special powers are to be conferred on the Federal Minister of Labour in the matter of the administration of the public monies appropriated to these

REFORM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CORPORATIONS IN ITALY.

THE Italian National Council of Corporations,* established by an Act of 2nd July, 1926, was reorganised by an Act of 20th March, 1930. The main provisions of the new Act are summarised below.

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL.

The organs of the Council are the sections and subsections, the special permanent committees, the General Assembly and the Central Corporative Committee. The head of the Government is chairman of all the organs of the Council and has the right to convene it when necessary. He may, however, delegate these functions to the Minister of Corporations.

Sections and subsections.—The Council has seven sections repre senting:—(1) the liberal and artistic professions, divided into two subsections, one for the liberal and one for the artistic professions, consisting of fifteen and ten members, respectively; (2) industry and handicrafts, divided into two subsections, one for industry and handicrafts, divided into two subsections, one for industry and one for handicrafts, consisting of eighteen and six members respectively; (3) agriculture, consisting of eighteen members; (4) commerce, consisting of sixteen members; (5) maritime and aerial transport, divided into two subsections, one for maritime and one for aerial transport, consisting of eleven and nine members respectively; (6) land transport and inland navigation, consisting of eleven members; (7) banking, consisting of ten members.

The membership of the sections and subsections provides for an equal representation of employers and workers and includes for

The membership of the sections and subsections provides for an equal representation of employers and workers, and includes for sections (2) to (7) the presidents of the national confederations of employers and workers in the industry concerned, an equal number of representatives of employers and workers nominated by the respective confederations and in some cases one or two representatives of the National Institute of Co-operation. The membership of the section for the liberal and artistic professions is, from the nature of the group, necessarily somewhat different.

The subsections have the same powers as the sections in matters under their exclusive competence, and the sections and subsections may be convened separately or in groups, according to the nature of the questions under discussion. The Act also permits of meetings of representatives of employers alone or of workers alone in cases to be specified in administrative regulations.

The General Assembly .- Questions concerning the corporative organisation of the State, and certain other questions specified in the Act, are dealt with by the General Assembly. It consists of the Ministers of Corporations, Home Affairs, and Agriculture and Forests, the Secretary of the National Fascist Party, the Under-Secretaries of State for Corporations, representatives of employers and workers belonging to the various sections, the National Institute of Co-operation, the National Fascist Party, certain Government Departments, and the presidents of the National Organisation for Workers' Spare Time, the National Institute of Social Welfare, the Association of Disabled Men and the Association of Ex-

Special permanent committees, composed of members of the General Assembly, may be formed within the Council by Decree of the Head of the Government, on the proposal of the Minister of Corporations, to deal with general questions and questions of an especially technical character. The composition of these com-

* See this GAZETTE for October, 1926 (page 366)

mittees and the limits of their competence in relation to the General Assembly and the sections are to be determined by Decree.

Central Corporative Committee .- This consists of the Ministers of Corporations, Home Affairs and Agriculture and Forests, the Secretary of the National Fascist Party, the Under-Secretaries of State for Corporations, the presidents of the national confederations of employers and workers and of the liberal and artistic professions, the president of the National Institute of Co-operation, the president of the National Institute of Social Welfare and the General Secretary of the National Council of Corporations. The functions of the Central Corporative Committee are to co-ordinate the work of the Council, to take the place of the General Assembly in intervals Council, to take the place of the General Assembly in intervals between meetings and in all urgent negotiations except those exclusively reserved for the General Assembly, and to advise on questions affecting the political tendencies of trade association action in relation to problems of national production and the moral

action in relation to problems of national production and the moral aims of the corporative system.

Appointment as member of the National Council of Corporations is to be made by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Head of the Government. Members of the Council who are not ex-officio members retain office for three years and are eligible for reappointment. Ministers or Under-Secretaries of State concerned in the questions under discussion are entitled to take part in the meetings of the various organs of the Council, with the permission of the Head of the Government. Heads of Government Departments, technical advisers and representatives of national trade associations may also be invited to take part in the meetings. The Head of may also be invited to take part in the meetings. The Head of the Government may also invite representatives of permanent international organisations of which Italy is a member and on which it is represented by delegations appointed by the Government to be present as observers at the meetings of the various organs of the

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

The functions of the Council are mainly advisory. It is to be called upon to advise generally on all questions of interest to national production, and, particularly, on the application of the principles of the Charter of Labour,* in so far as they concern the regulation of production and labour, the social activities of the trade associations, the activities of the corporative organs and institutions for increasing, co-ordinating and perfecting production, culture and national art, the relations between the various trade associations and corporative organs and institutions in the exercise of these activities, the classification of occupational groups, recognition and suppression of trade associations. The consent of the Council is required for the recognition or suppression of trade associations, the delegation of powers of supervision over associations of a lower grade, the recognition of national confederations other than those already in existence, the final appeal to the Ministry of Corporations against exclusion or

expulsion of members from an association, or of an association from a higher association, and for the establishment of Corporations. In such cases, the opinion of the Council is always to be expressed by the General Meeting.

National trade associations, with the authorisation of the

National trade associations, with the authorisation of the federations or confederations to which they belong, may ask the Council to grant to them the right to determine wage rates and issue occupational regulations which shall be compulsory for all members of the group which they represent. This right is to be granted by the Council in general assembly on the proposal of the competent section or subsection. Wage rates and regulations thus authorised require the ratification of the Minister of Corporations and are put into force by publication in the official journals.

Moreover, the Council is to have certain functions which are almost of a legislative character. It is to draw up rules (1) for the co-ordination of the social work of the legally recognised trade associations or corporative institutions; (2) for the co-ordination of the regulation of labour regulations as determined by collective agreements or other methods under the Act of 3rd April, 1926,† and (3) for the regulation of the collective economic relations between the various groups of production represented by the legally recognised trade associations. As regards (1) and (2), it is to be called to exercise these functions, as cases arise, by the Head of the Government, on the advice of the Minister of Corporations, and as regards (3) by the associations concerned, duly authorised in accordance with their constitutions and with the assent of the Head of the Government. The associations may also ask the Council to ratify agreements arrived at directly between themselves, and the Council may make ratification conditional on the acceptance of such amendments as it considers necessary.

The rules drawn up and the agreements ratified by the Council

The rules drawn up and the agreements ratified by the Council are to be obligatory on the associations and individual representatives of the groups covered, which constitutes a direct exemption from Section 22 of the Royal Decree of 1st July, 1926, providing that trade associations may not interfere in any way in the administrative, economic and commercial management of the undertakings of their members without the consent of the latter, and may not, in any instance, issue rules binding on non-members; except in regard to industrial relations

In addition, the sections and subsections may, by Decree of the Head of the Government, on the proposal of the Minister of Corporations, exercise the functions of the Corporations, as contemplated in Section 3 of the Act of 3rd April, 1926. Though no Corporations as yet exist, the Act also contains a clause providing that the sections and subsections of the Council are to act as co-ordinating bodies between Corporations belonging to the same branch of production.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further decline in employment during May. The industries in which the principal increases in the numbers unemployed occurred during the month were coal mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, motor vehicle manufacture, the cotton, linen, and lace industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, slate quarry ing, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand there was ing, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand there was improvement in the building, public works contracting, general ironfounding, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, and clothing industries.

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 26th May, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 15·3, as compared with 14·6 at 28th April, 1930, and with 9·7 at 27th May, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th May, 1930, was 11·1, as compared with 10·8 at 28th April, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·2, as compared with 3·8. For males alone the percentage at 26th May, 1930, was 15·5, and for females, 15·0; at 28th April, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 14·9 and 13·8.

On 26th May, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of

On 26th May, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were 1,207,011 wholly unemployed, 517,061 temporarily stopped and 99,160 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,823,232. This was 71,426 more than a month before and 657,930 more than a year before. The total on 26th May, 1930, comprised 1,292,915 men, 45,584 boys, 440,033 women and 44,700 girls.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a decline, and was bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th May, 1930, was 933,980, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 12th April, 1930, and of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 18th May, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, was 4.65, as compared with 4.85 in the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, and with 4.95 days in the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929.

In the iron-mining industry employment again showed a decline, and was moderate on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was little change in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with April, 1930, but a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with May, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment continued good and in the Buxton area steady; in the Weardale district it declined and was reported as slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment continued slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was good in the dressed stone. waies employment continued stack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was good in the dressed stone branch, and moderate in the metal and chippings branch. At chalk quarries employment continued slack; at tin mines it was moderate, on the whole; at china clay quarries it was fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of May, 1930, was 141, as compared with 151 at the end of April, 1930, and with 159 at the end of May, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. In the week ended 31st May, 1930, 396 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 411 in the week ended 3rd May, 1930, and with 420 in the week ended 1930, and with 420 in the week ended 1st June, 1929. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement as compared with a month earlier.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—Employment in the engineering trades continued bad, and showed a further decline especially in the motor vehicle industry and in marine engineering. In electrical engineering employment declined from fair to moderate; in general, marine, constructional, and motor engineering it was bad. In the textile machinery section employment remained was bad with much what time in reportion very bad, with much short time in operation.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad and again showed a decline.

In the other metal trades employment was moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the brasswork, file, and nut and bolt trades; moderate in the sheet metal, tube, cutlery, and needle and fishing tackle trades; slack in the hollow-ware, wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, stove and grate, and chain and anchor trades, and bad in the jewellery and plated ware trade.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton trade employment showed a marked decline as compared with the previous month, and was very

bad in all sections. In the American spinning section not more than 50 per cent. production obtained during May, and there was no improvement in the Egyptian section. In the weaving section severe

The dispute which began in the wool textile industry in April continued during May, and disorganised employment in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in part of Lancashire. In other districts employment remained generally slack, and showed little change. In the carpet trade employment continued moderate.

In the hosiery trade employment continued moderate.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a slight improvement but continued slack, on the whole; in the lace trade it showed a further decline, and was slack; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a marked improvement, but was still bad in most districts. Employment in the jute trade continued very bad; in the linen trade it showed a decline, and was bad; in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing etc., it continued to decline, and was still bad, with much unemployment and short time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment continued to improve both in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade, and was generally fairly good to good, with overtime working at some centres. In the dressmaking, millinery and light underclothing trades employment was good, on the whole; it was fairly good in the shirt and collar, corset and glove trades. With felt hatters employment showed an improvement, and continued good on the whole

In the boot and shoe industry employment continued moderate, but showed a slight improvement in some districts.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying sections it was slack; with fancy leather workers and with saddlery and harness makers it was mode

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building trades there was a further seasonal increase in the number of men at work, and employment was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and slack to moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, employment improved with bricklayers and masons occupations, employment improved with bricklayers and masons and was fair at most centres; it was somewhat better, and generally moderate with carpenters and joiners. With slaters, plasterers, and plumbers employment showed some improvement, but was still slack, on the whole; it again improved with painters and was generally fairly good with skilled men. With tradesmen's labourers it was slack to moderate. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement; in the Peterborough district it was again reported to be good.

In the furnishing trade employment showed a slight decline, but remained fair on the whole; with mill sawyers and coachbuilders it

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment generally continued fair. With letterpress printers it was fair in London while in the provinces it was moderate on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good generally with an improvement in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. With lithographic printers employment continued moderate on the whole. With lithographic artists it was generally fair, and an improvement was noted during the month at Manchester. With bookbinders, employment, on the whole, continued fair

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire employment showed a further slight decline, and much short-time working was again reported; at Worcester, also, short-time working continued; at Bristol employment continued good.

In the glass trades employment in the bottle making section showed a slight improvement, but still remained bad; in other sections it continued slack.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of regular and casual labour was sufficient for all require-

With fishermen employment showed a seasonal improvement, but was still moderate, on the whole,

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment continued slack; with seamen employment was moderate to fair on the whole and showed a slight seasonal improvement, the demand being fairly steady generally.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during May 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

^{*} See this GAZETTE for June, 1927 (page 213).
† See this GAZETTE for June, 1926 (page 207).

PER

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

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	Workpeople included			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for May, 1930.	May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	933,980 8,775 2,523	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.65 5.40 5.97	Days. - 0.20 - 0.12 - 0.03	Days. - 0.30 - 0.50 + 0.01		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	63,375	Furnaces in Blast. 141 Mills working. 494 Shifts Worked (one week). 337.565	Number 10 - 9 Per cent 4.8	Number 18 - 31 Per cent 11.8		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		Number of Workpeople Employed.			le Total Wages Paid to a Workpeople.		
Industry.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-		
	24th May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	24th May, 1930,	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	47,720 52,740 10,569 64,062 11,029	Per cent 9·3 - 14·4 - 33·3 - 0·6 + 0·3 - 0·7 + 1·4	Per cent17.9 -18.6 -38.3 - 1.0 + 0.2 - 2.6 + 7.3	£ 100,095 89,884 86,362 18,256 147,590 19,261 29,590	Per cent12·5 -18·4* -41·7* - 4·2 + 1·0 - 3·6 + 4·2	Per cent30·7* -26·1* -49·1* - 5·6 - 3·2 -12·4 + 7·1	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th May, 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:—

Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,			tage Unem at th May, 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 North-Western 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	8·4 7·4 10·0 13·5 18·8 21·1 18·0 29·4 21·9 3·0	5·1 5·7 6·8 14·8 16·2 28·3 16·0 11·8 24·4 0·8	7·3 7·0 9·3 13·8 18·3 23·5 17·4 27·7 22·9 2·3	- 0.5 - 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 2.8 + 0.6 + 3.1 + 1.0	+ 2·3 + 2·8 + 2·1 + 4·9 + 5·0 + 10·4 + 6·2 + 10·3 + 8·7 + 0·5
Total	12,094,000	15.5	15.0	15.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.6

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from May, 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

			Males	and Fema	iles.	registere	d Uninsured) stered at Em- nent Exchanges etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.		
1929.	1000					1929.			
7 May	10.9	6.6	7.5	2.2	9.7	27 May	1,165,000		
4 June	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.6	1 July 29 July	1,176,000		
6 August	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug.	1,190,000		
3 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,217,00		
1 October	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct.	1,270,00		
5 November	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11-0	25 Nov.	1,323,00		
6 December	12.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	11.1	16 Dec.	1,341,00		
1930. 7 January	13.4	10.4	9.8	2.8	12.6	1930. 27 Jan.	1,534,00		
4 February	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb.	1,582,00		
4 March	14.5	12.8	10.6	3.4	14.0	31 Mar.	1,731,00		
8 April	14.9	13.8	10.8	3-8	14.6	28 Apr.	1,752,00		
26 May	15.5	15.0	11.1	4.2	15.3	26 May	1,823,00		

^{*} Comparisons of earnings are affected by reductions in rates of wages.

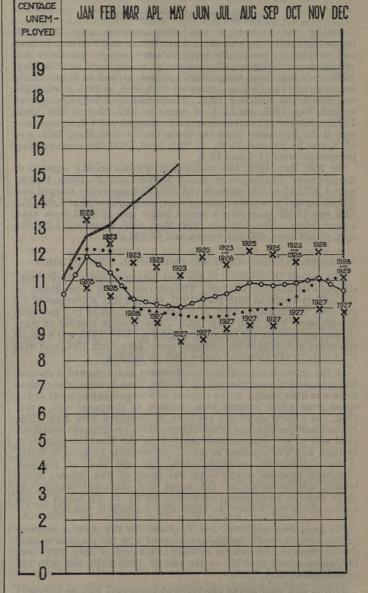
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-

Plain Curve -= 1929. Dotted Curve -. $= \begin{cases} Mean for 1923-25 \\ and 1927-29. \end{cases}$ Chain Curve

 \times The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed, in the months named during the years 1923-25 and 1927-29.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Number of Applications for Unemployment Books Received at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain during May, 1930.

		Boys.	19000	Girls.	Total.		
Area.	Men.		Women.		Num- bers.	Per- centage of Numbers Insured at July, 1929.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,712 1,427 1,144 1,040 1,188 1,094 1,274 597	5,685 2,840 2,446 4,468 5,200 4,631 3,302 1,874	2,624 1,154 1,051 882 1,253 1,121 853 411	5,468 2,057 1,831 3,964 3,501 4,219 2,692 666	15,489 7,478 6,472 10,354 11,142 11,065 8,121 3,548	0·70 0·84 0·77 0·58 0·56 0·52 0·64 0·61	
GREAT BRITAIN	 9,476	30,446	9,349	24,398	73,669	0.63	

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

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.

June, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a decline and was bad. Much short-time working was reported in many districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22·1 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 16·6 at 28th April, 1930, and 17·9 at 27th May, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 1·1 from 11·2 to 12·3, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 4·4 from 5·4 to 9·8. from 5.4 to 9.8.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th May, 1930, showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 12th April, 1930, and of 0.7 per cent as compared with 18th May,

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, was 4.65, a decrease of 0.20 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, and of 0.30 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 18th May, 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 24th May, 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.

		rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	24th May,		or Dec. ompared th	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		
Ober and Arthur	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	24th May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Per cent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	48,444 138,910	$-0.4 \\ -2.2$	+ 0.2 + 3.1	5.01	$-0.04 \\ -0.25$	$-0.51 \\ -0.39$	
morland	9,707	-4.2	+ 1.8	5.48	-0.02	+0.26	
South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	116,918	-0.1	- 0.6	4.71	-0.11	-0.29	
Lancs and Cheshire	52,855 75,548	-1·0 -0·5	+ 0.0	3.88	-0·38 -0·50	$-0.51 \\ +0.08$	
Derbyshire	55,177	-0.9	- 2.3	3.78	-0.29	-0.27	
Notts and Leicester	62,233	-0.2	+ 1.4	3.76	-0.08	- 0.55	
Warwick	17,130	-0.4	+ 0.6	4.78	-0.19	-0.49	
North Staffordshire South Staffs,† Worcs	26,297	-7.7	- 9.1	4.19	-0.63	+0.14	
and Salop	30,612	-0.5	- 2.4	4.30	-0.31	-0.39	
Glos. and Somerset	10,326	-0.6	- 6.3	4.73	-0.33	+0.21	
Kent	4,864	+1.7	+17.4	5.50	+0.34		
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	14,772	-1.0	- 1.1	5.21	+0.01	-0.42	
South wates and Mon.	173,483	-3.1	- 1.0	5.09	-0.35	-0.37	
England and Wales	837,276	-1.7	- 0.6	4.59	-0.20	-0.30	
SCOTLAND:			1305	30/ 339	NEW YORK TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE	BULL TO BE	
Mid & East Lothians	13,744	+0.1	+ 5.0	5.21	+0.35	-0.33	
Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	22,740	-2.9	- 1.6	5.18	+0.18	-0.26	
nest of Scotland /	60,220	-5.6	- 3.4	5.11	-0.45	-0.27	
Scotland	96,704	-4.2	- 1.9	5.15	-0.18	-0.27	
GREAT BRITAIN	933,980	-2.0	- 0.7	4.65	-0.20	-0.30	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, was 1·13 days per week, of which 1·10 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, were 0·93 of a day per week, of which 0·91 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, were 0·84 of a day per week and 0·72 of a day per week respectively. 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 24th May, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,778,100 tons, as compared with 20,984,600 tons in the four weeks ended 12th April, 1930, and 18,401,400 tons in the four weeks ended 25th May, 1929.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 26th May, 1930, and the increases

* 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,

or decreases as compared with 28th April, 1930, and 27th May, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

			corded a May, 19		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage			
	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	131,892	105,173	12.3	9.8	22.1	+ 5.5	+ 4.2
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England	112,444 19,448	98,663 6,510	11·8 16·0	10.4	22·2 21·3	+ 5·6 + 5·2	+ 4.0
and Wales:— Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	5,726 19,686	1,210 2,400	10·9 12·8	2.3	13·2 14·4	- 2·5 + 2·5	+ 0.8
and Westmor- land Yorkshire Lancashire and	1,904 15,455	529 19,279	16·0 8·4	4.5 10·5	20·5 18·9	+ 1.7 + 3.3	- 6·6 - 3·1
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	12,357 3,654	14,180 8,339	13.7	15·8 13·6	29·5 19·6	+12.1	+ 2.8
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	3,414	8,195 53	5·1 5·3	12.2	17:3	+ 6.4	+ 4.0
cester and Salop Glos. and	8,099	6,025	11.4	8.5	19.9	+ 4.2	+ 2.5
Kent Wales and	1,449	681	11.4	5.4	16.8	+ 2.0 + 0.2	+ 0.4
Monmouth	38,516	37,763	16.7	16-4	33.1	+ 9.1	+ 15.1

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 6,762,700 tons in May, 1930, as compared with 5,877,000 tons in April, 1930, and with 7,064,500 tons in May, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further decline, and was mode-

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further decline, and was moderate 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 12.7 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 10.8 at 28th April, 1930, and 7.0 at 27th May, 1929.

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

Districts.	peo Mi	imber of Vople employ nes include the Return	red at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort- night ended 24th	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- d with	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with		
	May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	24th May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	4,134	- 0.3	+ 31.0	4.79	- 0.27	- 1.01	
Lancashire Other Districts	3,035 1,606	- 4·9 	- 4·8 + 5·0	6.00 5.82	+ 0:05	+ 0.04 - 0.15	
ALL DISTRICTS	8,775	- 1.9	+ 11.5	5.40	- 0.12	- 0.50	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mine during the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, by firms making returns was 2,523, showing an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0·9 per cent. compared with May, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5·97 in May, 1930, as compared with 6·00 in April, 1930, and 5·96 in May, 1929.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a decline as compared with April. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19·0 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 17·8 at 28th April, 1930, and 11·1 at 27th May,

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 141 furnaces were in operation at the end of May, compared with 151 at the end of April, and 159 at the end of May, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms, employing 18,680 workpeople at the end of May, showed a decrease of 3·3 per cent., compared with April, and a decrease of 4·8 per cent. compared with May, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of May, 1930, April, 1930, and May, 1929:—

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	May, 1930.	April, 1930.	May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	CERT !	Joseph .	MINE CONTRACTOR	LL NOT .			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	95	33	39	41	- 6	- 8	
Lancs Parts of Lancs and Yorks	43	11	11	12		- 1	
(including Sheffield and North Wales)	31	11	11	10	hales	+ 1	
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	56 25	26 15	27 16	30 17	= 1	- 4 - 2	
Worcester and War- wick	48	12	13	12	- 1	***	
South Wales and Mon- mouth	23	6	6	10		- 4	
Total, England and Wales	321	114	123	132	- 9	-18	
SCOTLAND	89	27	28	27	- 1		
Total	410	141	151	159	-10	-18	

The production of pig iron in May amounted to 614,500 tons, compared with 619,600 tons in April and 654,800 tons in May, 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 31st May, 1930, 396 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 411 in the week ended 3rd May, 1930, and with 420 in the week ended 1st June, 1929. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped at 26th May, 1930, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24·5, as compared with 27·3 at 28th April, 1930 and with 25·1 at 27th May, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 31st May, 1930, 98 mills were in operation, as compared with 92 in the week ended 3rd May, 1930, and with 105 in the week ended 1st June, 1929.

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

	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
WOLKS.	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	31st May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	31st May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	67 10	- 4 + 2	- 7 + 1	396 98	- 15 + 6	- 24 - 7	
TOTAL	77	- 2	- 6	494	- 9	- 31	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May, 1930, amounted to 98,942 tons, or 16,587 tons more than in April, 1930, but 30,465 tons less than in May, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change and continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 30.2 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 30.9 at 28th April, 1930, and 18.2 at 27th

According to returns received from firms employing 63,375 work-people in the week ended 24th May, 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 4.8 per cent. as compared with April, 1930, and by 11.8 per cent. as compared with May, 1929. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.3 in May, 1930 as compared with 5.4 in April, 1930, and 5.4 in May, 1929.

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

The Best	emple	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggre	Shifts.	her of	
737-134	Week ended 24th	onded compared with a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Marris, Marriagner	May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	DERL A	Per cent.	Per cent.	din b	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	6,439 1,671 23,674 2,666 7,948 7,575	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.9 \\ -18.0 \\ +0.2 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.0 \\ -8.2 \end{array} $	-15·8 -29·7 - 8·9 - 2·5 - 3·4 -14·7	37,334 6,954 115,585 13,912 45,032 42,692	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \cdot 1 \\ -20 \cdot 8 \\ -2 \cdot 4 \\ +5 \cdot 4 \\ +1 \cdot 0 \\ -8 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	- 13·0 - 37·1 - 15·6 + 1·4 + 0·6 - 15·3	
Mechanics, Labourers	13,402 €3,375	- 4·9 - 3·5	- 8·5 -10·1	76,056	- 6·5 - 4·8	- 8·4 - 11·8	
DISTRICTS.	Talk to	Spanish .	ari sa	Dorsen	Stop Ak 3	ab a fe	
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	14,303	- 1.2	- 6.3	77,534	- 2.5	- 11.2	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs	18,058	+ 0.3 + 1.1	- 0·9 -59·2	95,373 2,119	- 0·7 + 1·5	+ 1.3 $- 63.6$ $- 29.4$	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,826 5,452	-17·2 + 1·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -29 \cdot 3 \\ -3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $ $ -25 \cdot 0 $	25,238 29,197 14,913	-16.9 + 1.4 - 19.5	-29.4 -4.9 -27.3	
Wales and Mon- mouth	2,685 5,850	-19·1 - 5·2	-23.1	32,299	- 5.3	- 23.7	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	51,645 11,730	- 3·7 - 2·5	-11·4 - 3·8	276,673 60,892	- 4·4 - 6·7	- 12·6 - 8·2	
TOTAL	63,375	- 3.5	-10.1	337,565	- 4.8	- 11.8	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 692,800 tons in May, 1930, as compared with 696,100 tons in April, 1930, and 843,800 tons in May, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during May, and again showed a decline. The only noteworthy exception was in the South-Western division, where an exceptionally heavy decline in April was followed by an improvement in May.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th May, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 28th April, 1930, and 27th May, 1929:—

Divisions.	Wor ay	Decreas Numbers U	se (+) or e (-) in Jnemployed ared with a	Percentage Jnemployed at 6th May, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total N Insured Unem 26th M	Month before.	Year before.	Pel Unen 26th	Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,534 664 3,601 160 19,436 9,256 15,537 4,311 2,613	+ 363 - 18 - 439 + 74 + 32 + 1,162 + 818 + 387 + 205	+ 1,132 + 106 + 1,175 + 127 + 3,205 + 1,678 + 3,289 + 1,136 - 124	23·5 9·1 16·9 53·3 32·2 32·0 27·8 55·3 21·7	+ 3·4 - 0·3 - 2·1 + 24·6 + 4·0 + 1·4 + 5·0 + 1·7	+ 9.4 + 1.5 + 5.5 + 44.8 + 4.7 + 6.3 + 16.9 - 3.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOETHERN IRELAND	58,112	+ 2,584	+ 11,724	28.4	+1.2	+ 5.5

* 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., snd 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.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during May was bad and showed a further decline. In electrical engineering employment declined from fair to moderate; in general, marine, constructional and motor engineering it was bad and worse than a month before. In the textile machinery section conditions remained very bad, with much short time in

Compared with a year before there was a considerable decline in the state of employment in all sections and in all areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at the 26th May, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	Significant of the second	Numl	per of I	nsured at 26t	d Workp	eople Un 1930.	employe	d
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor les, Oycles, Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a	
to the same of the	Genera ing; Iron Fo	Eng	Engine	Const	Vehicles, and Ah	SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,852 2,899 1,978 8,952 23,850 29,740 12,464 1,227 1,176	647 353 122 1,863 767 1,843 342 39 16	74 190 518 81 3,736 122 2,841 35 487	240 77 75 949 1,403 391 1,080 152 11	2,234 1,231 1,440 14,960 1,409 2,017 1,078 334 230	8,047 4,750 4,133 26,805 31,165 34,113 17,805 1,787 1,920	+ 273 - 135 + 12 +2,813 + 288 - 100 +1,083 - 119 - 91	+ 3,094 + 1,880 + 1,253 + 13,297 + 11,886 + 11,860 + 5,796 + 798 + 571
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	87,138	5,992	8,084	4,378	24,933	130,525	+4,024	+ 50,435
THE STATE OF THE S	J. 03%	Percer	ntages	Unem	ployed a	t 26th M	Tay, 1930	0.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	5·8 6·1 5·6 10·3 20·4 23·2 16·5 21·9 16·9	4·8 4·5 3·8 6·7 9·6 8·9 12·8 9·8 3·5	10.6 8.0 8.1 5.4 17.9 12.3 14.2 23.3 9.0	6·9 12·2 11·9 14·4 17·9 13·3 20·1 22·0 18·3	5·6 4·4 5·2 15·0 10·0 9·4 9·9 14·9 10·6	5·7 5·5 5·7 12·0 18·6 19·5 15·6 19·7 12·7	+ 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·1 + 1·2 + 0·2 - 0·1 + 1·0 - 1·3 - 0·6	+ 2·0 + 2·1 + 1·6 + 5·8 + 7·0 + 6·6 + 4·9 + 8·6 + 3•3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	14.9	7.1	13.8	15.5	10.2	13.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.8
Ditto, Apl., 1930 Ditto, May, 1929	14.7	6.6	12·8 10·0	25·0 10·7	9·3 5·4	12.6		SE TOOM

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad; in Yorkshire it continued bad, especially in the textile machinery section; in Lincolnshire it remained slack. In Lancashire and Cheshire it remained very bad; extensive short time continued to be worked in the textile machinery section. In the above districts little general change was shown compared with the month before. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment declined and was bad, especially in the motor vehicle section; it remained moderate, however, in electrical engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district conditions remained moderate, an improvement being reported at Derby and a decline

moderate, an improvement being reported at Derby and a decli-

In London and the Southern Counties employment continued fair generally. It was still fairly good in the motor vehicle section and good in the electrical section.

In Scotland employment remained very bad and showed a decline In Wales some improvement was shown, but conditions remained very bad. In Northern Ireland employment was bad, though very bad. In Northern Irelan slight improvement was shown.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in all sections of the industry was very bad, and much worse than a month earlier. In the American spinning section not more than 50 per cent. production obtained during May, and there was no improvement in the Egyptian section. In the weaving section severe depression prevailed.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 39·1 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 30·7 at 28th April, 1930, and with 14·0 at 27th May, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne a further serious decline occurred during May, and an increase of over 2,000 was recorded in the number of persons unemployed. Several more mills ceased working in addition to the twelve mills already permanently closed; and at all other mills in the district short time was in operation. At Stockport, Stalybridge, Glossop, and Hyde employment continued very depressed. At Oldham the position was stated to be considerably worse than at any time since 1921. Approximately 35 to 37 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning section in the Oldham area have been stopped on the average the whole of the month. Employment in the weaving section was also very bad, and much worse than in April: many firms were totally stopped, and others were playing off a

number of workpeople each week; while many of the weavers that were working were in charge of only two looms, instead of the usual four. At Royton (in the Oldham area) it was reported that all firms were working irregular short time, and that not a mill in the district had its full complement of workers. At Bolton employment remained very bad, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, and the number of operatives wholly unemployed continued to increase; about 30 to 40 per cent. of the members of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association were working less than half time during May. At Leigh, employment with spinners was bad, and slightly worse than in April. At Bury and at Rochdale there was a decline, and employment was very poor.

May. At Leigh, employment with spinners was bad, and slightly worse than in April. At Bury and at Rochdale there was a decline, and employment was very poor.

At Preston the position was worse than a month earlier. All sections were affected, and at mills where employment had been fairly good, short time and under-employment were reported. At Chorley employment showed a further decline on the whole, although a few mills were able to maintain their position. At Blackburn and at Great Harwood the abnormal depression continued; at the former place an increase of approximately 3,000 occurred in the numbers unemployed, while over 13,000 women were on the Exchange register at the end of May. At Accrington employment remained very bad, and the position was worse than a month earlier. Out of the 53 cotton mills in this area 21 were entirely closed down, and 19 were working short time, leaving only 13 mills working normal hours. At Darwen there was a further decline; over half the looms in the area were stopped at the end of May. At Burnley over 9,000 women were on the register, scarcely a mill in the town had all its machinery running; the number of operatives unemployed in the Burnley and Padiham areas increased by approximately 2,800 during May. At Nelson the position became very much worse, and at the end of the month nearly all workers were either unemployed or seriously under-employed. In the Rossendale Valley several mills were totally stopped, others stopped for periods varying from a day to a week; in addition, there was much under-employment.

In Yorkshire the depression continued, and there was a further decline generally; although employment improved in the doubling mills at Huddersfield.

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

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number Workpeop			Wages p Workpeo		
antings and a book by	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
money with County Tree	24th May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9,265 17,856 26,065 6,583 4,640	Per cent 8.9 - 8.2 -10.7 - 9.3 - 6.5	Per cent17.6 -16.8 -18.6 -15.6 -21.6	£ 12,885 24,381 40,345 14,627 7,857	Per cent19·3 -15·6 -10·8 - 9·0 - 4·9	Per cent32:1 -34:2 -30:1 -24:1 -32:1	
TOTAL	64,409	- 9.3	-17.9	100,095	-12.5	-30-7	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padlham Coine and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,635 7,881 7,451 12,079 6,624 3,611 4,221 4,427 2,847 4,101 1,185 2,958 3,331	- 0.8 -11.6 -12.0 - 9.0 - 7.6 -15.6 -10.1 -26.4 - 6.6 -6.6 + 1.8 + 0.4	- 8.9 -15.4 -21.3 -20.8 -12.4 -5.3 -25.1 -23.7 -29.1 -21.1 -18.1 -6.6 -10.5	4,891 11,947 11,686 17,603 9,947 5,347 6,789 7,536 8,581 1,422 4,299 4,687	-12·7 -15·0 -22·5 -4·8 -16·2 -4·5 -15·4 -12·6 -22·4 -8·9 -10·3 +5·3	-22·0 -22·6 -39·1 -33·9 -30·1 -11·5 -35·8 -32·8 -32·8 -32·8 -32·8 -32·8 -32·8	
TOTAL	64,409	- 9.3	-17-9	100,095	-12.5	-30-7	

Returns from firms employing about 61,500 operatives in the week ended 24th May, showed that about 34 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 17 hours each

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 26th May, 1930:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th May, 1930.										
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	treat						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,222 7,242	9,188 7,902	10,410 15,144	3,278 18,743	15,771 12,395	19,049 31,138	29,459 46,282				
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,414 5,109 837	7,897 21,854 377	9,311 26,963 1,214	3,883 9,594 1,167	18,860 26,621 586	22,743 36,215 1,753	32,054 63,178 2,967				
Total	15,824	47,218	63,042	36,665	74,233	110,898	173,940				

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 28th April, 1930:—

The second second	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Tempe	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	+115 +520		+ 980 + 870	+ 1,652 + 5,540		+ 7,284 + 9,524		
ing Weaving Other Pro-	+626	+ 3,502	+ 4,128	+ 902 + 2,715	+ 5,875	+ 8,590	+ 12,71	
Total				+ 143 + 10,952				

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 81,391,700 lbs. in May, 1930, compared with 67,614,800 lbs. in April, 1930, and with 108,098,700 lbs. in May, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,448,900 lbs. in May, 1930, with 11,483,200 lbs. in April, 1930, and with 16,026,000 lbs. in May, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece-goods were 218,088,800 square yards, as compared with 217,049,600 square yards in the previous month and with 321,450,000 square yards in May, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE dispute which began in April in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in part of Lancashire continued during May. At the end of the month no official settlement had been reached, but work had been resumed at some mills in the West Riding. In other districts employment remained generally slack, and showed little change. In the carpet trade employment continued moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped (but exclusive of those disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22·3 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 21.3 at 28th April, 1930, and with 11.5 at 27th May, 1929.

Worsted Section.—Employment was seriously affected by the dispute, especially in the Bradford and Huddersfield areas, where a large number of mills were stopped. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th May showed that about 38 per cent. of the operatives at work in the worsted section as a whole worked short time,* losing about 12½ hours each, on an average. In this section there was a decrease of 33 per cent. in the number employed by firms making returns in the week ended 24th May as compared with the week ended 12th April.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments the employers' returns showed a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. in the number employed in the week ended 24th May as compared with the week ended 12th April; while 20 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns, and remaining at work, lost, on an average, about 14½ hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning department there was a decline of nearly 18 per cent. in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th May as compared with the week ended 12th April; while over 45 per cent. of those at work, covered by the employers' returns, worked short time, losing on an average 12 hours each in the week ended 24th May.

In the worsted weaving department the position was much worse than in the spinning department; the employers' returns showed a decrease of over 50 per cent. in the number employed; and short time was worked by 25 per cent. of the operatives still employed, with a loss of 13 hours each, on the average, in the week ended 24th May.*

Woollen Section.—Employment was bad in this section, especially in the Huddersfield district, but not so bad as in the worsted section. Employers returns for the week ended 24th May indicated that about 38 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 12 and 11 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section, as a whole, 37 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time*; there was little overtime. In this section there was a decrease of 14 per cent. in the number employed in the week ended 24th May as compared with the week ended 12th April.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was very bad. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) it was bad; but there was improvement in certain sections, and at Dewsbury light dress goods makers and rug makers were reported as fully employed. At Batley, which was almost unaffected by the dispute, there was a slight improvement among male em-

ployees; but no firms were running night shifts, which is very unusual at this time of the year. At Morley, where most firms were working during May, an improvement was reported; but at Armley, where also most of the firms were working, employment was very bad; at Leeds there was a decline,

At Rochdale employment with flannel workers was very bad; at Saddleworth a slight improvement was reported. With woollen workers in the Stockport district employment was very bad.

In the West of England employment continued slack, with much short time. In Wales employment was slack at all the principal

In Scotland employment on the whole showed little change, and was generally slack.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued moderate, and showed Carpet Section.—Employment continued moderate, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. At Kidder minster some seasonal slackness was reported in certain sections; but in other sections of the carpet trade, and in the spinning departments, employment was good. In Yorkshire employment was fairly good, but some short time was reported. At Johnstone the position was described as fairly good, and full time was worked at Kilmarnock. At Edinburgh employment was slack, and at Ayr there was some short time. About 36 per cent, of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing nearly 9½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 24th May; there was practically no overtime. was practically no overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from em-

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	Wages pa Workpeop	id to
**************************************	Week ended 24th May, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with week- ended 12th April, 1930.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 24th May, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with week ended 12th April, 1930.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)*
Departments: WORSTED SECTION: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	4,839 29,290 9,546 8,387 678	Per Cent. -58·1 -17·8 -50·4 -22·5 -62·2	37·3 71·6 44·7 76·8 34·9	£ 10,386 40,262 16,837 17,910 967	Per Cent. -63·4 -23·9 -56·2 -28·1 -72·3	32·1 62·8 39·9 64·1 25·8
Total—Worsted	52,740	-33.3	59-8	86,362	-41.7	50.8
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	919 10,628 18,674 14,749 2,750	- 5·0 -15·2 -17·5 -11·9 - 3·8	76·4 76·9 79·6 83·5 87·3	1,903 20,452 30,788 31,544 5,197	-12·4 -19·9 -22·2 -14·8 -11·5	75·7 75·2 76·0 83·2 84·1
Total—Woollen	47,720	-14.4	80.6	89,884	-18.4	78.6
CARPET SECTION	10,569	- 0.64	107.3	18,256	- 4.2	100.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	111,029	-23.6	70.5	194,502	-29.9	64-4
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Kelghley Heavy Woollen (Dewabury, Bat- ley, etc.)	16,034 4,658 8,049 6,413 6,937	-53·8 -50·2 -7·1 -19·9 -10·2	39·6 52·5 76·8 72·7 82·7	27,391 8,070 11,599 10,822 11,883	-60·3 -59·8 -17·9 -27·1 -14·5	32·3 45·0 62·2 68·7 82·0
Total, West	AE 57A	- 76.5	56.7	74 026	-45.2	47.9
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	45,574 4,905 249 2,012	-36·5 - 0·8 - 4·2 - 1·0	91·1 115·0 98·4	74,926 8,068 466 2,902	+ 4·2 - 1·7 - 6·7	77·6 81·4 114·6
Total—Worsted	52,740	-33.3	59.8	86,362	-41.7	50.8
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale	6,102 10,720 6,357 2,464	-42·6 + 2·3 -16·6 - 0·3	51·5 92·2 82·3 92·5	12,504 20,514 12,711 4,784	-49·2 + 1·6 -19·8 - 2·7	45·9 99·6 86·1 74·5
Bradford	1,091	-17.3	84.0	2,193	-21.9	73.5
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	26,734 3,092 4,196 13,594 104	-17.8 -39.2 $+0.3$ -1.2 -44.4	76·3 57·7 95·6 95·7 71·7	52,706 6,348 7,202 23,494 134	$ \begin{array}{r} -22 \cdot 9 \\ -39 \cdot 2 \end{array} $ $ -1 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \\ -47 \cdot 5 $	74.6 63.0 99.5 91.0 64.9
Total—Woollen	47,720	-14-4	80.6	89,884	-18.4	78.6
CARPET SECTION	10,569	- 0.6	107-3	18,256	- 4.2	100.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	111,029	-23.6	70.5	194,502	-29.9	64.4

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th May, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 12th April, 1930:—

June, 1930.

	emplo April,	yed as com 1930 : (-	ipared with - without a workpeople	week ende	d 12th gnifies
man, do and, aprilio di di sa mproposa di di sa mproposa di nagana di mangana	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts, (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{r} -73.4 \\ -35.0 \\ +21.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -61.5 \\ +3.9 \\ -4.1 \end{array} $	- 35.7 - 28.9 - 4.7 - 12.1 - 3.7 + 4.7 - 19.4 - 2.0 - 3.2 - 0.6	- 60·7 - 64·3 - 37·9 - 39·4 - 27·1 - 53·2 - 1·4	- 42·2 - 46·6 - 7·3 - 12·1 - 5·5 + 2·8 - 28·3 - 0·3 - 0·6	- 53.8 - 50.2 - 7.1 - 19.9 - 10.2 + 4.8 - 36.5 - 0.8 - 4.2 - 1.0
TOTAL	-58.1	- 17.8	- 50.4	- 22.5	- 33.3

CHIEF CO. 15 16	Apri	1, 1930.	
Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
-35·8 + 1·1 -16·5 - 1·7 - 4·3 -16·4 -50·3 + 2·6	-53·4 + 3·9 -14·3 + 0·9 -31·8 -21·8 -49·3	-32·3 + 0·6 -27·6 - 0·7 -19·3 -15·5 -29·9 - 2·3	-42.6 +2.3 -16.6 -0.3 -17.3 -17.8 -39.2 +0.3
- 3·5 -46·5	- 0·9 -52·7	- 0·3 -30·4	- 1·2 -44·4
	-35·8 + 1·1 -16·5 - 1·7 - 4·3 -16·4 -50·3 + 2·6 - 3·5	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} + & 1 \cdot 1 & + & 3 \cdot 9 \\ - & 16 \cdot 5 & - & 14 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 & + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 3 & - & 31 \cdot 8 \\ - & 16 \cdot 4 & - & 21 \cdot 8 \\ - & 50 \cdot 3 & - & 49 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c ccccc} + & 2 \cdot 6 & - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 & - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 46 \cdot 5 & - & 52 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	-35·8 -53·4 -32·3 + 1·1 + 3·9 + 0·6 -16·5 -14·3 -27·6 -1·7 + 0·9 -0·7 -4·3 -31·8 -19·3 -16·4 -21·8 -15·5 -50·3 -49·3 -29·9 + 2·6 -0·1 -2·3 -46·5 -52·7 -30·4

entage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in nun

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 26th May, 1930:—

	N	umbers (e	at 26th	g Casua May, 1	ds) on the	Regist	ers
Department,	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	SOUTH OF THE PARTY
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Wool Sorting	247	8	255	184	4	188	443
Wool Washing and							
Preparing	582	856	1,438	453	443	896	2,334
Wool Combing Wool Carding	294 602	504	798 823	123 457	279	402	1,200
Woollen Spinning	462	262	724	433	121 217	578 650	1,401
Worsted Drawing and	102	202	127	400	211	630	1,374
Spinning	651	3,821	4,472	368	4,115	4,483	8,955
Wool Winding and							,,,,,,
Warping	93	63	156	170	87	257	413
Worsted Winding and		SECTION.			Since States		
Warping	80	610	690	138	1,176	1,314	2,004
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	178	1,348	1,526	198	2,864	3,062	4,588
041 D	1,032	1,082	1,236	62	2,824	2,886	4,122
Other Processes	1,004	211	1,249	1,099	250	1,349	2,598
Total	4,375	8,992	13,367	3,685	12,380	15,065	29,432

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 28th April, 1930:—

Desertant	W	hol	ly U	nemp	oloj	red.	7	Cemp	pora	arily S	top	ped.	2000	
Department.	M	en.	W	men.	To	otal.	M	en.	M	omen.	7	Total.	To	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	19		200	+	19	-	74	-	3	-	77	-	58
and Preparing	+	4				84		49	-	256	-	305		221
Wool Combing Wool Carding	-			47	+			169		48		217		206
Woollen Spinning	-	54	-	10	-	64		45	-	13	-	58		122
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+	26	+	175	+:	201		14	+	1,049	+	1,035	+	1,236
Wool Winding and Warping		13	+	7	-	6		10	133		1		265	
Worsted Winding		13	T			0	+	10	+	16	+	26	+	20
and Warping	+	4		83	+			21	+	196	+	217		304
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	-+	20		79	I	92	+	47	+	270 376	+	223 353		315
Other Processes		44		26		18		179	E	15	T	164		650
Total	-	116	+	600	+	184		193	+	1,011	+	818	+1	,302

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs' were 62,856,600 lbs. in May, 1930, compared with 51,813,800 lbs. in April, 1930, and 63,548,000 lbs, in May, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in May, 1930, were 2,535,700 lbs., compared with 3,023,100 lbs. in April, 1930, and with 4,709,500 in May, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in May, 1930, wer 7,930,300 square yards, compared with 6,985,000 square yards in April, 1930, and with 11,286,400 square yards in May, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 40,283 pairs, 47,775 pairs and 85,239 pairs in May, 1930, April, 1930, and May, 1929, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued moderate, but showed a slight improvement in some districts. As compared with May, 1929, employment was much better in the Bristol and Kingswood, Leeds and Lancashire districts, and somewhat better in one or two other districts: in the remaining districts it was worse, particularly in the London, Stafford, and Norwich districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.9 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 17.5 at 28th April, 1930, and with 14.5 at 27th May, 1929.

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

		Number of Yorkpeop		Total V	Wages pa Vorkpeor	id to
	Week ended 24th	Inc (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	May, 1930.	Month before.			Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,289 10,498	Per cent 2·4 + 0·6	Per cent 8 · 4 - 0 · 5	£ 5,188 26,749	Per cent 3.5 + 2.1	Per cent12.8 - 7.7
Northampton Higham, Rushden and	3,864 8,305	+ 2.2 + 0.7	+ 7.6 + 0.9	9,324 20,735	- 0·4 + 5·7	+ 4.4 + 2.6
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	5,973 5,653 1,754 2,505 6,333	+ 0·1 + 1·3 + 2·3 - 0.6 - 3·6	- 2·4 - 0·4 - 6·5 - 2·8 - 1·0	13,650 13,368 3,932 5,297 12,715	+ 1·1 + 0·3 +18·4 - 2·6 - 8·2	- 7·1 - 5·2 - 7·7 -14·0 -10·5
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,003 1,791	+ 3·8 + 2·1	+13.1 + 6.6	3,546 4,129	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+10.2
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	5,831	+ 4.2	+ 4.4	13,060	+ 8.8	+11-1
trict Other parts of England	1,216	- 0.7	- 4.8	2,403	- 3.6	-11.8
and Wales	3,985	- 0.4	+ 3.8	9,003	- 2.1	+ 3.0
England and Wales	62,000	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	143,099	+ 1.2	- 3.1
Scotland	2,062	- 5.5	- 7.8	4,491	- 6.1	- 5.1
Great Britain	64,062	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	147,590	+ 1.0	- 3.2

Returns from firms employing 62,450 workpeople in the week ended 24th May indicated that about 37 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 8½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 11½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued fair with most firms, At Leicester employment remained steady, and improved slightly towards the end of the month; nevertheless, nearly half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th May, losing about 8 hours each on the average. In the Leicestershire country district employment continued moderate. At Northampton employment was still only moderate, and below the level which is expected at this season of the year; a little better time, however, was worked in a number of factories; about 37 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 24th May, losing about 8 hours each on the average. At Higham and Rushden, employment showed a slight improvement but remained quiet, with much unemployment and short time working. Employment was moderate at Kettering and at Wellingborough, and fair at Raunds; there was some improvement at most of the Northamptonshire country centres. Employment remained bad, however, at Wollaston.

At Stafford employment was only moderate; two-thirds of the

At Stafford employment was only moderate; two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th May; there was some recovery, however, the week ended 24th may; there was some recovery, however, towards the end of the month, and some firms were well employed. At Norwich employment declined with clickers; other operatives were less affected, and some of the larger factories were well em-

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained slack In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained slack in the heavy boot trade, with nearly all firms working short time. At Leeds employment remained quiet, and showed little change. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley, and at Bury and Preston, there was an improvement, and employment was fairly good; there was still some short time working, but a considerable amount of overtime was also reported.

In Scotland employment showed a further decline; it was reported as fair at Edinburgh, bad at Glasgow, and slack at Maybole.

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 26th May, 1930:—

^{*} 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.

A. II. SHI TANK AND	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th May, 1930.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total				
Boot and Shoe Manu-				1							
facture:			1704 35		- 30 MB ut						
Preparing Depart-			100	70	40	110	310				
ment	134	64	198	72	40	112	210				
Rough Stuff De-	435	42	477	236	17	253	73				
partment Clicking Department		26	771	949	7	956	1,72				
Closing Department	20	1,166	1,186	9	1,062	1,071	2,25				
Making Department Finishing Depart-		51	1,908	1,468	33	1,501	3,40				
The state of the s	1,324	458	1,782	898	181	1,079	2,86				
Slipper Making	349	131	480	250	262	512	99				
Clog Making	21	î	22	2	1	3	2				
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	634	2	636	44	-	44	680				
TOTAL	5,519	1,941	7,460	3,928	1,603	5,531	12,99				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 28th April, 1930:—

Mah. Allen man M. Colo	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	pped.	m-4-1
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff De-	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4		- 19		
partment - Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Depart-	- 45	+ 1 + 9 +141 - 1	- 31 - 36 + 141 - 54	+ 4	- 4 - 5 -1,143 - 1	-479 $-1,139$	- 515 - 998
ment Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand-	+ 12 - 45 + 1	+ 49 - 14	+ 61 - 59 + 1	- 588 - 138 - 2 - 19	- 66	- 204 - 2	- 263
sewn Work	$\frac{-32}{-192}$	- 3 +184	A CAMPAGE		-1,309	10	

The exports of boots and shoes in May, 1930, amounted to 104,869 dozen pairs, or 17,951 dozen pairs less than in April, 1930, and 23,238 dozen pairs less than in May, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further slight improvement;

in the Peterborough district it was again reported to be good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 12·7 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 13·1 at 28th April, 1930, and 9·4 at 27th May, 1929.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

	Number of Workpeople.					Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Week	24th May, Month		-) on a Year		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
May, 1930.					May, 1930.	Month before.		Year before.	
					£				er nt.
1,821	+	1.2	+	3.1	4,646	+	2.8	+	2.3
6,986	+	1.9	+	9.6	20,159	+	4.8	+	10-4
1,764	+	0.5			4,320 465	+-	3.9	+	1.5
10,753	+	1.4	+	7.3	29,590	+	4.2	+	7.1
	Week ended 24th May, 1930. 1,821 6,986 1,764 182	Week ended 24th May, 1930. b	Week Inc. Dec. (24th May, 1930. Month 1930. Per cent. 1,821 + 1·2 6,986 + 1·9 1,764 -0·5 +0·6	Week Inc. (+	Week ended 24th May, 1930. Month Year before. Per cent. 1,821 + 1·2 + 3·1 6,986 + 1·9 + 9·6 1,764 - 0·5 + 3·3 + 0·6 + 4·6 + 4·6	Week ended 24th May, 1930. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 24th May, 1930. Week ended 24th May, 1930. Per cent. cent. cent. (1,821 + 1·2 + 3·1 4,646 6,986 + 1·9 + 9·6 1,764 - 0·5 + 3·3 4,365 1,82 + 0·6 + 4·6 + 4·6 4,465 1,82 + 0·6 + 4·6 6,986 1,82 + 0·6 + 4·6 1,82 + 0·6 1	Week ended 24th May, 1930. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 24th May, 1930. Week before. Inc. (+) or ended 24th May, 1930. Per cent. cent. Per cent. cent. £ 0 1,821 + 1·2 + 3·1 4,646 + 6,986 + 1·9 + 9·6 20,159 + 1,764 - 0·5 + 3·3 4,320 + 182 + 0·6 + 4·6 + 4·6 4,650 + 4·6	Week ended 24th May, 1930. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a before. Week ended 24th May, before. Inc. (Ended 24th May) before. Week ended 24th May, before. Inc. (Ended 24th May) before. Per cent. Per cent. £ Per cent. 1,821 + 1·2 + 3·1 4,646 + 2·8 6,986 + 1·9 + 9·6 20,159 + 4·8 20,159 + 4·8 1,764 - 0·5 + 3·3 4,620 + 3·9 465 - 3·7	Week ended 24th May, 1930. Inc. (+) or before. Week ended 24th May, before. Inc. (+) or ended 24th May, 1930. Week ended 24th May, before. Inc. (+) Dec. (-) or ended 24th May, 1930. Per cent. cent. Per cent. £ cent. Per cent. cent. <t< td=""></t<>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 10,066 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 2 per cent. were working on an average nearly 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th May, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a further seasonal increase in the number of men at work during May, and employment was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives and slack to moderate with unskilled workers; it was reported as fairly good or good in some districts, including Coventry, Hull, Eastbourne, Southend-on-Sea, West Middlesex and North-West Surrey. Employment was below the level of May, 1929.

As regards individual occupations employment improved with bricklayers and masons and was fair at most centres; it was somewhat better, and generally moderate, with carpenters and joiners. With slaters, plasterers and plumbers employment showed some improvement, but was still slack, on the whole; it again improved with painters and was generally fairly good with skilled men. With tradesmen's labourers it was slack to moderate. As compared with May, 1929, employment was worse with all classes, particularly

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th May, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with May, 1929:—

103 10	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 26th	Number included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percen compare	(-) in tage as
ACAD CAN A CAN	people at July, 1929.	May, 1930.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters	126,710	12,171	504	9.6	- 1.4	+ 3.8
Bricklayers	75,620 22,510	4,955 1,362	255 93	6.6	- 2·0 - 1·6	+ 3.7 + 0.7
Slaters Plasterers	6,410 24,400 108,140	878 2,996 7,441	69 145 140	13·7 12·3 6·9	- 1·7 - 3·5 - 1·2	+ 0.8 + 3.5 + 2.8
Plumbers Labourers to	33,400	4,612	271	13.8	- 0.7	+ 7.0
All other occu-	249,360	36,242	1,133	14.5	- 1. 6	+ 2.7
pations	179,430	33,787	1,360	18.8	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Total	825,980	104,444	3,970	12.6	- 1.3	+ 3.7
DIVISIONS.	175,380	17,110	11	9.8	- 0.1	+ 3.2
South-Eastern South-Western	131,570	7,850 8,905	43	6.0	- 1:1	+ 2.7 + 2.1
Midlands North-Eastern	98,300 96,850	11,981 19,156	809 1,273	12.2	- 1·8 - 2·1	+ 3.8 + 7.0
North-Western Scotland	105,090	19,015	1,085	18.1	- 1·8 - 0·9	+ 5.4
Wales Northern Ireland	26,660 15,360	6,783 3,378	224	25.4	- 2·1 - 3·4	+ 4.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	825,980	104,444	3,970	12.6	- 1.3	+ 3.7

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,073,000, show that in May, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £8,310,100, as compared with £6,014,900, in April, 1930, and £7,666,200 in May, 1929. Of the total for May, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,807,200, factories and workshops for £439,100; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £418,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,645,200.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight decline.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight decline, and much short-time working was again reported. At Worcester also short-time working continued; at Bristol employment continued good. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was bad and worse than during the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.2 at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 25.8 at 28th April, 1930, and 13.8 at 27th May, 1929.

The following Table summerises the information

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

rice in meaning has		Number Vorkpeop			Wages I Workpeo		
Dogover with	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	24th May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	24th May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.	100	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,250 7,940	- 3·0 - 0·5	- 3·4 - 2·9	2,245 13,608	- 7·5 - 4·1	-12·8 -13·7	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,839	+ 0.3	- 0.8	3,408	+ 1.3	- 6.3	
TOTAL	11,029	- 0.7	- 2.6	19,261	- 3.6	-12-4	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,4 4 9 2,580	- 0·8 - 0·3	- 2·3 - 3·8	13,148 6,113	- 5·7 + 1·3	-14·7 - 7·1	
TOTAL	11,029	- 0.7	- 2.6	19,261	- 3-6	-12-4	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,505 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,838, or just over 46 per cent., were working on an average about 16½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th May, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fair in the paper-making industry during May. In several centres it was reported good, with full time being worked, but in some districts the operatives were on short

being worked, but in some districts the operatives were on short time.

With letterpress printers employment was fair in London and better than in the previous month; while in the provinces it was moderate on the whole, showing a decline compared with the previous month at several large centres, including Leeds, Leicester, Bristol, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Some improvement was reported at Manchester, where however, employment was still slack.

Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good generally; it improved somewhat in London, and also at Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.

In the lithographic printing industry, employment continued moderate on the whole. It was described as bad at Manchester and Bradford and very slack at Leicester and Sheffield; on the other hand, there was some improvement on the previous month at several centres, including Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast, though short time was worked at some of these towns. With lithographic artists employment was generally fair. It was reported as good at Bradford and Stoke-on-Trent and an improvement was noted during the month at Manchester.

In the bookbinding industry, employment on the whole, continued fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured weakneeds in the second

In the bookbinding industry, employment on the whole, communed fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.4 at 26th May, compared with 7.8 at 28th April and 4.1 at 27th May, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industry the percentage was 6.4 at 26th May, compared with 6.2 at 28th April and 4.0 at 27th May, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 8.3 at 26th May, compared with 7.8 at 28th April and 4.3 at 27th May, 1929.

The following Table suppresses the returns received from certain

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

Prog. Done and July	No. of Members of Unions		Percentage ployed at	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) on a			
	at end of May, 1930.	May, 1930.	April, 1930.	May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing:	E 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	A					
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	38,822	2.5	2.8	2.5	- 0.3		
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	16,636	4.5	4.5	3.3		+ 1.2	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,763 6,537 11,262	2·6 3·4 2·5	2·5 2·7 2·6	1·8 3·0 2·1	+ 0·1 + 0·7 - 0·1	+ 0·8 + 0·4 + 0·4	
Total	84,020	3.0	3.1	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,231 18,963	3.4	3.5	2.4	- 0·1 + 0·4	+ 1.0	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack during May. Among insured work-people in the dock, harbour, river, and canal service, 37·1 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 36·0 per cent. at 28th April, 1930, and 31·9 per cent. at 27th May,

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

	Average D Docks a	ally Number of at Prin	ber of La cipal W	bourers em	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.	The same		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Totai.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 3rd May, 1930 10th " " 17th " " 24th " " 31st " "	3,852 3,981 4,296 4,759 4,279	1,764 1,890 2,360 2,087 1,925	5,616 5,871 6,656 6,846 6,204	7,704 7,855 7,813 7,961 7,768	13,320 13,726 14,469 14,807 13,972
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st May, 1930	} 4,234	2,005	6,239	7,820	14,059
Average for April, 1930	4,043	2,005	6,048	7,865	13,913
Average for May, 1929	4,089	2,080	6,169	7,677	13,846

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during May was 902, compared with 807 in April, 1930, and with 798 in May, 1929.

East Coast.—Employment was still mainly slack at the North-East Coast ports and on the Humber, but at Sunderland and North Shields imports of timber effected some improvement, and work at Blyth was also a little better. At Yarmouth employment improved and was good, at Lowestoft and King's Lynn it remained fair, and at Ipswich slack.

fair, and at Ipswich slack.

Liverpool.—Employment remained generally bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th May, 1930, was 13,255, compared with 13,095 in April, 1930, and with 14,352 in May, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £33,000 in the five weeks ended 30th May, 1930, compared with £29,854 in April, 1930, and with £36,746 in May, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Apart from some improvement at Newport, employment at the South Wales ports remained slack. Conditions were also bad at Gloucester, Avonmouth and Bristol. At Southampton potato imports provided additional work and employment was fair. At Plymouth and most of the other South-Western ports it remained slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Leith employment was moderate and better than in April. It was also moderate at Glasgow and Grangemouth. At Dundee it was slack, and at Belfast fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during May was moderate to fair on the whole and showed a slight seasonal improvement, the demand being fairly steady generally. The supply of seamen again exceeded requirements at practically all ports, although temporary shortages of able seamen occurred at Bristol, Falmouth and Southampton. The number of engagements was greater than in April, 1930, but less than in May, 1929.

number of engagements was greater than in April, 1930, but less than in May, 1929.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 26th May, 1930, was 22·9, compared with 23·5 at 28th April, 1930, and 16·5 at 27th May, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate to fair up to the last week of the month, when it was quiet. On the Tyne it was moderate to fair, with some slackness towards the close of the month; at the Hartlepools there was some improvement and the demand was fair, except during the second week when it was quiet; on the Wear it was generally quiet and worse than in April. At Hull the demand was moderate, with some briskness in the middle of the month. At Southampton it was fair, but slackened somewhat during the second half of the month; some difficulty was experienced in procuring a full supply of able seamen. At Bristol the demand was moderate up to the last week when it improved to good, with some scarcity of able seamen; at Avonmouth the demand was good during the greater part of the month and showed a substantial improvement compared with April. At Newport there was a fair demand in the last week, but it was quiet otherwise; at Cardiff it was fair at the beginning of the month and quiet in the last fortnight; it was fair in the first two weeks at Swansea and improved to good in the latter half of the month. The demand on the Mersey was good at the end of the month. The demand the last fortnight; it was fair in the first two weeks at Swansea and improved to good in the latter half of the month. The demand on the Mersey was good at the end of the month, but moderate to fair during the first three weeks; at Manchester a fair demand was maintained throughout the month. On the Clyde it was moderate, with a slight improvement at the end of the month; at Leith it was quiet, but improved to fair at the close of the month. The demand at Belfast was quiet at first and moderate in the last fortnight.

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 May:—

		Number of Seamen* shipped in									
Principal Ports.	May,		(+) or -) on a	Five Months ended							
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1930.	May, 1929.						
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff Swansea	12,506 919 10,947 12,439 2,895 354 319 1,324 1,059 2,022 852	- 458 + 372 + 1,742 + 2,114 + 2,114 + 656 + 28 + 104 + 168 + 104 + 128 + 127	- 2,639 + 219 - 224 - 552 - 240 + 99 - 237 + 117 - 159 - 318 - 575 + 204	57,725 3,367 46,437 43,924 11,528 1,311 1,925 5,460 4,502 2,856 10,757 3,377	60,578 3,970 46,228 44,577 13,894 1,111 2,337 5,606 5,041 3,560 14,071 3,687						
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	323 578 3,357	- 3 + 291 - 1,289	+ 75 + 145 - 776	1,296 1,938 15,972	1,261 1,726 15,240						
NORTHERN IRELAND:	257	+ 160	+ 88	1,170	1,045						
TOTAL for above Ports	50,702	+ 4,117	- 4,773	213,545	223,932						

hat the numbers given are the numbers of separate

June, 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 26th May, 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.

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 authorities, 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 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 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 220 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 220.

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 contacts.

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 26th MAY, 1930.

Commenced and analysis and appropriate	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.	WHOLE (incl	LY UNEMPI uding Casu	OYED als).	TEMPO	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,	
ments for them to be for they be made of the binds of the best	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
ELEMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	7 4 6 14	A STAN	N. 101 20/E		- Section	Francis	A SECTION	11-10-11-1	W 1000		1	P.F.	
Fishing	3,069	141	3,210	72	54	126	3,141	195	3,336	3,114	194	3,308	
Mining:— Coal 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	130,795 1,531 1,424 3,616 964	1,152 9 11 3	131,947 1,531 1,433 3,627 967	104,677 367 164 1,002 3,259	496 11	105,173 367 164 1,013 3,259	235,472 1,898 1,588 4,618 4,223	1,648 9 22 3	237,120 1,898 1,597 4,640 4,226	235,417 1,862 1,588 4,349 4,223	1,648 9 22 3	237,065 1,862 1,597 4,371 4,226	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,331 944	160 21	1,491 965	437 79	37 6	474 85	1,768 1,023	197 27	1,965 1,050	1,677 989	194 27	1,871 1,016	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,531 2,225 1,762	25 196 189	1,556 2,421 1,951	479 620 440	7 11 4	486 631 444	2,010 2,845 2,202	32 207 193	2,042 3,052 2,395	2,010 2,824 2,161	31 207 191	2,041 3,031 2,352	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,839	1,565	8,404	1,684	355	2,039	8,523	1,920	10,443	8;403	1,920	10,323	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,127	5,003	8,130	4,630	6,604	11,234	7,757	11,607	19,364	7,745	11,607	19,352	
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,171 2,486	730 287	2,901 2,773	896 800	163 37	1,059 837	3,067 3,286	893 324	3,960 3,610	3,056 3,285	892 324	3,948 3,609	
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	8,774 749	1,366 634	10,140 1,383	920 217	294 36	1,214 253	9,694 966	1,660 670	11,354 1,636	9,566 964	1,657 669	11,223 1,633	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	827	300	1,127	49	10	59	876	310	1,186	876	310	1,186	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	4,173	1,373	5,546	1,647	334	1,981	5,820	1,707	7,527	5,791	1,679	7,470	
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Meiting and Iron Puddling Furnaces Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	3,270	16	3,286	896	6	902	4,166	22	4,188	4,164	22	4,186	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	24,211 3,674 1,682 2,557 1,636	404 409 177 222 567	24,615 4,083 1,859 2,779 2,203	29,321 1,470 5,422 2,993 2,002	85 53 376 66 108	29,406 1,523 5,798 3,059 2,110	53,532 5,144 7,104 5,550 3,638	462 553 288	54,021 5,606 7,657 5,838 4,313	53,519 5,080 7,103 5,546 3,634	489 461 553 288 675	54,008 5,541 7,656 5,834 4,309	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	56,023 3,829 7,249 3,272	1,268	59,118 5,097 7,292 3,351	26,715 667 792 1,011	1,305 228 16	28,020 895 792 1,027	82,738 4,496 8,041 4,283	4,400 1,496 43 95	87,138 5,992 8,084 4,378	81,574 4,480 7,554 4,272	4,388 1,496 43 95	85,962 5,976 7,597 4,367	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	16,552 1,483		18,279 1,656	6,194 201	460 57	6,654 258	22,746 1,684	2,187 230	24,933 1,914	22,524 1,628	2,179 229	24,703 1,857	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,880		3,938	1,226	6	1,232	5,106	64	5,170	5,100	64	5,164	

1000	7615 50	17.07.7	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP	LOYED	-	RARY STO			TOTAL.	MUN	WHOL TEMPO	LY UNEMP	LOYED,
TATAL TO LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	54,352	317	54,669	3,394	49	3,443	57,746	366	58,112	55,135	364	55,499
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	8,454	1,351	9,805	3,365	249	3,614	11,819	1,600	13,419	11,730	1,599	13,329
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	1,721 3,790 3,223	3,063 1,850	1,775 6,853 5,073	145 529 2,994	481 760	146 1,010 3,754	1,866 4,319 6,217	55 3,544 2,610	1,921 7,863 8,827	1,847 4,312 6,211	52 3,544 2,610	1,899 7,856 8,821
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	657	2,103 1,678 26	3,386 3,265 683	822 560 106	258 368	1,080 928 106	2,105 2,147 763	2,361 2,046 26	4,466 4,193 789	2,105 2,147 762	2,361 2,046 26	4,466 4,193 788
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	1,755	2,168	3,923	840 4,531	680 2,555	1,520 7,086	2,595 15,089	2,848	5,443 27,995	2,574	2,846	5,420
Textile Trades:— Cotton	00.700	CI FIC	07.000		- T		10,000	22,500	21,555	14,540	12,501	21,041
Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	22,380 8,893 3,526	61,516 15,096 4,044	83,896 23,989 7,570	45,007 8,774 3,239	88,183 20,632 6,191	133,190 29,406 9,430	67,387 17,667 6,765	149,699 35,728 10,235	217,086 53,395 17,000	67,381 17,549 6,624	149,649 35,635 10,216	217,030 53,184 16,840
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	4,897 2,448 749	11,109 7,636 2,167	16,006 10,084 2,916	1,260 1,387 314	3,633 2,803 684	4,893 4,190 998	6,157 3,835 1,063	14,742 10,439 2,851	20,899 14,274 3,914	731 3,835 916	2,232 10,439 2,260	2,963 14,274 3,176
Hosiery	1,068 385 377	6,007 693 1,091	7,075 1,078 1,468	1,975 585 640	9,570 829 871	11,545 1,414 1,511	3,043 970 1,017	15,577 1,522 1,962	18,620 2,492 2,979	3,015 970 1,017	15,401 1,521 1,962	18,416 2,491 2,979
Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,088 7,461	4,330 4,246	5,418 11,707	411 17,699	1,675 5,942	2,086 23,641	1,499 25,160	6,005 10,188	7,504	1,297	4,844 8,644	6,141 32,810
Leather and Leather Goods :-								500	35,348	24,166	bnilloon	DANT BARRA
Leather Goods Clothing Trades :—	2,913 1,169	1,022 1,293	3,935 2,462	1,283 283	436 415	1,719	4,196 1,452	1,458 1,708	5,654 3,160	4,188 1,434	1,458 1,697	5,646 3,131
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	4,242	4,942 2,580	9,184 3,200	448	2,180	2,628	4,690	7,122	11,812	4,481	6,945	11,426
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	666 503	790 5,431	1,456 5,934	43 304 57	776 417 2,350	819 721 2,407	663 970 560	3,356 1,207 7,781	4,019 2,177 8,341	631 968 424	2,968 1,203 3,221	3,599 2,171 3,645
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	744 7,997	758 2,998	1,502 10,995	246 5,402	726 2,416	972 7,818	990 13,399	1,484 5,414	2,474 18,813	988 13,114	1,473 5,400	2,461 18,514
Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8,876	4,943	13,819	425	348	777	0.004		00 Mile 500	Description of the second	E TET	17.050
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,062	286 4,584	2,348	512	167	773 679	9,301 2,574	5,291 453	14,592 3,027	8,604 2,389	5,153	13,757 2,837
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	5,282	8,958	7,343	469	2,198	2,667	3,228 5,715	6,782	10,010	3,219 5,582	6,770	9,989
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—	6,513	3,349 2,479	9,862 3,209	344 50	270 241	614 291	6,857 780	3,619 2,720	10,476 3,500	6,353	3,560 2,483	9,913 3,186
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	6,325 1,466	209 239	6,534 1,705	613 450	45	658	6,938	254	7,192	6,785	253	7,038
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	9,016	1,759	10,775	800	306	1,106	1,916 9,816	263 2,065	2,179 11,881	1,850 9,646	263 2,046	2,113
Printing and Paper Trades :-	1,613	676	2,351	529	267	796	2,204	943	3,147	2,080	920	3,000
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,772 1,115	874 2,755	2,646 3,870	934 189	491 733	1,425 922	2,706 1,304	1,365 3,488	4,071 4,792	2, 0 79 1,275	1,354 3,274	4,033 4,549
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	220 177	143	363	28	246	274	248	389	637	247	389	636
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contract-	8,954	6,411	370 15,365	16 488	889	1,377	193 9,442	7,300	397 16,742	9,175	7,124	16,299
ing:— Building	100,177	297	100,474	3,950	20	3 070	104 197	217	104.444	100,755	311	101,066
Public Works Contracting, etc Other Manufacturing Industries:—	41,842	42	41,884	1,219	1	3,970 1,220	104,127 43,061	317	104,444 43,104	40,927	41	40,968
Rubber	3,696 640	3,322 119	7,018 759	1,052	1,337	2,389	4,748 920	4,659	9,407 1,071	4,741 920	4,658 149	9,399
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	705	406	1,237	251	197	448	1,082	603 572	1,685	1,033	602 571	1,635
Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2,539 403	469 470	3,008 873	669	427 115	1,096	3,208 506	896 585	4,104 1,091	3,200 503	896 585	4,096
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	11,126	199	11,325	470	175	645	11,596	374	11,970	11,295	372	11,667
Transport and Communication: Railway Service	8,258	259	8,517	514	12	526	8,772	271	9,043	8,569	268	8,837
Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified	5,347	515 427	5,862 27,054	230 1,377	12	1,393	5,577	527	6,104	5,348	523 439	5,871
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	31,542 62,358	515	32,057 62,581	308	41 59	349	31,850	556	32,406	31,053	552	31,605
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,509	223	2,732	119	22	996	63,295 2,628	282	2,873	2,594	243	2,837
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	95,632	43,168	138,800	4,398	2,867	7,265	100,030	46,035	146,065	95,188	44,773	139,961
Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—	6,929	1,281	8,210	97	19	116	7,026	1,300	8,326	6,824	1,283	8,107
National Government	8,652 29,789	789 622	9,441 30,411	274	21	295	8,926	810	9,736	8,551 29,223	767 635	9,318 29,858
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	3,682 8,145 14,544	1,243 3,862	4,925 12,007	829 163 224	27 54 154	856 217 378	30,618 3,845 8,369	1,297 4,016	31,267 5,142 12,385	3,734 8,056	1,259 3,955	4,993 12,011
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	1,713	28,519 6,115	43,063 7,828	220 96	825 1,078	1,045	14,764 1,809	29,344 7,193	44,108 9,002	14,255	28,809 6,903	43,064 8,643
	1,023.513	2,594 316,082	34,317 1,339,595	333,207	183,096	1,684	32,737 1,356,720	3,264 499,178	36,001 1,855,898*	31,576	3,189	1,796,740
The state of					1					N WELLEY	Line a set	14077

* Including 99,019 Casuals (Males, 96,612; Females, 2,407).

June, 1930.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

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MANAGEMENT PARTICINAL AND	44502		200	Asia (GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELAND				erata	STATE -	Canada
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	TED NUMI D PERSON INCLUSIVE	S AGED	- Uı	PERCE	LY		PLOYED			LY, 193	0.	DECI TOT	REASE (- REASE (- AL PER	-) IN CEN-	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
State Committee (1986)	- J	ULY, 1929		(including STOPPAGES.				TOTAL.				PARED	-	26TH MAY, 1930.		
the best the last	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	28TH APR., 1930.	27TH MAY, 1929.	21ST MAY, 1928.	TipeCI TipeCI
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680	11.5	14.4	11-6	0.3	5-5	0.5	11.8	19.9	12.1	- 2.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	12.0
Ooal Mining	1,069,180 14,960 5,430 42,270 10,470	5,530 10 40 420 10	1,074,710 14,970 5,470 42,690 10,480	12·2 10·2 26·2 8·6 9·2	20·8 22·5 26·2 30·0	12·3 10·2 26·2 8·5 9·2	9·8 2·5 3·0 2·3 31·1	9·0 26·2	9·8 2·5 3·0 2·4 31·1	22·0 12·7 29·2 10·9 40·3	29·8 22·5 52·4 30·0	12·7 29·2 10·9 40·3	+ 5.5 + 1.9 + 3.5 - 0.8 +10.1	+ 5·7 +13·1 + 2·7 +26·6	+ 1.0 - 2.0 +13.9 + 3.1 +36.5	22 1 12·5 29·2 10·6 40·3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	15,440 15,690	1,580	17,020 15,860	8.6	10.1	8.8	2.9	2·4 3·5	2.7	11.5	12.5	11.5	+ 0·5 - 0·7	+ 1.6	+ 3.4 + 1.5	11-3
Non-Metalliferors Mining Products: Ooke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Oement, Limekins and Whiting	11,860 16,040 18,360	160 1,390 1,120	12,020 17,430 19,480 81,990	12.9 13.9 9.6	15·6 14·1 16·9	12·9 13·9 10·0	4·0 3·8 2·4	4·4 0·8 0·3	4·1 3·6 2·3	16·9 17·7 12·0	20·0 14·9 17·2 27·8	17.5	+ 3·0 - 1·2 + 0·1 - 0·4	+ 2.0	+ 4·0 + 3·7 + 6·0 + 2·3	17.0 17.5 12.3
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	75,090 34,890	6,900 39,040	73,930	9.0	12.8	11.0	13.2	16.9	15.2	22.2	29.7	No. of the last	+ 0.4		+11.9	26.2
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	21,470 15,360	6,170 1,960	27,640 17,320	10·1 16·2	11·8 14·6	10·5 16·0	4·2 5·2	2·7 1·9	3·8 4·8	14·3 21·4	14·5 16·5	14·3 20·8	- 0.3	+ 3·4 + 4·8	+ 4.8	14·3 20·8
Chemicals, etc.:— Ohemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, 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	10·7 5·8 5·7 7·5	5·7 11·4 6·7 6·9	9·6 7·5 6·0 7·4	1·1 1·7 0·4 3·0	1·2 0·7 0·2 1·7	1·1 1·4 0·3 2·6	11.8 7.5 6.1 10.5	6·9 12·1 6·9 8·6	8.9	***	+ 4·4 + 5·3 + 2·6 + 4·0	+ 4.6 + 3.9 + 2.4 + 3.8	10·7 8·9 6·3 10·0
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	21,810	260	22,070	15.0	6.2	14.9	4-1	2.3	4.1	19-1	8.5	19.0	+ 1.2	+ 7.9	+ 5.8	19.0
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zine, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	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	13.9 9.9 6.1 9.2 8.8	9·6 12·6 4·8 16·0 15·4	10.1	16·8 3·9 19·6 10·8 10·7	2·0 1·6 10·3 4·7 2·9	16·4 3·7 18·6 10·6 9·4	30·7 13·8 25·7 20·0 19·5	11·6 14·2 15·1 20·7 18·3	24.5	-2.8 + 1.2	+12·0 + 4·6 - 0·6 +11·2 + 8·9	+ 9.7 + 4.3 - 8.5 + 8.6 + 8.8	30·2 13·8 24·5 20·1 19·3
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Oonstructional Engineering	539,330 65,760 57,520 27,180	47,420 18,670 930 1,060	586,750 84,430 58,450 28,240	10·4 5·8 12·6 12·0		6.0	4·9 1·0 1·4 3·8	2·8 1·2 1·5	4·8 1·1 1·3 3·6	15·3 6·8 14·0 15·8	9·3 8·0 4·6 9·0	14·9 7·1 13·8 15·5	+ 0·2 + 0·5 + 1·0 + 0·5	+ 5·4 + 2·5 + 3·8 + 4·8	+ 5·3 + 2·2 + 1·5 + 5·5	14·8 7·1 14·3 15·5
Sonstruction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	220,630 16,370	24,780 2,510	245,410 18,880 54,210	7·5 9·1 7·4	7·0 6·9 3·8	7·4 8·8 7·3	2·8 1·2 2·3	1.8 2.3	2·8 1·3	10·3 10·3 9·7	8·8 9·2 4·2	10·2 10·1 9·5	+ 0.9	+ 4·8 + 2·6	+ 3·8 + 2·3 - 0·1	10·2 10·0 9·5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,680 201,430	1,530 3,070	204,500		10.3		1.7	1.6	1.7	28.7	11.9		+ 1.2		+ 4.4	28.8
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Boits, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Piate, Jewellery, etc. Metal industries not separately	17,440	1,340 36,530 10,490 11,460 10,620 590	88,750 16,610 93,970 33,540 25,360 28,060 8,740 41,680	10·5 11·3 6·6 14·0 9·2 9·1 8·1 7·9	4·0 8·4 17·6 18·3 15·8 4·4	10·7 7·3 15·1 13·4 11·6 7·8	4·2 0·9 0·9 13·0 5·9 3·2 1·3 3·8	3·0 0·1 1·3 7·3 2·3 3·5 	4·1 0·9 1·1 11·2 4·2 3·3 1·2 3·7	14·7 12·2 7·5 27·0 15·1 12·3 9·4 11·7	18·9 4·1 9·7 24·9 20·6 19·3 4·4 14·6	17·6 14·9 9·0 13·1	+ 1.5 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.6 - 0.2 + 0.4	+ 7.6 + 6.6 + 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3·4 + 3·5 + 2·7 +11·9 + 8·3 + 5·6 + 3·1 + 6·1	15·1 11·6 8·4 26·3 17·6 15·0 9·0 13·1
specified	118,830	72,540	191,370	8-9	14-3	10.9	3.8	3.5		12.7	17.8			+ 6.7	+ 6.3	14.6
Cotton Woolien and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute Hemp, Kope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Textile Industries not separately	200,670 96,110 32,550 24,940 12,040 6,810 22,180 6,500 9,980	142,920 41,310 54,620 27,450 12,200 83,600 10,420	554,790 239,030 73,860 79,560 39,490 19,010 105,780 16,920 25,270	11·0 4·8 5·9	10·6 9·8 20·3 27·8 17·8 7·2 6·7	10·0 10·2 20·2 25·5 15·3 6·7 6·4	22·4 9·1 10·0 5·1 11·6 4·6 8·9 9·0 6·4	24·9 14·4 15·0 6·7 10·2 5·6 11·4 7·9 5·7	12·3 12·8 6·1 10·6	33·6 18·4 20·8 24·7 31·9 15·6 13·7 14·9 10·2	42·3 25·0 24·8 27·0 38·0 23·4 18·6 14·6 12·8	20.6	+ 1.0	+10.4	+29·3 +13·6 +16·4 + 5·2 +27·2 +11·9 +12·0 + 9·5 + 7·1	17.5 14.7 11.8
specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	13,360 83,190		45,480 116,230				3·1 21·2	5·2 18·0		11·2 30·2	18·7 30·8	16·5 30·4	+ 1.1	+ 7·8 +12·9	+8.1	14·8 30·6
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,600 12,190		41,370 25,980	9.2			4·1 2·3	4·4 3·0	4.2	13·3 11·9	14·9 12·4		- 0·4 + 0·1		+ 7.4 + 4.8	13·7 12·1
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Undercothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	8,130	92,770 20,350 72,400	199,350 103,400 35,300 80,530	5·8 4·5 6·2	2·8 3·9 7·5	3·1 4·1 7·4	0·7 0·4 2·0 0·7	1·7 0·8 2·0 3·2	0·8 2·1 3·0	6·8 6·2 6·5 6·9	5·5 3·6 5·9 10·7	5·9 3·9 6·2 10·4	- 1.1	+ 1·1 + 2·0 + 6·2	+ 3·6 + 1·6 + 2·9 + 4·6	3.5 6.2 5.8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	9,020 83,850		27,440 135,250				2·8 6·5	4.0		11.0	8·1 10·5	9.0		+ 3.9	+ 3.6	
Food, Orink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Oakes, etc	26,040	3,500 47,880	144,770 29,540 72,410	7-9	9.6	7.9	0·5 2·0 2·0	4.7	3-7	10·4 9·9 13·2	9·6 12·9 14·2	10·1 10·3 13·8	- 2.9	+ 5.5	+ 3.6 + 4.4 + 5.3	9-9
Specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuir	56,160	24,150		7-7	13.9	9.1	0·8 0·4 0·4	1.1	0.6	10·2 8·1 5·3	18·5 15·0 8·7		1+ 0.4	+ 5.9 + 3.4 + 3.2	+ 6.3 + 3.8 + 2.9	9-3
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	55,320	3,000 1,820		11.4			1.1			12·5 17·5	8·5 14·5	12·3 17·1	- 0·2 - 0·9	+ 3.0 + 5.9	+ 3.8	12·3 16·9

REGISTERS AT	INSURE	TED NUM D PERSON	S AGED	24.11	PERCEN	Y	TA	DATE:	TSTO	тн Ма	Y, 1930	· ao	DECI	EASE (-) IN CEN-	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	J	ULY, 192	9.A	(UNEMPLOYED TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, Casuals).			TOTAL	Vin ei		PARED		PER- CENTAGES			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	28TH APR., 1930.	27TH MAY, 1929.	21ST MAY, 1928.	26TH MAY, 1930.
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	98,410 17,840	21,930 5,380	120,340 23,220	9·2 9·4	8·0 12·6	9·0 10·1	0.8	1·4 4·9	0.9	10·0 12·4	9·4 17·5	9.9	+ 0·4 + 0·7	+ 3·7 + 4·8	+ 4·9 + 5·1	9.8
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,090	15,140	55,230	4.4	5.8	4.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	6.8	9.0	7.4	- 0.4	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	7-4
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	20,400 4,320	37,610 1,850	58,010 6,170	5.5	7·3 7·7 5·4	6·7 5·9	0.6	2·0 13·3	1.6	6.4	9.3	8.3	+ 0.5 + 3.0	+ 4.0 + 5.9	+ 4:1	8·0 10·4
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contract-	2,680 168,590	3,560 92,540	6,240 261,130	6.6	6.9	5.9	0-6	1.0	0.5	7·2 5·6	7.9	6.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.7 + 2.4	+ 2.0	6.3
ing : Building Public Works Contracting, etc	816,780 163,170	9,200 1,260	825,980 164,430	12·3 25·6	3·2 3·3	12·2 25·5	0·4 0·8	0·2 0·1	0·4 0·7	12·7 26·4	3·4 3·4	12·6 26·2	- 1·3 - 1·4	+ 3.7 + 6.5	+ 3.3 + 8.6	12·5 25·9
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,980 11,590 5,620	26,330 2,190 4,540	65,310 13,780 10,160	9·5 5·5 14·8	12·6 5·4 8·9	10·7 5·5 12·2	2·7 2·4 4·5	5·1 1·5 4·4	3·7 2·3 4·4	12·2 7·9 19·3	17·7 6·9 13·3	14·4 7·8 16·6	+ 1.9 - 1.1 + 1.7	+ 7·0 + 3·7 + 7·1	+ 7·8 + 4·0 + 7·0	14·4 7·8 16·3
Scientific and Photographic Instru- 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	4·2 11·9 6·4	4·5 6·7 7·5	4·3 10·6 7·0	0·9 3·1 1·6	1·4 6·2 1·9	1·1 3·9 1·7	5·1 15·0 8·0	5·9 12·9 9·4	5·4 14·5 8·7	+ 0-6	+ 2·4 + 6·8 + 3·5	+ 2·6 + 7·4 + 4·0	5·4 14·5 8·7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	155,930	6,100	162,030	7.1	3.3	7.0	0.3	2.8	0.4	7-4	6.1	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	7.3
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	131,260 148,050	7,130 6,690	138,390 154,740	6.3	3·6 7·7	6·2 3·8	0·4 0·2	0·2 0·2	0·3 0·1	6·7 3·8	3.8	6.5	- 0·3 - 0·1	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	6·4 3·9
specified Shipping Service	175,540 135,320	7,030 6,100	182,570 141,420	15·2 23·3	6·1 8·4	14·8 22·7	0.8	0·2 0·7	0.8	16·0 23·5	6·3 9·1	15·6 22·9	- 0.6	+ 4.1 + 6.4	+ 4.7 + 8.1	15·4 22·9
Transport, Communication and	168,860	2,360	171,220	36.9	9-4	36.6	0.6	2.5	0.5	37.5	11.9	37-1		+ 5.2	+ 4.8	37-1
Storage not separately specified Distributive Trades	16,220	2,230	18,450	9.4	6.5	14.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	9.9	11.0	15-6	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	- 3·9 + 3·4	15.6
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	154,630	73,960	228,590	4.5	1.7	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	1.8	3.6	6000		+ 1.4	3.6
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government	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	8·9 11·7 5·3 17·0 12·0 6·1	3·7 3·2 2·4 14·7 13·4 5·7	7.9 11.1 4.0 16.2 12.9 5.8	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·5 0·2 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·6 0·4 1·0	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·5 0·3 0·9	9·2 12·0 5·5 17·5 12·2 6·5	3·8 3·3 2·5 15·3 13·8 6·7	8·2 11·4 4·2 16·7 13·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ -0.8 \\ +0.1 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	+ 2·1 + 3·2 + 1·3 + 5·9 + 5·8	+ 2·7 + 3·6 + 1·7	8·1 11·1 4·2 16·5 13·1 6·5
specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	35.0	7.5	27-4	1.1	1.9	1.3	36.1	9.4	28.7	- 0.1	+ 8.8	+ 7.9	28.3
TOTAL	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	11.7	9.5	11.1	3-8	5.5	4.2	15.5	15.0	15.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.6	+ 5.5	15-2

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 26th May, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

		Ma	les.		Females.			
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed,	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing Mining	3,069	0.3		0.0				
Non - Metalliferous	140,605	13.7	109,985	33.0	1,356	0.4	550	0-3
Mining Products	5,518	0.5	1,539	0-5			22	
Brick, Tile, etc	6,839	0.7	1,684					
Pottery	3,127	0.3						3.6
Glass Trades Chemicals, etc	4,657	0.5		0.5		0.3		
Metal Manufacture	37,030		42,104					
Engineering, etc.	70,373		29,185					
Vehicles	21,915		7,621			0.6		0.3
Shipbuilding and						1000		
Ship Repairing	54,352	5.3				0.1		0.0
Metal Trades	33,028	3.2		4.2				2.9
Textile Trades Leather	53,272	5.2		24.4			141,013	77-0
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	4,002	0.4	1,566	0.5	2,315	0.7	851	0.5
pers and Clogs	7,997	0.8	5,402	1.6	2,998	0.9	2,416	1.3
Clothing Trades	6,775	0.7		0.3		4.6		
Food, Drink and					1 2 2 2 7			
Tobacco	26,222	2.6	2,233	0.7	24,599	7.8	4,408	2.4
Sawmilling, Furni-	2 3 5 5 5			5 7 5 8		-		\$250E
work	10 400	7.0	0 700	0.7	0.007		040	
Printing and Paper	18,482 12,238		2,392 1,655	0.7				0.4
Building and Pub-	12,200	1.7	1,000	0.3	10,576	2.2	2,370	1.4
lie Works Con-								
tracting	142,019	13.9	5,169	1.6	339	0.1	21	0.0
Other Manufactur-				1				ALC: N
ing Industries	8,814	0.9	2,496	0.8	5,218	1.6	2,248	1.2
Gas, Water and	1000000			2.2				The state of
Electricity Sup- ply Industries	11,126	1.1	470	0.1	199	0.7	7.77	0 1
Transport. and	11,120	1.1	470	0.1	199	0.1	175	0.1
Communication	136,641	13.3	3,485	1.0	2,162	0.7	162	0.1
Distributive Trades	95,632	9.3	4,398	1.3				1.6
Commerce, Bank-						1000		A SOLE
ing, etc	6,929			0.0		0.4	19	
Miscellaneous	98,248	9.6	2,820	0.8	43,744	13.8	2,829	1.6
Total	1,023,513	100.0	333 207	100.0	316 092	100.0	193 000	100.0
	TIONGOLOTO	TAM. O	000.201	TOO. O	010,004	TOO. O	100.090	TAO. A

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING MAY 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 26th May, 1930, differed from the figures for 28th April, 1930, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 28th April, 1930.						
PORTAGE STREET, STREET	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Building Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Silk and Artificial Silk Public Works Contracting, etc Local Government Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Tailoring Hosiery	- 10,389 - 3,572 - 3,167 - 2,301 - 2,189 + 214 - 1,495 - 1,229 - 650 - 267	- 2 - 1,347 - 1,460 + 8 - 17 - 2,274 - 7 + 17 - 528 - 882	- 10,391 - 4,919 - 4,627 - 2,293 - 2,206 - 2,060 - 1,502 - 1,212 - 1,178 - 1,149				
Slate Quarrying and Mining Rubber Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Woollen and Worsted Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Linen Cotton Coal Mining Net Variation for above Industries Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 1,057 + 362 + 1,179 + 1,879 + 1,796 - 40 + 2,516 + 945 + 14,415 + 58,562 + 57,626	+ 2 + 879 + 591 + 28 + 217 + 2,440 + 68 + 1,926 + 32,199 + 468 + 32,326 + 39,332	+ 1,059 + 1,241 + 1,770 + 1,907 + 2,013 + 2,400 + 2,584 + 2,871 + 46,614 + 59,030 + 89,952 + 95,378				

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 216 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 26th May, 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 :-

The state of the s	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special	6-1-1-6	7 9 3 3	3 94	198	
Schemes	2,822	14	310	8	3,154
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,219,800	20,482	391,091	16.154	1,647,527
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main-	1,219,000	20,402	391,091	10,154	1,047,527
taining registration 4. Uninsured persons on	27,909	5,734	11,357	5,174	50,174
Register	13,931	18,626	17,261	22,532	72,350
5. Two months' file Persons on Register	42,242	3,316	46,642	3,685	95,885
(lines 2—4) Books Lodged (lines	1,261,640	44,842	419,709	43,850	1,770,051
1—3 and 5)	1,292,773	29,546	449,400	25,021	1,796,740

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

Numbers on Registers, 28th April to 26th May.

		Great Britain				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland.
28th April, 1930	1,211,069	46,584	394,929	45,804	1,698,386	1,751,806
5th May 1930 12th ,, ,, 19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,	1,213,829 1,236,589 1,248,477 1,261,640	47,248 46,482	402,960 409,180 419,356 419,709	47,281 46,468 45,145 43,860	1,7J1,996 1,739,485 1,759,460 1,770,051	1,764,658 1,793,865 1,812,698 1,823,232
Average (4 weeks)	1,240,134	46,624	412,801	45,689	1,745,248	1.798,613

The figures for 26th May, 1930, are analysed below:-

	to hand of	26th Ma	у, 1930.		28th April, 1930.
700	Persons n Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons normally	Agir	Water 1
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
	I To the Test of	Great E	Britain.	U	
Men Boys Women Girls	847,097 34,016 250,018 33,337	321,129 10,647 167,351 10,494	93,414 179 2,340 29	1,261,640 44,842 419,709 43,860	1,211,069 46,584 394,929 45,804
Total	1,164,468	509,621	95,962	1,770,051	1,698,386
4,02,000		Great Britain	n and North	nern Ireland	Company of the same
Men Boys Women Girls	873,355 34,683 265,179 33,794	323,005 10,722 172,457 10,877	96,555 179 2,397 29	1,292,915 45,584 440,033 44,700	1,242,467 47,331 415,558 46,450
Total	1,207,011	517,061	99,160	1,823,232	1,751,806

Vacancies notified and filled.

	Week end	led			Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled,
21st 28tl	April, 1930	:::	:::	}	65,589	60,497
5tl 12tl 19tl 26tl	h ,, ,,			:::	41,136 38,966 39,644 38,503	35,411 35,692 33,341 34,600
	Average (4 weeks)				39,562	34,761

Of the 139,044 vacancies filled, 80,368 were for men, 31,339 for women and 27,337 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 four weeks ended 28th April, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,179 per week, The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 26th May, 1930, was 550 per week.

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 26th May, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	100 m	Num		sons on Re Iay, 1930.	egister	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared
NO.		Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 28th April 1930.
London Division		117,417	31,570	6,384	155,371	- 2,024
South-Eastern Divisio	n	48,214	10,233	4,489	62,936	- 4,713
Ohatham		1,558 2,991	388 297	192 482	2,138 3,770	- 81 - 20
Ipswich		1,923 3,524	317 857	279 149	2,519 4,530	- 280 - 474
Rest of Division		38,218	8,374	3,387	49,979	- 3,858
South-Western Division Bristol	on	62,784 14,187	11,913 3,785	4,566 1,114	79,263 19,086	- 3,263 - 1,236
Plymouth Portsmouth		5,885 4,583	789 558	233 552	6,907 5,693	+ 179 + 132
Reading		1,247	254 500	187	1,688 6,199	- 116 - 977
Southampton Swindon		5,241	117	458 138	1,009	- 57
Rest of Division Midlands Division		30,887	5,910	1,884 9,427	38,681	- 1,188 + 1,306
Birmingham		164,478 23,441 5,712	66,466 12,309	762	36,512	- 115
Cradley Heath		3,106	1,661	252 95	7,625 4,387	+ 1,679
Derby Leicester		3,302 5,699	729 5,387	338 259	4,369	- 866 - 396
Northampton Nottingham		2,494 8,450	953 3,356	99 498	3,546	- 1,994 + 102
Smethwick		2,239	1,262	80	3,581	- 438
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall		15,172 4,413	9,578 1,821	1,096 354	25,846 6,588	+ 1,683 - 258
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	:::	2,441 7,171	799 1,794	111 486	3,351 9,451	- 142 - 1,445
Rest of Division		80,838	25,631	4,997	111,466	+ 4,160
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	m	281,546 4,552	62,785 584	19,087 241	363,418 5,377	+ 6,261
Bradford Darlington		13,307 2,500	8,488 267	983 259	22,778 3,026	- 382 + 45
Dewsbury	•••	2,557 3,370	1,793	373 569	4,723 4,449	- 559 + 424
Gateshead		7,654	1,462	605	9,721	- 226
Grimsby Halifax		2,282 3,342	3,189	254 197	2,818 6,728	- 445 + 681
Hartlepools Huddersfield		6,572 4,317	420 2,619	397 422	7,389 7,358	- 122 + 1,276
Hull Leeds		13,357 16,844	1,628	862 634	15,847 23,813	- + 309
Lincoln		2,801	6,335	234	3,313 10,990	- 134
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne		9,941	2,850	1,069	19,880	+ 1,456
Rotherham Sheffield		6,081 27,073	6,348	396 1,795	6,931 35,216	+ 1,825 - 1,007
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees		7,605 6,038	374 317	535 444	8,514 6,799	- 456
Sunderland		10,546	1,354	695	12,595 5,806	+ 118
Wakefield York		4,713 2,503	807 509	286 342	3,354	+ 1,741
Rest of Division North-Western Divisi		283,758	21,408	6,955 25.794	135,993 491,492	+ 3,436 + 52,600
Accrington		6,036	5,773	531	12,340	+ 1.644
Ashton-under-Lyn Barrow	•••	6,038 3,266	5,560	812 365	12,410	+ 2,201
Birkenhead Blackburn	***	5,518 9,096	837 13,014	576 974	6,931 23,084	+ 178 + 3,226
Blackpool Bolton		2,848 12,363	1,543 9,573	162	4,553 23,160	- 228 - 896
Burnley	•••	5,918	8,088	315	14,321 5,978	+ 2,438 + 424
Bury Chorley		2,932 3,463	2,821 3,113	225 338	6,914	+ 1,169
Liverpool Manchester	***	57,201	10,794 15,929	4,825 1,950	72,820 44,790	+ 2,143 + 763
Nelson		3,042 15,297	2,998 12,941	247 1,255	6,287	+ 1,107 + 5,740
Preston		5,781 5,618	7,178 4,610	427 508	13,386 10,736	+ 954 + 3,335
St. Helens		5,571	881	355	6,807 18,685	+ 1,050
Salford Stockport		11,125 4,119	6,531 5,897	1,029	10,554	+ 1,256
Warrington Wigan		3,393 8,289	1,679 4,272	501 569	5,573	- 195 + 1,678
Rest of Division		79,933	57,555	8,068	145,556 213,268	+ 22,018 + 3,389
Scotland Division Aberdeen		154,543 3,522	48,082 858	10,643	- 4,492	- 129
Clydebank Dundee		2,716 8,266	530 8,749	228 751	3,474	+ 579 - 82
Edinburgh Glasgow		12,596 55,682	3,562 15,251	749 3,473	16,907 74,406	+ 920 + 86
Greenock	•••	4,230 3,736	1,208	359 303	5,797 4,341	- 684
Paisley		3.559	1,108	214	4,881	+ 201
Rest of Division Wales Division		60,236	16,514 6,720	4,454 8,312	81,204 163,932	+ 2,498 + 18,109
Cardiff		11,927	1,331	753	14,011	+ 188
Newport		4,466 6,955	237 323	279 406	4,982 7,684	+ 572 - 564
Swansea Rest of Division		7,434	411 4,418	615 6,259	8,460 128,795	- 232 + 18,145
Northern Ireland		31,275	20,324	1,582	53,181	- 239
Belfast Londonderry	•••	18,017 2,407	13,475	1,143	32,635 3,197	+ 43 + 105
Lurgan		677	1,393	53 38	2,123 1,269	- 46 - 44
Newry		1,178	285	17	1,480	- 131
Rest of Northern I	re-	8,263	3,949	265	12,477	- 166
37 - 47 - T - 7 - 7	d}	1,292,915	440,033	90,284	1,823,232	+ 71,426
Northern Ireland	5	TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY O				

[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 26тн Мау, 1930.

The same of the		Boys.		Girls.			
Division,	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,837 904 876 2,993 5,237 7,410 3,409 3,550	1,678 920 1,265 1,291 4,250 4,823 2,254 2,145	3,515 1,824 2,141 4,284 9,487 12,233 5,663 5,695	1,153 1,040 811 3,169 3,614 8,209 2,698 634	1,716 1,625 1,614 1,974 5,986 5,352 2,282 1,983	2,869 2,665 2,425 5,143 9,600 13,561 4,980 2,617	
Great Britain	26,216	18,626	44,842	21,328	22,532	43,860	

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

		Estimated number insured			Percentage Unemployed at 26th May, 1930.					
Division.	at Jul	Boys.			Girls.					
College Fig.	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	116,600 47,400 43,860 86,830 100,950 90,880 63,450 33,030 4,600	103,340 31,610 28,640 73,350 58,590 80,040 50,560 8,870 2,800	2·1 2·2 2·3 1·8 3·7 4·7 5·4 4·5 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·1 1·9 2·0 4·1 1·0 7·0	2·2 2·4 2·4 3·7 5·7 8·8 6·4 11·5 0·3	1·7 3·2 2·9 2·0 4·3 4·7 5·1 6·0 0·3	0·1 0·9 0·8 2·8 2·9 6·4 1·6 2·9	1.8 4.1 3.7 4.8 7.2 11.1 6.7 8.9 0.3		
Great Britain	587,600	437,800	3.2	1.8	5.0	3.3	2.4	5.7		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 28TH MAY, 1930.

	1	No. of		No. of		Average daily Attendance.					œ.	Separate individuals who have			
Division.		entr Ope				Classes Open.		As a condition for receipt		tion Others.		Totals.		attended, 1st April, 1930, to	
	Boys.	Girls.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	d.	of ber						28th May, 1930.		
	For B	For G	Mixed.	For B	For G	Mixed.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		
London South Eastern South Western Midlands	2 2	2		 1	ï		205 114 108 339	92 69 80 153				108	367 770		
North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales	14 5 10 15	5252	2 1 3 2 1	1 1 3	1 2	1	1,298 1,060 868 697	356 394 451 49	735 127	76 106 18	2,033 1,187 1,103	432 500	5,530 4,236 3,574		
Great Britain	48	†16	†12	6	†4	†1	4,689	1,644	2,260	512	6,949	2,156	21,561		

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED

Division.		Num	iber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		5,179 1,149 1,164 1,838 1,872 2,095 925 453	4,158 874 931 1,687 1,903 1,935 971 313	9,337 2,023 2,095 3,525 3,775 4,030 1,896 766	1,650 411 393 977 805 1,051 241 189	1,377 414 347 960 769 856 263 135	3,027 825 740 1,937 1,574 1,907 504 324	
Great Britain		14,675	12,772	27,447	5,717	5,121	10,838	

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

15TH APRIL, 1930, TO 12TH MAY, 1930.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which came into operation on 13th March, 1930, made important changes in the machinery for the determination of claims to unemployment benefit. The main changes are these :-

(1) While an Insurance Officer remains able to allow any claim if he thinks it ought to be allowed, a claim can be disallowed only by a Court of Referees. (There is only one excep-

* Based on the number of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured Juveniles on the Registers.
† 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.

tion to this, viz., cases arising under the trade dispute disqualification. In these cases the Insurance Officer still has power to disallow the claim, but the claimant is entitled to appeal to a Court of Referees.

(2) Courts of Referees give decisions on claims referred to them, whereas previously they made recommendations to the

(3) An appeal to the Umpire, who is the final authority, may be made at the instance of the Insurance Officer or of an Association of employed persons of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself if he obtains the leave of the Court or if the decision of the Court is not unanimous.

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, also made changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit (see the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1930, page 84, and December, 1929, page 399). In particular it repealed the Fourth Statutory condition, under which a claimant was required to prove that he was genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment, and Transitional Condition (c), under which a claimant who had not paid 30 contributions in the previous two years had to prove that during that period he had been employed in an insurable employment to such an extent as was reasonable. The procedure under which claims to benefit, which were considered doubtful under these repealed conditions, were referred to Local Boards of Assessors is accordingly discontinued.

Consequent upon the repeal of the Fourth Statutory Condition a

to Local Boards of Assessors is accordingly discontinued.

Consequent upon the repeal of the Fourth Statutory Condition a new disqualification was introduced, applicable to cases of failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or to carry out written directions given by an Employment Exchange with a view to assisting the claimant to find suitable employment.

The following Table gives for the period 15th April, 1930, to 12th May, 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 and of the Umpire, and the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees. against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Nur	nber of Cl	aim	8.	and the second	
The state of the same of the s	Men,	W	men.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	649,671 1,188,506		0,734	36,598 34,703	897,003 1,602,834
B.—Decisions	of Courts	of I	Referee	8.	Service Square
Ground on which referre	ed.		Benefi		Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies only)	to juveni	les 	8	301	309
Less than 8 contributions paid in par 2 years or 30 contributions paid a any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Ac 1927)	et Men	 n	140 25	2,109	2,249 842
	Total		165	2,926	3,091
Not normally insurable and will no normally seek to obtain livelihoo by means of insurable employmen	ot { Men Women ot { Juveni	n les	4,378 3,713	11,973 16,569	16,351 20,282
	Tot	tal	8,091	28,542	36,633
Employment left voluntarily withou just cause	it { Men Women Juveni		2,229 1,398 260	3,246 2,389 678	5,475 3,787 938
	Tot	tal	3,887	6,313	10,200
Employment lost through misconduc	et { Men Women Juveni	n les	1,662 678 205	2,510 768 478	4,172 1,446 683
	Tot	tal	2,545	3,756	6,301
Failure or refusal to apply for accept suitable employment, a failure to carry out written directions	Women		348 552 43	876 1,751 249	1,224 2,303 292
	To	tal	943	2,876	3,819
Not unemployed	Men Women Juveni		541 52 10	1,641 353 84	2,182 405 94
	Tot	tal	603	2,078	2,681
Not capable of work, or not available for work	e Men Women Juvenil		213 363 9	289 592 21	502 955 30
	Tot	tal	585	902	1,487
Other grounds	Men Womer Juvenil		407 81 8	894 209 71	1,301 290 79
	Tot	al	496	1,174	1,670
Total	Men Women Juveni	les	9,918 6,862 543	23,538 23,448 1,882	33,456 30,310 2,425

Grand Total ... 17,323 48,868 66,191

223

Cases dealt wit

Appeals again Insurance O Courts of Re

C.—Trade Dispute* C	ases.		
Called a decision win and	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
h by Insurance Officers	879	5,569	6,448
st disallowances by Men Women derees:— University Men Juveniles	14 10 1	38 37 	52 47 1

25 75 100

D .- Decisions by Umpire.*

Total Appeals

remainden 1820 - Anne andre andreas	Males.	Females.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer.— Benefit	105	41	146
	264	108	372
	50	10	60
	102	19	121
	14	4	18
	67	11	78
Total {Allowed Disallowed	169	55	224
	433	138	571

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH, 1930, TO 12TH MAY, 1930.

The following Table gives statistics for the period since the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1930 came into operation. The figures relate to claims for benefit and not to separate individuals.

helic married to the country of the	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	15	466	481
or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	306	4,879	5,185
seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	16,679	48,572	65,251
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	7,731 5,153	12,117 7,290	19,848 12,443
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	1,884 1,120 1,040 1,618	5,140 3,858 1,563 3,797	7,024 4,978 2,603 5,415
Total	35,546	87,682	123,228
Trade Dispute* Cases.	al bien en	Mark Trees	S WART MAD
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	921	5,795	6,716
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	43	109	152
Decisions by Umpire.* Appeals by Insurance Officer Appeals by Associations	381 204 62	557 443 260	938 647 322
Total	647	1,260	1,907

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the Fund:—

THE THE PERSON	Five weeks ended 31st May, 1930.	Four weeks ended 26th April, 1930.	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1929.
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional	£ 1,495,000 1,275,000	£ 1,205,000 1,040,000	£ 1,215,000 1,035,000
Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930);	3,255,000	1,930,000	865,000
Total	6,025,000	4,175,000	3,115,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	7,005,000 575,000 195,000 5,000	5,175,000 450,000 145,000 5,000	3,070,000 400,000 135,000 10,000
Total	7,780,000	5,775,000	3,615,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits	41,870,000	40,310,000 270,000	36,810,000 380,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see House of Commons Paper No. 55 of 1929 for the period ending 31st March, 1929.)

POOR RELIEF.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and by the Department of Health in Scotland.)

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 for April and May, 1930.

The number of persons† relieved on 31st May, 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 436,361 or 3·2 per cent. less than on 26th April, 1930.

Number of persons† in receipt of Poor Relief on 31st May, 1930.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

				in rate per 10,000 of
Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Population a compared with 26th April.
49,372	91,599	140,971	318	- 20
863 5,730	3,542 11,533	4,405 17,263	280 178	- 3 - 13
889		3,248	179	- 20 - 2
1.097	1,967	3,064	208	+ 165
578	1,853	2,431	243	- 4
421	1,277	1,698	105	+ 4
765 658	4,537 2,124	5 302	377 188	- 10 - 3
750 524	4,812 1,228	5,562 1,752	454 155	- 23 - 2
1,770 2,664	13,372 9,907	12,571	505 263	- 22 - 11
7,621	30,486	38,107	438	- 24 - 24 - 19
615	3,386	4,001	301	- 19 - 9 + 1
941	4,225	5,166	412	+ 30 - 37
869 939	879 4,851	1,748	123 271	+ 2
614	433	1,047	83	- 3 - 7
1.870	4,417	6,287	267	- 27 - 4 - 3
1,368	2,266	3,634	211	+ 2 7
763	3,278	4,041	338	- 1 - 5
1,818 1,555	4,705 6,833	6,523 7,988	234 434	- 12 - 10
243	927	1.170	115	+ 5
2,232 654	3,046 8,065 1,493	3,680 10,297 2,147	368 335 160	- 13 - 3 - 3
E0.000	975 400	205 700	205	The best
59,988	235,402	295,390	400	- 6
109,360	327,001	436,361	295	- 10
	Indoor. 49,372 863 5,730 852 889 1,210 1,097 2,235 578 1,543 4,211 1,121 765 524 1,770 2,664 7,770 2,664 1,770 2,664 1,770 2,664 1,770 2,664 1,752 869 939 1,385 615 1,598 939 1,385 615 1,598 1,368 2,999 1,385 615 1,818 1,555 777 243 434 2,334	Indoor. Outdoor. 49,372 91,599 863 3,542 5,730 11,533 852 2,359 1,210 12,233 1,097 2,235 5,895 578 1,853 1,543 6,436 421 1,277 1,121 1,372 765 4,537 658 2,124 750 4,812 524 1,228 1,770 13,372 2,664 9,907 7,13 3,849 7,621 3,372 2,664 9,907 7,13 3,849 7,621 3,372 2,664 9,907 7,13 3,849 7,621 3,372 2,664 9,907 7,13 3,849 7,621 3,372 2,664 4,937 7,614 4,25 1,752 7,213 869 9,390 941 4,225 1,752 7,213 869 9,390 941 4,25 1,752 7,213 869 9,390 941 4,25 1,752 7,213 869 9,390 941 4,25 1,752 7,213 869 9,390 941 4,25 1,555 7,213 869 9,390 941 4,25 1,555 6,833 7,777 614 4,417 2,359 18,325 1,368 2,266 2,299 1,028 7,028 651 1,020 1,818 4,705 1,555 6,833 7,777 6,641 2,232 6,654 1,493	Indoor. Outdoor. Total.	Indoor. Outdoor. Total. 10,000 of Estimated Population.

SCOTLAND.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, did not come into operation until 16th May, 1930. Statistics comparable with those previously published are therefore available for Scotland for 15th May, and are given in the Table below.

The number of persons† relieved on 15th May, 1930, was 94,068, or 6·0 per cent. more than in the previous month but 17·8 per cent. less than in May, 1929. The decrease since a year ago is attributed to the decrease in the number of destitute able-bodied unemployed, consequent upon changes in title to benefit effected by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

-		er of per Relief o	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per				
Selected Urban Areas.	In-	Out-	10T	Rate per 10,000 of	10,000 of Population as compared with a		
7-4 4.4	door.	door.	Total.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Glasgow District	4,982	59,268	64,250	662	+ 70	-106	
Paisley and Greenock District Edinburgh	672 1,481	4,839 12,453	5,511 13,934	283 326	- 30 - 5	-153 -120	
Dundee and Dunferm- line Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	802 452 252	2,858 2,185 3,824	3,660 2,637 4,076	172 167 391	- 11 - 11 - 13	- 50 - 60 - 138	
Total for the above Scottish Districts	8,641	85,427	94,068	455	+ 26	-103	

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

June, 1930.

[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 fluctuations 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. 207-208 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.*

The improvement in employment during April was slight and

largely seasonal.

The total number of persons reported by the public Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of the month was 2,840,070, as compared with 3,091,445 at the end of March and 1,835,475 at the end of April, 1929. (These figures include a number of persons who were not actually out of work on the day of the count. They are also not strictly comparable with the figures as to persons available for and seeking work formerly reproduced in this GAZETTE, as the German statistical authorities, in order to avoid duplications, now exclude from the totals the number of to avoid duplications, now exclude from the totals the number of persons registered as available for and seeking work at private,

non-profit-making employment offices.)

The total number of persons reported by the public Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of April was 2,786,912, as compared with 3,040,797 at the end of March and 1,711,665 at the end of April, 1929. (This series of figures is of recent introduction)

on the last day of April, there were 1,763,107 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 317,961 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,081,068 as compared with 2,347,102 at the end of the preceding month, and 1,324,748 at the end of April, 1929. (The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th May was 1,953,421).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,560,989 organised workers. Of these, 926,831 or 20·3 per cent. were totally unemployed on 26th April as compared with 21·7 per cent. on 29th March and 11·1 per cent. on 27th April, 1929. In addition, 553,098 or 12·1 per cent. were working short time, as against 12·6 per cent. at 29th March, and 7·1 per cent. at the end of April, 1929.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment

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

	Membership	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	reported on at end of April, 1930.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.			
- Lines	Apin, 1900.	April, 1930.	Mar., 1930.	April, 1930.	Mar., 1930.		
Mining brick	141,000	5.9	4.5	24.1	27.4		
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.	255,100	27.5	31.4	8.7	9.3		
Engineering and metal	1,046,800	16.3	15.9	18.3	18.6		
Chemical	122,300	12.9	13.4	10.9	11.6		
Textile	376,800	13.9	12.9	31.5	31.5		
Paper	124,100	14.5	14.2	18.0	17.0		
Leather	70,700	23.1	24.2	18.5	19.5		
Wood	315,400	28.5	28-5	13.0	13.2		
Food, tobacco, etc	304,500	13.6	14.1	11.2	11.9		
Clothing, boots and shoes	159,100	19.2	21.2	21.8	22.9		
Building	704,400	45.5	53.1	0.1	0.3		
Printing Hairdressing	154,800	13.5	13.3	3.1	3.5		
Miscellaneous	4,500 781,500	5.9	9.7	3.5	3.1		
All Unions making Returns	4,561,000	20.3	21.7	12.1	12.6		

AUSTRIA.+

Unemployment decreased during April. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 192,477 (including 81,620 in Vienna) as compared with 239,097 (87,057 in Vienna) at the end of March.

BELGIUM.İ

Unemployment decreased in March. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 166 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 631,919, show that 13,786 (2·2 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th April). In the preceding month the percentage was 2·6, and in March, 1929, 0·9. In addition, 21,889 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in March, numbered 575,266, or 3·03 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 4·08 working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 4.08 and in March, 1929, 2.13.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 20th May, 1930. Berlin. † Statistische Nachrichten, 27th May, 1930. Vienna. ‡ Revue du Travail. April, 1930. Brussels.

FRANCE.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

There was little change in unemployment during May. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 31st May was 10,734 (6,782 men and 3,952 women). At the end of April, the corresponding total was 10,839. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 16,582 (10,553 for men and 6,029 for women), as compared with 15,894 at the end of April. During the last week of May, the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25,637 persons in situations, including 8,591 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 3,222 foreign immigrants.

Unemployment decreased in April. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 372,236 work-people were recorded as unemployed on the last day of the month, as compared with 385,432 at the end of March, and 257,603 at the end of April, 1929. The total for April, 1930, includes 96,819 engaged in the building, road construction, etc., industries, 94,039 engaged in agriculture and fishing, and 57,733 in the textile industry. In addition, 24,305 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 28,026 at the end of March and 16,989 at the end of April, 1929.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark in April and in Norway and Sweden in March.

Denmark.‡—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 279,141 workpeople, 12·0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, as against 16·9 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 13·3 per cent. at the end of April, 1929.

Norway. \$\\$—Out of 21,039 members of trade unions making returns, 14.2 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of March, as compared with 15.0 per cent. at the end of February, and 15.2 per cent. at the end of March, 1929.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st March was 12·0 as compared with 13·1 on 28th February and 13·7 on 31st March, 1929.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment decreased in April, the seasonal improvement in the building industry still continuing.

At the end of April, 8,791 applications for employment (6.7 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 10,138 at the end of March, and 5,382 at the end of April, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 4,378,

4,675 and 5,961 respectively.

Quarterly returns from 169 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 301,538 members, 7,882, or 2.6 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 12,642, or 4.2 per cent., partially so, at the end of March. At the end of December, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 4.2 and 3.3 respectively.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 37,453 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 4,905,798 workpeople in April, a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with the total for March. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 0·7 per cent. Increases in employment in April as compared with March were shown in anthracite mining, quarrying, electric railroads, power, light and water plants, retail trade and canning. Decreases were shown in manufacturing, bituminous and canning. Decreases were shown in manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph operation, wholesale trade and the hotel industry. The decreases are stated to be almost entirely seasonal.

facturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for April is 89·1, as compared with 89·8 in March and 99·1

in April, 1929.**

According to the May issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment among the members, of the Federation covered by the returns decreased from 21 per cent. at the beginning of March to 20 per cent. at the beginning of April. Of the members in the building trades 40 per cent. were unemployed, in the metal trades 19 per cent., in the printing trades 6 per cent., and in other trades, 12 per cent. (On the representative character of these figures, see page 31 of the January, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE.)

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th June, 1930. Paris,
† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 21st May, 1930. Rome.
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 23rd May, 1930. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ La Vie Economique, May, 1930. Berne.
** Trend of Employment, April, 1930. Washington.

^{*} The decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on trade ispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of adividuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the gures shown in the Table.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 35, as compared with 27 in the previous month and 32 in May, 1929. In addition, 20 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in May was thus 55. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes is estimated to have been approximately 87,600, and the aggregate number of working days lost by these workpeople during May is estimated at approximately 1,600,000.

The principal dispute of the month was that in the wool textile industry, which began in April and was in progress throughout May. Particulars of this dispute will be found on page 163 of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May and on page 202 of the

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MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May and on page 202 of the

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

	Number	er of Dispress in Mo	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	8	12	20	10,100	50,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	2 3	8 4	10 7	1,400 73,900	4,000 1,538,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc Transport Other	2 1 4	3 1 7	5 2 11	1,000 900 300	4,000 2,000 2,000	
Total, May, 1930	20	35	55	87,600	1,600,000	
Total, April, 1930	13	27	40	110,400	1,305,000	
Total, May, 1929	17	32	49	17,200	218,000	

Causes.—Of the 35 disputes beginning in May, 7, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle. Union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving 7,400 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 3,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1929 AND 1930.†

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

sasurjakunii oli	Janu	ary to May	7, 1929.	January to May, 1930.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining	49	28,000	312,000	66	27,000	106,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick. Pottery.	3	1,000	52,000	4	300	4,000	
Glass, etc	5 2	200	1,000	2 2	300 400	4,000 3,000	
Engineering	6	11,700	36,000	5 9	400 2,400	3,000	
Shipbuilding Other Metal	8 9	3,800 5,200	72,000	15	1,300	6,000	
Textile Clothing	18	3.600	48,000	24	105,000	2,833,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2	9: ‡	§ .	2	500	2,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	8	1,000	7,000	11	1,500	9,000	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	1	400	20,000	2	400	6,000	
Works Contracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	19 11	1,400	17,000 3,000	19 11	2,500 4,600	30,000 22,000	
tribution and Finance Other	2 3	-100 300	3,000 1,000	1 5	3,300 600	50,000 4,000	
Total	154	59,400	708,000	185	150,800	3,092,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY, 1930.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
Commissed States of the contraction of the contract	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.	THE PART WELL		
			1930.	1930.	0.004.000 0.00.000.000.000.000.000.000.0	description sector point	
COAL MINING INDUSTRY:— Colliery workpeople — Shotts, Lanarkshire.	2,400	wheretar o	12-13 May	21 May	For payment of minimum wage in alleged abnormal working places.	Work resumed by majority of workpeople pending negotiations	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Wool textile operatives—West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.	de d	To being the lead of the lead	8-11 Apr.		Against proposed reductions in wages. (See articles on page 163 of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May and on page 202 of the current issue.)	Parket State of Control of Contro	
Cotton spinners, piecers, bobbiners, cardroom operatives, warehousemen, labourers, etc.—Stockport.	597	61	23 April	13 May	For reinstatement of a spinner dismissed for alleged neglect of duty,	Work resumed upon agreement to proceed to arbitration on question whether dismissal was justified or otherwise. Arbitrator found that the dismissal was justified. (See page 203.)	
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, overlookers, etc.—Accrington.	286	100	13 May	23 May	Against proposed experimental trial of the "six-loom" system, work- people regarding the remuneration offered as inadequate.	Experiment postponed.	
WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Cabinet makers, machinists, french polishers, etc.—Ponders End, Middlesex.	900	1-11-2	10 May	14 May	For advances in wages of improvers	Advances granted to certain o the improvers.	
TRANSPORT INDUSTRY : Dock workers, London, S.E	400	1 28 m	29 April	2 May	Dispute arising out of question as to number of gangs required for unloading luggage from a par- ticular boat.	Grievances to be considered.	

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the ingures have been amended in accordance with the lines reconstruction in the control of the year, the ingures have been amended in accordance with the lines reconstruction in the local process. It is than 100 working days.

‡ Less than 100 working days.

§ Less than 500 working days.

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

¶ 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 May were about 70,000 and 40,000 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.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

June, 1930.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics * the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £43,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 550,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £13,600 in those of 150,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as follows:-

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying, Metal Textile† Fransport Other	600 131,000 417,000 1,400	36,000 17,250 40,000 9,250 48,500	£ 15 9,350 — 33,800 110	\$900 1,300 5,900 450 5,050
Total	550,000	151,000	43,275	13,600

The reductions in the mining and quarrying group mainly affected coal miners in Northumberland and Warwickshire, the current addition to basis rates being reduced by nearly 2 per cent. in the former district and by 1 per cent. in the latter. There was also a reduction in the wages of ironstone miners in Lincolnshire.

The principal body of workpeople in the metal group affected by increases were those employed in railway workshops to whom the 2½ per cent. deduction from earnings which took effect in 1928 was discontinued during the month. Workpeople employed in the tinplate industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire received an increase of nearly 1 per cent. on basis rates, and there were also small increases in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and Scotland. Workpeople employed in electrical cable manufacture sustained reductions, amounting in the case of adult timeworkers to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week for men and 1s. per week for women. Blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire also had their wages reduced.

Workpeople affected by reductions in the textile group include a considerable number in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire who had resumed work during May, following the stoppage of work which began in April (see page 202); the reductions varied in amount with different firms, and with different classes of workers. There were also reductions in the wages of hosiery workers at Hawick and workpeople in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester.

The increases in the transport group were mainly the result of the discontinuance of the 2½ per cent. deduction from the earnings of railway employees which became operative during 1928, the number in this group being exclusive of shopmen who were also affected and are included in the metal group (see above). The principal reduction was one of 1s. per week affecting commercial road transport workers in various towns in Scotland.

The principal bodies of workpeople in the other industrial groups who were affected by reductions included coopers, building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead, and bakers at Manchester. There were also reductions, under the Trade Boards Acts, in the minimum rates fixed for certain classes of workpeople in the fur trade and for pieceworkers in the brush and broom trade.

Of the total increase of £43,275 per week, nearly the whole took effect as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople; changes otherwise accounted for took effect under sliding-scales based on selling prices of the manufactured article, and totalled about £600.

Of the total decrease of £13,600 per week, about £5,800 took

totalled about £600.

Of the total decrease of £13,600 per week, about £5,800 took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales, including £2,700 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; about £850 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry (in the case of coal mining) or on selling prices; about £600 took effect under Trade Board Orders; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1930.

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number rpeople‡ by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
Mine division de pro-	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
		Elizable and and	£	£
Coal Mining	14,500	500	450	50
Other Mining and Quarrying.	14,000	2,000	630	200
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	350	1,200	50	155
Iron and Steel	86,000	4,500	5,050	1,025
Engineering	107,000§	750	9,300§	75
Shipbuilding	66,000	1,500	5,600	750
Other Metal	26,000	23,500	2,550	2,250 32,000
Clothing	2,250	6,000	275	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	50	6.250	5	600
Woodworking, Furniture,	1,750	8,000	200	1,050
etc.		300000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Building, Public Works	15,000	455,000	1,650	40,650
Contracting, etc.	1,900	400	325	40
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply.	1,900	400	245	40
Transport	421,000	10,750	39,500	600
Public Administration	8,500	5,650	1,175	480
Services.				
Other	1,800	26,000	400	2,325
Total	770,000	851,000	67,350	83,250

In the corresponding five months of 1929 there were net increases of £9,500 in the weekly full-time wages of over 112,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £26,700 in those of 358,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in May.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Durham	14 May	Male workers under 21 years of age (except casual workers 19 and over).	Increase of 2s. per week for those 16 and under 18, and decreas of 2s. per week for those 19 and under 21, the rates for those under 16 years and 18 and under 19 remaining unchanged leaving minimum rates (for a week of 50 hours and an
Agriculture -	Northumberland	13 May {	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as stewards, horsemen, cattlemen, stockmen or shepherds. Other male workers (except casual workers).	additional time spent in attention to stock) as follows:— 12s, at 14, increasing each year to 27s, at 20. Decrease of 1s. per week for those 18 and under 21 who are no householders, the rates for those of other ages and for those who are householders remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates (for a week not exceeding 62 hours) as follows:—House holders: 15s, at under 15 years, increasing each year to 29s at 18 and to 39s, at 21; Not householders: 11s, at under 15 increasing each year to 36s, at 21. Decrease of 1s. per week for those 18 and under 21, the rates fo those of other ages remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates (for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52½ hours in summer) as follows:—10s, at under 15, increasing each year to 32s, at 21 and over.
	Lancashire (Eastern Area).	1 May	Male workers	Decrease of 1s. per week for those 21 and over, and 6d. per week for those 16 and under 21 (the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged) leaving minimum rates as follows for a week of 60 hours:—16s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 41s. at 21 and over.!!
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	2 Мау	Male workers 21 and over employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds.	Increase in the minimum rate of 1s. per week. after change: 34s. for a week of 60 hours.
	Northumberland	1 May	Workpeople employed in or about	Decrease of 1.83 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, leaving wages at the minimum of 40 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a subsistence wage of 6s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. per day for adult day-wage workmen
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 May	coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	(as previously fixed). Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 47 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 41 and 4; per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface worker reduced by 4d. per day to 7s. 2d. at the majority of the collieries.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† The figures for the textile industries include provisional estimates in respect of the workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire who sustained reductions in wages during the period under review, precise information as to the number of such workpeople not yet being available.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 47,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

§ The increases in the engineering group applied principally to those employed in rallway engineering shops.

|| The rates referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

June, 1930.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	Furness District North Lincolnshire	12 May 4 May	Underground workers employed in iron-ore mines. Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase* of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 4d. to 7s. 5d.) and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.). Decrease* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 24½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonus previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men (base rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d., 11d. per shift; 4s. to 4s. 1½d., 10d. per shift; 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3½d., 8d. per shift; 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5½d., 5d. per shift; 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8½d., 4d. per shift; 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d., 1d. per shift). Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 24½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
Limestone Quarrying.	West Cumberland	12 May	Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 1d. per shift for men and of ½d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change: rough fillers (by hand) equal to 15 tons, 9s. 4d. per shift; knobblers (by hand) equal to 10 tons, 8s. 10d.; leading labourers, 8s.; ruddmen, 7s. 9d.; day borers, 8s. 5d.; haulage enginemen and locomotive drivers, 8s. 6d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 9s. 4d.
Brickmaking	Slough and Uxbridge District.	3 April	Stock brickmakers	Decrease of 1s. per 1,000 (14s. 6d. per 1,000 to 13s. 6d.).
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lancashire. North Lincolnshire	2nd full pay in May 4 May	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 29½ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d., to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 29½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift. Decrease* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 24½ per cent. above standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men (varying from 1d. to 11d. per shift—see under Iron Mining above). Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 24½
Railway	West of Scotland See entry on page 228	4 May†	Workpeople (excluding lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces. ay Service.	per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift. Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 12 per cent. above the standard.;
Workshops. Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	4 May	Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding maintenance craftsmen).	Increase* of 0.875 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 11.875 per cent.§ above standard in the case of workpeople in receipt of a base rate of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift, and 6.875 per cent.§ above standard in the case of other workpeople.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertford- shire, Bucking- hamshire and Berkshire. Great Britain, other than the above counties.	3rd pay day in May	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decrease¶ of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over; of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for youths 15 years, of 5½d. per week for youths, 14, 16 and 17 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d, per week for girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages to be. correspondingly reduced. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 52s. 10½d. to 58s. 9d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 36s. 8½d. to 44s. 6½d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 14s. 2½d. to 24s.; women 18 years and over, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses). Decrease¶ of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages to be correspondingly reduced. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 47s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 34s. 6d. to 41s.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses).
Typefounding	Edinburgh	1st pay day in May.	Typefounders	Decrease¶ of 4s. 2d. per week for timeworkers and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rate after change for type casters, etc., 54s. 3d. per week.
Woollen and	Various districts in Yorkshire.	April- May.**	Workpeople employed by certain firms in the woollen and worsted industry.	Decreases varying, for ordinary timeworkers, from 5·8 per cent.in some cases up to 9·25 per cent. in other cases, and, for ordinary pieceworkers, from 5·8 per cent. up to 8·8 per cent., on current wages.**
Worsted Spinning and Manufacture.	Leicester	lst pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced from 2\frac{1}{2}d. to 2\frac{1}{2}d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d.; women, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 2\frac{1}{2}d. in the shilling.\frac{1}{7}
Mechanical Cloth (Woven Felt) Manufacture.	Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Ramsbottom and Helmshore.	1st pay day in June.‡‡	Male workers	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 21s. 4d. to 18s. 9d. per week for workers 21 years of age and over, from 16s.11d. to 14s. 11d. for those 18 and under 21, from 12s. to 10s. 7d. for those 16 and under 18 and from 9s. 2d. to 8s. 1d. for those under 16. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 12s. 8d. to 11s. 2d. per week for workers 18 years of age and over, from 9s. 10d. to 8s. 8d. for those 16 and under 18, and from 7s. 9d. to 6s. 10d. for those under 16.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick	1st full pay day in May.	Men and women Apprentices	Bonus of 30 per cent. on base rates reduced to 20 per cent., the flat-rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. and 5s. per week for men and women respectively remaining unchanged. Bonus of 22½ per cent. on base rates reduced to 15 per cent., the flat-rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week remaining unchanged.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in June.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced from 44.80 per cent. to 38.50 per cent. on basis wages, and flat-rate bonuses reduced from 19s. per week to 18s. per week for journeymen and from 13s. per week to 12s. per week for apprentices.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 10 May.	Male workers Female workers 18 years and over	Decrease of 2s. 4d. per week for those 21 and over, 1s. 6d. per week for those 18 and under 21, 1s. per week for those 16 and under 18, and 6d. per week for those under 16. Rates after change: 14s. 9d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 30s. at 18, 43s. 11d. at 21, and to 49s. 5d. at 21½ and over. Decrease of 1s. 2d. per week (29s. 6d. to 28s. 4d.).

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 4th May.

‡ In the case of the lower-paid men, who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard.

§ These percentages include the ex-gratia bonuses previously given, amounting to 7½ per cent. for workpeople on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less and 2½ per cent. for other workpeople.

| In respect of the period for which payment is made on that pay day.

| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

** The above decreases, which varied in amount with different firms, came into operation at various dates, in some cases without stoppage of work, in other cases after stoppage. Owing to the variations at different firms, and to the operation of what are known as the "maximum" clauses, it is not possible to state the amount of reduction for overlookers and similar classes of pivotal workers. For particulars of the stoppage, see pages 163 and 190 of the May GAZETTE and pages 202 and 224 of this GAZETTE.

†† By special agreement between the Midland Master Spinners' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union, a further reduction of ½d. in the shilling has been arranged to operate from 1st June, and the new bonus of 2d. in the shilling is to remain fixed until the end of 1930, after which the sliding scale is to operate on a revised basis.

‡‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Dundee	28 April	Workpeople employed in calendering and dyeing establishments. Workpeople employed in the fur trade.	Decrease of approximately 4 per cent. Minimum time and piecework rates fixed under the Trade Bo Acts revised in respect of certain classes of workpeople, other alterations made as regards qualifying length of experiments.
to ment at an un change : one lo service :		The states	Furriers' section :— Cutting and nailing branch :— Cutters	rience and definition of work. Principal changes in time rainclude the following: Reduced rate introduced for workers with less than one ye employment after apprenticeship, etc. (time rate of 55s. per u as compared with rates already operative, 65s. in second year
	the standard tracks are to	F15.05 SAGE	Nailers	80s. thereafter). Minimum rates previously fixed (50s. to 60s.) to be based experience only, instead of on age or age and experience.
	new party and stormer	ringe (2 co	Learners to cutting and nailing	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in time rates for first and second 1 of employment (other four years remaining unchanged).
	office solds to speed the	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	Other classes except apprentices	Decrease of 1s. to 3s. per week in time rates for first five years increase of 3s. (47s. to 50s.) for sixth year.
	The sale of sales seems		Machinists, liners, etc	Qualifying period for full rates increased from four years
Fur	Great Britain	12 May {	Learners to machining and/or lining, etc. Other classes	five. Period of learnership increased from four years to five and it rates reduced (32s, 6d, per week in fifth year). Reduced scale of time these fixed for first five years' employn
price leaves of the control of the c	new body separating with	A STATE OF THE STA	Fur sorters' and dressers' and dyers' sections:— Male workers other than classes for whom special (higher) rates are fixed. Female workers in dressers' and dyers' section. General:—	Decreases of 2s. to 6s. per week in time rates for workers 14 under 20 years of age (rates at 20 and 21 and over remain unchanged at 50s. and 56s. respectively). Time rates of 30s. and 35s. per week previously fixed for worl 18 years of age and over repeated with a new intermed rate of 32s. 6d., and qualifying period for higher rates sligh extended; also slight decreases in rates for workers 14 and years of age.
	nt, on Essecutive pro- pt, aprecity for Engineers	New of the service of	Male workers	Time rate of 60s. previously fixed for packers to apply to a packers only, and reduced scale of time rates fixed for all of workers, involving a decrease of 4s. per week (56s. to 52s.) those 21 years of age and over and decreases of 1s. 6d. to per week (varying with age) for those under 21.
	a October 1920, as count	Detailing to	Female workers	Reduced scale of time rates fixed, involving generally a reduce of 5s. per week for those 16 years of age and over (new rat 19 years and over, 30s.), with smaller amounts for those under
naturan sa anggan kan an anggan ang ba	Manchester and District.†	in week beginning	Male workers	Decrease; of 2s. per week for adult workers, 1s. 4d. per week those 18 and under 21, and 4d. per day for jobbers. Rates change: Day-work—foremen and ovenmen, 67s.; assis ovenmen and platers, second-hands and dough makers, 6 other adult bakers, 62s.
Paking and	Various towns in North Staffordshire and Cheshire.§	lst pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Decreaset of 1s. 4d. per week for adult workers, 11d. per week those 18 and under 21, and 2½d. per day for jobbers. Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per for women 18 and over and for youths, and 6d. per week for under 18. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 6669 see singlebands, machinemen, etc. 64s. secondhands.
Baking and Confectionery	Bristol (certain firms).	1st pay day in	Bakers and confectioners	tablehands, 60s.; female workers 21 and over, 36s. Defreaset of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tableha 57s. 3d.
the second in	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.	May. Last pay day in	Bakers and confectioners	Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tableha 57s. 6d.
m cui care instrose iss benegmon	Edinburgh and Leith. Other districts in	May. 26 May 1st full	Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners	Increase of ls. 6d. per week (70s. 6d. to 72s.) and cost-of-li- sliding scale previously in operation discontinued. Decreaset of ls. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after cha
Brewing	Accrington, Black- burn, Burnley, Barrow and Dis-	pay in May. 1st pay in May.	Brewery workers	70s. 6d. Decreaset of 2s. per week for men 19 and over, and of pre tionate amounts for women and youths. Rate after changemen 19 years of age and over, 52s. per week.
diway and Carriages,	Various towns in West Riding of Yorkshire (exclud-	1st full pay after 1 May.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Minimum rates after change: for timber section, 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d. \); home-grown section, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)
fill Sawing	ing Sheffield and Rotherham).** Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers.	Decreaset of td. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5td.).
AND DESCRIPTION	Trent. Sheffield	1st full pay after 15 May.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, carpet planners and fitters.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: carpet fit \(1s. \) \(\frac{5}{2}d. \); other classes, \(1s. \) \(7\frac{1}{2}d. \)
Furniture anufacture.	North-East Lanca- shire†† and Tod- morden.	1 May	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists.	Decreaset of 1d. per hour for journeymen and of proportion amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after the for journeymen, 1s. 7d. Peter after change is man on six
Coopering	High Wycombe Great Britain; also	in week ending 24 May.	Apprentices	Decreaset of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: men on skiprocesses, 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2} d. \); windsor, cane and cheap rush-bottom changers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 4d. Decreaset of from 3d. to 10d. per week.
oopering (Great Britain; also Belfast and Londonderry.‡‡ Bradford	lst pay day after 5 May.§§ 1 May	Coopers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6th per cent list prices for pieceworkers. Rates after change: Lon 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklap
Building	Liverpool, Birken- head and District.	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plas- terers, painters, street masons and paviors, asphalters and pot-	masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}. per hour, plus 2s. per week "tool money masons (fixers), 1s. 9d. per hour, plus 2s. per week "tool money marble polishers, 1s. 6d.; woodcutting machinists and sawy staters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.; plaste.
100 mm 10	COOKS TYSOS	- Constant	men. Labourers	1s. 9\frac{1}{4}d.; asphalters, 1s. 8d.; potmen, 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. Decrease of \frac{1}{4}d. per hour. Rates after change: scaffolders, 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}tradesmen's labourers, 1s 3\frac{1}{4}d.; general labourers and navials. 2\frac{1}{4}d.

* As regards the minimum piece rates fixed by the Trade Board, amendments were made as regards (a) the definition of hand fleshing, and (b) the rates fixed for hand and machine fleshing of wild rabbits; otherwise the minimum piece rates previously fixed remain unaltered.

† Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.

‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

§ Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries District (Including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

|| Members of the Bristol Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association.

¶ Including Armadale, Bathgate, Broxburn, West Calder, Gorebridge, Musselburgh, Tranent, Prestonpans, etc.

*** Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds. At the smaller centres the rates are 2d. or 3d. less than those quoted above.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building(contd.)	Paisley Dumbarton and Vale of Leven.	16 May 26 May	Joiners	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Railway Service	Great Britain	13 May	All classes of workpeople employed by railway companies (with the exceptions noted below).*	Discontinuance of the 2½ per cent. deduction made from gross earnings in 1928.
	Principal towns in Scotland.†	10 May	Carters, etc., employed by railway carting contractors.	Discontinuance of the 2½ per cent. deduction made from gross earnings in August, 1928. Rates after change: one horse carters, 50s.per week; two horse carters, 52s.
Commercial Road Transport.	Scotland (excluding Angus).	10 May	Road transport workers (excluding those employed by railway contractors).	Decrease; of 1s. per week. Rates after change include: Glasgow and Paisley:—one-horse drivers, 51s. per week; motor drivers (2 tons and over), 60s.; steam wagon drivers, 70s.; secondmen on steam wagons, 65s. Aberdeen:—one horse drivers, 48s. 6d.; motor drivers (2 tons and over) and steam wagon drivers, 54s. 6d.
Government (Non-trading	Hartlepool	1 May	Manual workers	Decreaset of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, ls. \(\frac{1}{2}d\).; roadmen, ls. \(\frac{3}{2}d\).: refuse collectors, ls. \(\frac{2}{2}d\).; street sweepers, ls. \(\frac{1}{2}d\).
Services).	Ayr District of Ayr County Council.	24 March	Labourers	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (44s. to 45s. 6d.).
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, reduced; from 66 to 57 for pieceworkers and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in a decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for skilled workers and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for semi-skilled workers. Rates after change for timeworkers: Skilled—London, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d\$.; Provinces, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d\$.; semi-skilled—London, 11\frac{1}{2}d\$.; Provinces, 11d.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	lst pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 60 per cent. to 55 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change; Men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7\frac{1}{2}d.; women—5d. per hour, plus, in each
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 May	Male and female pieceworkers	case, 55 per cent. Decreaset in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1 per cent., leaving wages 21 per cent. below the list.
Skip and Basket Manufacture.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	19 May	Skip and basket makers	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 87½ and 77½ per cent. above list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.§

* The change did not apply to men employed in generating stations or sub-stations and on high tension cables between them; in the case of these workpeople it has been arranged that the deduction of 2½ per cent. made from their earnings (which generally operated in October, 1928, as compared with August, 1928, for other employees) shall be restored as from the first full pay-week following 19th July next. Employees of the London Electric and Metropolitan District Railways and shopmen employed on the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and the Cheshire Lines Committee were not affected, as the deduction had not applied in their case.

† Including Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Leith, Dundee, Paisley, Greenock, Dumbarton, Coatbridge, Airdrie, Hamilton, Falkirk, Alloa and Stirling.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

§ The reduction took effect by agreement between the Lancashire and Cheshire Employers' Association of Skip and Basket Makers and the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Skip and Basket Makers. It was agreed that future changes should be regulated by the cost-of-living sliding-scale formerly in operation, and a further reduction of 5 per cent. has accordingly operated in June.

Making

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during May, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 63. Seven deaths* were reported during the month, three due to epitheliomatous ulceration, two due to lead poisoning, and two due to anthrax. In addition to the cases reported under the Act, two cases of anthrax among dock labourers were reported.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.	(b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.
Among Operatives engaged in-	(c) Cases of Anthrax.
Smelting of Metals 3	
	Wool
Plumbing and Soldering	Handling of Horsehair
Shipbreaking 1	Handling and Sorting of
Printing 1	Hides and Skins 5 Other Industries 1
Tinning of Metals 1	Other Industries 1
Other Contact with	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 6
	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 6
Molten Lead 4	(A) Chang on Promote source
White and Red Lead	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Works	ULCERATION.
	Pitch 12
Vitreous Enamelling 1	
Electric Accumulator	
Works 1	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
Paint and Colour Works 1	ULCERATION 23
Indiarubber Works 1	(e) CASES OF CHROME
Coach and Car Painting 1	ULCERATION.
Shipbuilding 3	Manufacture of Bichro-
Paint used in other	mates
	Dyeing and finishing 3
Industries	Chrome Tanning
Other Industries 2	Chrome Tanning (Chromium Plating 6
Painting of Buildings 3	Other Industries 1
TOTAL OF ABOVE 24	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 10
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	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

- * 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.
- † The person affected in the pottery industry was a female
- \$ See MINISTRY of LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1930, page 195.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Engine Drivers and Motor-	(continued).
men 2	Locomotives, Railway and
Firemen 1	
Permanent Way Men 6 Porters 1 Shunters 2	Motors, Aircraft 4
Porters 1	Other Metal Trades
Shunters 2	Shipbuilding
Mechanics 1	Wood 2
Labourers 1	Gas 3
Miscellaneous 4	
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18	
10125, 11211111 0211102 20	77 7 7 7 7 7 7
	Paper, Printing, etc 3
MINES.	Tanning Currying, etc 1
Underground 74	Rubber Trades
Surface 4	
Juriaco	
TOTAL, MINES 78	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
TOTAL, MINES 10	THOTOMI HOT, TOOL.
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 7	Docks, Wharves, etc 9
QUARRIES OVER 20 leet deep	Dunumgs L
	Warehouses and Railway
	Warehouses and Railway Sidings
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Cotton 3	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 96
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 2	
	Use or Working of Tram-
Other Textiles 1	way
Textile Bleaching and	-
Dyeing 1	Total (excluding Seamen) 200
Metal Extracting and Re-	
	SEAMEN.
fining 3	Tracting + coocies, coccern ***
Metal Conversion, including	
Rolling Mills and Tube	
Making 8	
Metal rounding 2	
Engineering and Machine	Total (including Seamen) 25

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during May, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 200, as compared with 175 in the previous month and with 213 in May, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May, 1930, numbered 55, as compared with 37 in the previous month and with 35 in May, 1929.

enerating Stati	ons	2	
e, Glass, etc.		5	
etc		6	
Drink		4	
nting, etc.		3	
Currying, etc.		1	
rades		70	
-Textile Indust	ries	12	
UNDER SS. 104	-106		
TORY ACT, 1901			
narvės, etc.		9	
		13	
es and Raily	way		
		1	
		-	
FACTORY ACTS		90	
orking of Tra	-		
orking of Tra	ш-	1	
	1000		
xcluding Seam	en)	200	
Adiaum's Count			
SEAMEN.			
essels, Steam		44	
essels, Steam		11	
		-	
, SEAMEN		55	
		-	
cluding Seamer	n)	255	

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st MAY*.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

June. 1930.

All Items	included	 in taken	54%
Food only	eplora lone lanore	 •••	38%

FOOD.

The fall in the average level of the retail prices of the principal The fall in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food continued during May. The principal reductions recorded were in the prices of bacon and butter, the average price of both of these commodities at the end of the month being about ³d. per lb. lower than at the beginning.

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 38 per cent. at 31st May, 1930, as compared with 40 per cent. at 1st May, 1930, and 47 per cent. at 1st June, 1929.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st May, and 31st May, 1930:—

31st May, 1930:-

Article.	other	Price (per wise indic the nearest	at 31st May, 1930, as compared with		
complete the complete of the c	July, 1914.	1st May, 1930.	31st May, 1930.	July, 1914.	1st May, 1930.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 44 0 91	s. d. †1 4½ 0 9	8. d. $+0.6\frac{1}{3}$ $+0.2\frac{1}{3}$	s. d. - 0 01
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 42	0 10½ 0 5½	0 10½ 0 5¾	+ 0 31 + 0 1	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 6 0 10	1 6 0 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)‡	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 11½ 0 5½ 1 5	0 11½ 0 5 1 4½	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 5 \end{array}$	- 0 0½ - 0 0½ - 0 0¾
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 3¼ 0 8¾ 1 11¾ 0 2¼ 0 5¾	1 34 0 84 1 113 0 24 0 54	$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{8}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3 \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Fresh Salt Cheese§ Margarino each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 6½ 1 5¼ †1 0¾ 0 7½ 0 1½ 0 4½	+ 0 4 + 0 3 + 0 4 + 0 01 + 0 01 - 0 01	-0 1 -0 03

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

			31st May,	Corre- sponding General		
Article	Article.			Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst May, 1930.
Beef, British— Ribs			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank			35	38	37	38
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen—			40000	Sand will be	A State of the
Thin Flank	***	***	42 13	46 21	44 17	46
Mutton, British-		•••	13	21	11	18
Legs			71	75	73	73
Breast		•••	54	51	52	54
Mutton, Frozen— Legs			60			0.77
Breast	***	***	69	62 27	65 25	67
Bacon (streaky)1		***	45	47	46	52
Fish			110	89	99	102
Flour			42	46	44	45
Bread			50	49	50	50
Tea			24	35	29	30
Sugar (granulated)			33	27	30	31
Butter—			59	66	63	66
Fresh			24	31	28	34
Salt			20	23	22	26
Cheese§			45	50	48	48
Margarine Eggs (fresh)		•••	7	1	4	4
Potetone		•••	21 -2	13 -21	17 -12	18 -11
	***	***		-21	-12	-11
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Fo		38	38	38	40

* As 1st June fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st May in accord-

As ist June fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st May in accordance with the usual practice.

† The average change in prices during May was very small, but sufficient to lower the average price, as expressed to the nearest farthing.

‡ If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

§ The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

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 31st May, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included 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 overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 31st May 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 between 110 and 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were reductions in a number of towns during May in the prices of coal, which, at the end of the month averaged about 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained 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 31st May, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar 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 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st May, 1930, is, approximately, 54 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st May, 1930, and 60 per cent. at 1st June, 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.)

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

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.

* See note* in previous column.
† If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914 on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical 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 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 COMPABED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Microsoft and the fit and and are as a supervision makes and a supervision makes and	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
no description and and an	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1930. 31 May		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Ozechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	59 58 967 474 510‡ 48 663 56 59 54	53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 50	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 50	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 73 51 55	25 40 39 843 493 43 422 51 86 67 640 52 48	Apl. Apl. Jan. Apl. May Feb. Ap. Apl. May Mar. Mar. Mar. May Apl. Apl.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 50	51 53	Apl. Apl.		
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	37 56 44 13	May Apl. Apl. Apl.		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on									
	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,		figures lable.			
	based.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,O,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent. 66	Per cent.	Per cent. 61	Per cent.	1930. 31 May			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	CH CEQU		600	713	771	770	A=1			
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	111	770	Apl.			
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	37.65	132.00	10 1000	19 mm	6	Apl.			
Denmark	A.B.C.D.E	84	76	76	73	67	Apl.			
Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,015	Apl.			
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	439¶		4199	4559	465	1st Qr.			
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	41	Apl.			
Holland (Amsterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	718	678	108	698	63	Mar.			
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	438	Mar.			
" (Rome)	ARCDE	462	403	387	407	391	Mar.			
Luxemburg	A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	586	684	713	773	781	Apl.			
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	75 16	May			
Poland (Warsaw) Sweden	A B C D E	72	15	23	69	65	May Apl.			
Switzerland	A.B.C.D	62	60	61	61	58	Apl.			
United States	A,B,C,D,E	755		705	708		Dec.'29			
BRITISH	44 1 23 1	-	411/2	The same	1000		To the same of			
DOMINIONS, &C.		The Bridge	() () () () () ()	1000000	TO SEE SE					
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	479		46¶	499	49	4th Qr.			
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	575		55	56	56	Apl.			
India (Bombay):		1	1	1	1		35.			
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48 74	41 68	May Apl.			
Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	82	61	62	60	59	Apl.			
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	31	31	29	Apl.			

peptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and January to June, 1914: Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; South Africa, France (Paris, all Items), Poland, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy United States (all Items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all Items),

Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

uer and light are also included in these agures.
igure for August.

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

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.

	Applications Approved.			Depar-	Total Departures.		
Destination.	Approved in May, 1930.	n 1922 Jan		tures in May, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan May, 1930.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	84 1,653 85	171,087 122,747 44,008	983 6,226 524	100 1,992 84	169,959 118,727 42,886	1,382 4,043 579	
Total	1,839	338,924	7,770	2,195	332,475	6,033	

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN DOMESTIC SERVICE-STOKERS.

Six cases were referred to the High Court by the Minister of Labour under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. The question to be decided was whether the employment of F. W. Young and H. Bridle by the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, of J. A. Cook and E. Dunhill by the Westminster Hospital, and of H. J. Aldridge and A. J. Benniman by H.M. Office of Works, was such employment as to make the said Young, Bridle, Cook, Dunhill, Aldridge and Benniman employed persons within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

By reason of the provisions of Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of paragraph (b) of Part II of the First Schedule to that Act, persons employed in domestic service are not "employed persons" within the meaning of the Act, except where they are employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of Six cases were referred to the High Court by the Minister of Labour

"employed persons" within the meaning of the Act, except where they are employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain. It was not suggested that any of the persons in these cases were employed in a trade or business, and the question for decision was whether they were employed in domestic service. It was submitted on behalf of the Minister of Labour that they were so employed.

The principal duty performed by Young, Bridle, Cook, and Dunhill in the course of their respective employments was that of stoking high and low pressure steam and/or hot water boilers. Cook, morever, was a head stoker, and his duties included supervising three other stokers. Aldridge and Benniman were, during the winter months, principally engaged in stoking boilers, and in the summer months they worked principally as fitter's mates.

Mr. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, said that he did not propose repeating the description of domestic service he had given in the Junior Carlton Club case*. The short point of that description was that domestic servants were persons engaged in ministering to

was that domestic servants were persons engaged in ministering to their employers' needs or wants, or to the needs or wants of those who were members of, or resorted to, their employers' establishments. There had also arisen questions concerning persons employed in the same sort of sense as the ordinary domestic servant, not in a household, but in some establishment such as a museum or a school. Lord Constable had stated the principle which applied to these cases in the case of *in re* Holmes; he had said: "The principle these cases in the case of in re Holmes; he had said: "The principle as I apprehend it is this, that if an employee performs duties of a kind appropriate to servants in a residential establishment the mere fact that the building is not residential in the strict sense, but is used for public or even private business purposes, will not exclude the employee from being a domestic servant if his duties are performed for the health or the personal comfort or convenience of the employer or his servants or those resorting to his premises on his invitation."

invitation."

Mr. Justice Roche, continuing his judgment, said that he had previously held in the case of the Royal Holloway College† that a man named Dennison who was engaged in stoking the boilers w ich warmed the college was engaged in domestic service.

All the present cases related to stokers, four of them to persons engaged in warming hospitals, or in heating the water which was required in hospitals, and the others engaged, at any rate in the winter time, in warming Government offices. He saw no reason for departing from his decision in Dennison's case.

In the cases of the men employed by the Office of Works, the men were employed as stokers, and as such he held that they were not insured persons; but, in order to keep them in employment, the Office of Works employed them in the summer time in maintenance work as engineers' fitters' mates: when they were so employed they were insurable.

tenance work as engineers' fitters' mates: when they were so employed they were insurable.

Stokers employed about residential or quasi-residential or other such establishments as those were engaged in domestic service; and an incident of that was that they were over that period, and whilst in such employment, not insurable.—In the matter of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. In the matter of the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital (re Young and re Bridle); the Westminster Hospital (re Cook and re Dunhill); H.M. Office of Works (re Aldridge and re Benniman). High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 15th April, 1930.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

June, 1930.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

An employer, charged with underpaying one worker, failing to keep adequate wages records, and failing to post the Trade Board notices, was convicted, and fined £3 on the first charge and £1 on

notices, was convicted, and fined £3 on the first charge and £1 on each of the other charges. £4 4s. costs were awarded, and arrears of wages amounting to £5 4s. 5d. ordered to be paid.—Rex v. J. E. Davies. Whitchurch (Glam.) Police Court, 26th May, 1930.

A firm pleaded guilty to underpaying three workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and producing a false record. On the false record charge the firm was fined £5, with 10s. costs, and the other charges were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.—Rex v. The Hampshire and Manor Farm Dairy. West London

Act.—Rex v. The Hampshire and Manor Farm Dairy. West London Police Court. 13th May, 1930.

An employer who pleaded guilty to failing to keep adequate wages records was fined 20s., with 26s. costs.—Rex v. Frederick Arthur Funnell. Hastings Police Court. 15th May, 1930.

An employer and his agent pleaded not guilty to underpaying three workers and failing to keep adequate wages records. Both were convicted, and fined £1 on each of the four summonses, with £5 costs.—Rex v. Frederick Charles Graham Hill and William John Rowland Hill, trading as Hill Bros. Swindon Police Court. 8th May 1930

GENERAL WASTE MATERIALS RECLAMATION TRADE.

A father and son pleaded guilty to underpaying one worker and failing to post the Trade Board notices. They were convicted and fined; the father £10 and the son £3 on the first charge, and £2 and £1 respectively on the second charge.—Rex v. Harris Hershkovitz and Charles Hershkovitz. Thames Police Court. 13th May, 1930.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

(A.) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Painters, Newcastle—Painting third rail protection boards in electrified area—"Work of an exceptionally dirty and dangerous character."—Claim for allowance. Decision.—The Court were not satisfied that the men concerned were engaged on work which was exceptionally dangerous and accordingly decided that a case had not been made out for payment of an extra sum. Award issued 7th May, 1930. (1455.)

WRITING ASSISTANTS, ESTABLISHED TYPISTS AND SHORTHAND TYPISTS AND CLERICAL OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL CLERICAL CLASS—CIVIL SERVICE.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Treasury.

Difference.—Award No. 1418—Interpretation. Decision.—The Court

In accordance with the provision of the last paragraph of Clause 11 of Award No. 1418, the benefit of the qualifying period defined in the preceding paragraph thereof lapses at the end of a period of six months from the last day on which an officer was employed on substitution duty.

Subject to this provision, any period of twelve months before 1st April, 1929, can be taken for the purposes of calculating a

qualifying period. Award issued 10th May, 1930. (1456.)

Chargemen of Skilled and Ordinary Labourers, H.M. Dock-yards.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Charge pay—Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court awarded that the charge pay of Chargemen of "Skilled Labourers" and Chargemen of Labourers (other than those on the permanent list) to whom charge pay of 8s. a week is payable shall, after three years on such rate, receive an increment of 1s. a week and a further increment of 1s. a week twelve months thereafter, making their maximum charge pay 10s. a week. The years of service of such men shall be calculated from a date not earlier than 1st June, 1927. Otherwise no change shall be made in the rates of charge pay of Chargemen of "Skilled Labourers" and Chargemen of Labourers not on the permanent list. In the case of Chargemen of "Skilled Labourers" and Chargemen of Labourers at present on the permanent list or who may hereafter be placed thereon, the Court award that the maximum charge pay of 12s. a week to which they are entitled under existing Admiralty Orders shall be reached by way of an increment of 2s. a week after three years' service, and by two subsequent annual increments of 1s. each. CHARGEMEN OF SKILLED AND ORDINARY LABOURERS, H.M. DOCK

Effect shall be given to the provisions of this Award as from the beginning of the first pay week in June, 1930.

Award issued 23rd May, 1930. (1457.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway Company. Difference.—Grade I Labourer, Gloucester—Claim to be re-graded as Sawyer's Assistant—Award No. 728. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 27th May, 1930. (1458.)

(B)—CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—The Federation of Master Cotton Associations v. the Amalgamated Association of Operative

Cotton Spinners.

A report of the arbitration proceedings arising out of the dispute at Broadstone Mills, Ltd., Reddish, appears on page 202.

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 Unemployment 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

The following is a recent decision of general interest:-

Case No. 4471/30. (10.5.30.) Section 14 (2) (b) of 1927 Act.

NORMALLY EMPLOYED IN INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT. CONTINUOUS REGISTRATION NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF SATISFACTION OF

The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the Deputy Umpire:-

decision given by the Deputy Umpire:—

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"The claimant, since he lost his last insurable employment of 3 years as bus conductor in 1921, has had no employment. He is 42 years of age, is registered as a general labourer, and has no disability which might explain why a workman in the prime of life should have an unbroken record of unemployment in the metropolitan area for upwards of 8 years. There was a period in 1926–7 when for 9 or 10 months he assisted in his brother's business in return for some small financial assistance, but it does not appear that this work can be regarded as 'employment,' and was admittedly uninsurable.

"In the circumstances a strong presumption arises that on the date of his claim (13th March, 1930) he could not be regarded as normally employed in insurable employment (Umpire's Decision 3367/30). He appears, however, to have registered at the Employment Exchange for insurable work throughout his long period of unemployment, and a material issue is whether, in the circumstances, continuous registration is in itself sufficient to rebut the presumption

unemployment, and a material issue is whether, in the circumstances, continuous registration is in itself sufficient to rebut the presumption above mentioned. In my opinion it is not sufficient.

"As was indicated in Umpire's Decision 3367/30 and subsequent decisions of the Umpire, registration is always a factor and normally an important factor in determining whether a claimant does or does not satisfy the requirements of Section 14 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as interpreted with due regard to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

"In the case under consideration in Umpire's Decision 3367/30, the claimant had no insurable employment for more than 5 years.

"In the case under consideration in Umpire's Decision 3367/30, the claimant had no insurable employment for more than 5 years preceding the date of his application for benefit, and the decision turned on the question whether the evidence was sufficient to rebut the adverse presumption arising from the length of time which had elapsed since the claimant was last insurably employed. The circumstances which in that case were held to justify allowance of benefit included not only the fact that the claimant had maintained registration, but his excellent previous record of insurable work, his advanced age, the distressed condition of industry in the area in which he lived and other considerations.

"In Umpire's Decision 3368/30 the facts gave rise to a similar

"In Umpire's Decision 3368/30 the facts gave rise to a similar presumption of non-fulfilment of the requirements of Section 14 (2) (b), and in that case also the claimant, a young man, had maintained registration for insurable employment at the Employment Exchange. His claim was disallowed because, when other factors were taken into account, it could not fairly be said that the evidence as a whole was sufficient to rebut the presumption and to satisfy the requirements of the subsection.

"In the present case the evidence, in addition to the fact of registration, is not such as would justify me in upholding the decision of the Court of Referees.

of the Court of Referees.

"The claimant appears to have looked to Poor Law relief as his normal means of livelihood, and in all the circumstances he has failed to prove that he is normally employed in insurable employment and that he will normally seek to obtain his livelihood thereby."

SUBSTITUTED PERIOD REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Substituted Period) Regulations 1930,† dated May 2nd, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. The Unemployment Insurance (Periods of Incapacity) Regulations, 1928, are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect

*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 1928 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing 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, (6s. 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 February, 1930.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 321. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net.

2. An insured contributor who desires to prove, for the purposes of subsection (4) of Section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, that he was during any periods falling within the period of two years mentioned in the first statutory condition incapacitated for work by reason of some specific disease or by bodily or mental disablement shall furnish particulars of such incapacity for work in the following manner: the following manner :-

(a) If he is insured under the National Health Insurance (a) If he is insured under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, he shall, unless he satisfies the Minister that he is unable to do so, obtain and forward a certificate in the form set forth in the First Schedule to these regulations, signed, in the case of a member of an Approved Society by the Secretary or other responsible official of the Society, or the Secretary of a Branch of the Society of which he is a member, and in the case of a person who is not a member of an Approved Society by an officer of the Ministry of Health, or of the Scottish Board of

(b) If he is not insured under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, or if being so insured he satisfies the Minister that he is unable to obtain such certificate as aforesaid, he shall furnish particulars in such manner as the Minister may direct, or may for good cause accept as sufficient in any special case.

3. An insured contributor who desires to prove for the purposes of the said subsection (4) of Section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended as aforesaid, that he was during any periods falling within the period of two years mentioned in the first statutory condition employed in any of the employments specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, shall complete the form set forth in the Second Schedule to these regulations, or such other form as the Minister may deem expedient, and shall forward the same to the Minister in such manner as may from time to time be directed, and for the purpose of such proof as aforesaid he shall state fully and correctly all particulars required to be given in the said form, and furnish such further evidence as the Minister may in any special case require.

4.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Substituted Period) Regulations, 1930, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this second day of

T. W. Phillips, Deputy Secretary of the Minister of Labour.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Name of insured person..... Membership No.....

From the......day of...........19... to the....... day of....... From the......day of...........19... to the....... day of....... Description Name of Approved Society

Branch (if any) Address of Society or Branch..... SECOND SCHEDULE. Name and Address of Employer by whom you were employed in
excepted employment
What was the employer's business?
On what dates did your employment begin and end?
Give a short description of Give a short description of your work while employed . Were you employed whole-time?

If not, state the hours of employment
Were you required to work during
fixed hours?
Had your employer the right to
give directions as to how your
work was to be carried out?

Signed

What rate of wages or other remuneration did you receive?

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. CONFIRMING ORDER.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Y (12), dated 26th May, 1930, confirming piece-work basis time-rates for male and female workers and specifying 1st September, 1930, as the date from which such rates become

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Tanning Welfare Order, 1930.

Tanning Welfare Order, 1930.

The Home Secretary has given notice that on 2nd May, 1930, he made an Order under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers employed in all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which are carried on the processes of liming and tanning of raw hides and skins (including the re-tanning of tanned or partly tanned hides and skins), and processes incidental thereto.

A draft of this Order was issued in August last, and certain objections lodged against the draft were referred, in pursuance of the statutory procedure, to Sir Harold Morris, K.C., as Referee, for settlement.* The Report of the Referee has now been received,† and the Order as finally made by the Home Secretary is based on that Report. This Order, which may be cited as the Tanning Welfare Order,

This Order, which may be cited as the Tanning Welfare Order, 1930,‡ will come into force on 1st July, 1930, from which date the Order made by the Secretary of State on 22nd March, 1918, for factories or parts of factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in tanning by the "two bath" process, will be revoked in so far as it affects factories or parts of factories to which the new

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

FINDINGS were issued by the National Wages Board on 26th May,

FINDINGS were issued by the National Wages Board on 26th May, 1930, on the following cases—
Footplate Staff, Eastfield, London and North Eastern Railway—Claim for re-classification of Sighthill 6th Pilot.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen claimed that the turn of duty of the Sighthill 6th Pilot was one falling within the loss of week for which the appropriate maximum rate is 15s. per class of work for which the appropriate maximum rate is 15s. per day. Arising out of the Board's Finding No. 12, dated 18th December, 1923, Sectional Council No. 2, London and North Eastern Railway, agreed upon a definition of the classes of work which fall to be dealt with thereunder, and under that definition which fall to be dealt with thereunder, and under that definition the Company classified this turn with a maximum driver's rate of 14s. per day. The Society stated that trains arriving at Sighthill L.N.E. Yard are marshalled by shunting pilots, and when a full train is made up for Sighthill L.M.S. Yard, Sighthill No. 6 Pilot takes this train forward with a brake van and guard. They contended that the Board's Finding No. 12 only provided for the 14s. per day rate to be applied to a shunting engine when the engine is confined solely to a shunting yard, and challenged the authority of the Sectional Council to vary or to amplify a Finding of the National Wages Board.

National Wages Board.

The Company contended that Sectional Council No. 2 were within their rights in agreeing upon a formula for the local application of the Board's Finding No. 12, and they were unable to accept the Society's contention that this Finding provides for

the 14s. per day rate to be applied to a shunting engine only when the engine is confined to a shunting yard.

The Finding of the Board was that the 2.30 p.m. turn of duty of the Sighthill 6th Pilot falls within the class of work for which the appropriate maximum rate is 15s. per day.

Tootplate Staff, Neville Hill, London and North Eastern Railway—Application to be released on arrival at shed after working double turn Sunday Specials.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that the Footplate Staff at Neville Hill should be released from duty on arrival at their own depot after working special double-turn trips on Sundays. They pointed out that the relevant clause in the National Agreements provides that men shall be released from work as soon as possible after completion of the return journey, and contended that the intention is that men shall not be called upon to undertake further duties after they have completed the return journey. The Company, however, require the men to upon to undertake further duties after they have completed the return journey. The Company, however, require the men to perform certain duties in connection with the stabling of the engine. On behalf of the Company it was submitted that there is nothing in any agreement to preclude men from being kept on duty to dispose of their engines, so long as they are not utilised on other work.

The Board, by a majority, found against the Union's contention.

Signalmen, Carlton Fields and Loco. Junction, Colwick Junction, London and North Eastern Railway—Rate of Pay for Seventh Turn.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that the signalmen at these boxes were entitled to overtime payment for the whole of the seventh turn for the period from 15th September, 1924, to 26th April, 1926. The men performed a short turn of duty from 12 midnight Sunday to 6 a.m. Monday, 2 hours being added

*See the issues of this GAZETTE for September, 1929, page 347, and for January, 1930, page 39.
† Draft Tanning Welfare Order, 1929: Report to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 312. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net,

to make up the guaranteed day; and a turn of duty from 2 to 10 p.m. Monday to Saturday. The contention of the Union was that the Saturday turn of duty, which is the seventh turn, should be wholly regarded as overtime and paid for as such. They claimed that the Company have no right to take the 2 hours credited for the turn of duty 12 midnight Sunday to 6 a.m. Monday from the hours worked on Saturday before reckoning overtime. The Company contended that overtime is payable only after 48 hours' work per week, and that there is no agreement supporting the view put forward by the Union that time credited is analogous to time worked.

The Board's Finding was that the men in question are entitled to payment at the overtime rate for the whole of the seventh turn for the period in question.

Spread-over arrangements—Porters, Newbury, Great Western Railway.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted that Newbury is not a place where the spread-over arrangements should operate for porters, as it is not a station falling within the provisions of Clause (c) of the Board's Finding No. 2, dated 24th January, 1922. The Company stated that the abolition of the spread-over arrangements for porters at Newbury would result in unproductive time and would necessitate the employment of an additional adult porter, and they submitted that Newbury is a station coming within the terms of Clause (c) of the Board's Finding No. 2.

the terms of Clause (c) of the Board's Finding No. 2.

The Board's Finding was that Newbury is not a station where

the spread-over should operate.

June, 1930.

Checker F. A. Adams, Paddington, Great Western Railway Goods Depot—Application to be graded Working Foreman.—In submitting this claim the National Union of Railwaymen contended that from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. Adams is in sole charge of the tinplate warehouse, and that generally his work entitles him to the higher grading. The Company opposed the claim on the ground that in the Foreman's absence Adams can appeal, if necessary, to the Shed Superintendent or to the Class III Warehouse Clerk who is responsible for the preparation of delivery sheets and raising of terminal charges for tinplate traffic; and that Adams's duties show that his grading as a checker is appropriate to his work and responsibility. and responsibility.

The Board's Finding was that the claim for re-grading had not

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRICULTURAL Co-operation.—Report of the Committee on Agricultural Co-operation in Scotland. (Cmd. 3567; price 9d.)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural statistics, 1929. Vol. LXIV. Part I. Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

Contains statistics of numbers of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre on 4th June, 1928 and 1929.

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land in the United Kingdom during the three months ending March 31, 1930. Home Office. (Cmd. 3576; price 1d.)

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1929. Part V. Building societies. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

COLOUR VISION.—Colour vision tests. Studies and Reports, Series F. (Industrial Hygiene) No. 12. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, (a) twelfth session, Geneva, 30th May to 21st June, 1929; (b) thirteenth session, Geneva, 10th to 26th October, 1929. Report to the Minister of Labour by the Government delegates of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (Cmd. 3558, 3559; price 9d. and 6d. respectively.)

MINING.—Coal Mines Act, 1911. Regulations and Orders relating of mines. 1929 edition. Board of Trade, Mines Department. S.O. publication; price 1s.)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Report of the Ministry of Labour for the ear 1929. (Cmd. 3579; price 2s. 6d.) (See pages 200-1).

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Com-vittee for the year ended 31st December, 1929. (Cmd. 3589; price 9d.) POOR LAW.—Poor Law. Report of a special inquiry into various orms of test work. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3585; price 9d.)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.—Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901–1929. Fencing and other safety precautions for transmission machinery, Form 274. April, 1930. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1927. Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1929. U.I. 440/Index, 1929. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication: price 9d.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims to benefit from April 19th, 1928, to March 12th, 1930. (U.I.C. 8a.) Ministry of Labour.—(S.O. publication: price 6s.) bour. (S.O. publication; price 6s.)

Welfare.—Report to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department on the draft order for securing the welfare of persons employed in liming and tanning of raw hides and skins (including the re-tanning of partly tanned hides and skins) and processes incidental thereto. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) (See page 232.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1930.

ADMTRALTY

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

Portsmouth: Sleepers: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Contract and Purchase Department.)

Barrels, Air, for Compressor: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Blow Lamps and Gear: Parkinson & Cowan (Gas Meters) Ltd., Birmingham; T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; John Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton) Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Bolts, Naval Brass, Nuts and Studs: I. C. I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham—Cable, Chain: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—Cable, Chain and Gear: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland.—Cable, Electric: Connollys (Blackley) Ltd., Manchester; Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Explosive: Watt Torrence & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cell Components: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham; Scotland.—Coats, Waterproof: Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gompressor, Air, Motor-driven: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Prescotland.—Coats, Waterproof: Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapple-beck, Ltd., Birmingham; Birtish Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sandhester, Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sandhester, Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sandhester, Sull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; English Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Drills, Carbon Steel, and Drill Sockets: Inhernational Twist Drill Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Electric Co., Ltd., Barentord.—Lathe, Capstan: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.— Socks, Blue Cashmere: Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrow-on-Soar; Johnson & Son (Loughborough) Ltd., Loughborough; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; A. Yates & Co., Sileby.—Spirit, Methylated: Methylating Co., Ltd., London and Glasgow. Syrup, Golden: Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin Cylinders and Boxes: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tinfoil: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tubes, Brass and Copper: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; I. C. I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; J. Booth & Co. (1915) Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Copper Co. Works, Ltd., Leeds; J. Booth & Co. (1915) Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Frognall, Oakamoor or Widnes; Earle, Bourne & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Brass: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Tubing, Canvas Hose: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—Tubing, Conduit and Accessories: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Barton & Sons (1930) Ltd., Walsall.—Tubing, Flexible: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Varnishes, Lacquers, etc.: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Craig & Rose Ltd., Leith; Denton & Jutsum, London, E.; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking, Essex; W. S. Jenkins & Co., London, N.;

Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; R. Kearsley & Co., Ripon; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; Arch. Vickers, Ltd., Strood, Kent.—Vest and Drawers (Net Cotton): J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—Ware, Hollow: T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Joseph & Jesse Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Alloy Rods: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Batteries, Secondary: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co. Ltd., Dagenham.—Blankets, G. S.: Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walkers, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boiler Plant: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Brass, Sheet: P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Chairs, Arm, Wood: O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe.—Chassis, Six-Wheeled: Morris Commerical Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C., Ltd., London, E.C., Essantiary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—Drums, Oil: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—Duck, Cotton: Jas. Stott (1929) Ltd., Oldham.—Engines, Petrol: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Files and Rasps: G. Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield; Sandersons Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield. Fire Hydrants, etc.: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green.—Hides, Collar and Bridle: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Iron, Pig: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrowin-Furness.—Jackets and Trousers, Lasting, etc.: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Lathe: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Lead: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Son, Ltd., London, E., H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Limestone for Roads: S. C. Gilson & Sons, Bath; H. L. Cooper & Co., Ltd., East Greenwich.—Ovens: Bristol Steam Oven Works, Ltd., Bristol.—Overalls, Combination: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—Paint, White Lead: Cox Bros. & Co., (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Plummer Blocks and Bearings: Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Child, Castoffeld; A. Briton, Manchester.—Steel Castings: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Galsgow; A. Baird & Son, Ltd., Hamilton.—Steel Plates: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Stockinette: J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—Surgical Dressings: R. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stockport; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; A. Berton, Ltd., London E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Verno

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft, Alterations: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks.—Aircraft, Conversion: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Engine Installation: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Modifications: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, N.W.; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester, Kent; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Reconditioning and Repairs: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Repairs: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, N.W.; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Parkside Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works, Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation) Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co. Weybridge, Surrey; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co. Weybridge, Surrey; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co. Weybridge, Surrey; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Welli Nr. Manchester.—Bulk Petrol Installation (Gosport): Simmons & Hawker, City Road, E.C.—Heating Installation (Boscombe Down): Heywood & Bryett, Dartmouth Hill, S.E.—Gameras, Repair: Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Willesden Green, N.W.—Engines, Aircraft: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., The Vale, Acton, W.; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Engines, Aircraft, and Carburettor Spares, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Running: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, I.td., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.,

Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares and Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Generators: M. L. Magneto Syndicate, Ltd., Coventry.—Generating Sets: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Gun Mountings: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Gun Sights: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—Jackets, Blue: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Old Ford Road, E.—Leyland Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—Lubricating Oil: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., West Silvertown, E.—Masks, Microphone: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Martell Road, S.E.—Metal Windmills: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Pantaloons: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd. Old Ford Road, E.—Portland Gement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., King William St., E.C.—Sandfly Curtains: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., Budge Row, E.C.—Sparking Plugs and Washers: K.L.G. Sparking Plug Co., Ltd., Putney Vale, S.W.—Testers, Fuse: Cox-Walkers & Partners, Darlington.—Thermometers: Negretti & Zambra, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.—Transmitters: Gambrell Bros. Ltd., Southfields, S.W.—Trousers, Blue: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Crewe.—Turn Indicator: Aircraft Patents, Ltd., Broad Street Place, E.C.—Tyres: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.; British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Pall Mall, S.W.; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.—Wheels and Tyres, Aero: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., Cannon Street, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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Ammunition: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—Asbestos Cement Sheets: Asbestos Cement Bldg. Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Avro Lynx Trainers: A. V. Roe, & Co., London, W.—Bandages: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Beds: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bitumen Heaters: Phoenix Eng. Co., Ltd., Chard, Somerset.—Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury.—Boiler: James Neilson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow, S.E.—Boiler Plant: Economical Boiler Washing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Boits and Nuts: G. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Brake Blocks: Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Bricks: Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Darwen, Lancs.—Buckets: Parkinson & Sweaney, Manchester.—Cabinets: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable: Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Calf Lymph: Lister Institute, Marazion, Cornwall.—Carriage Shed: Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cars: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Celotex: Celotex Co. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Clothing: Hobson London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Clothing: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; North British Rubber Co., London, W.; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Coal Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Copper: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Copper Ingots: Glyco Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Cotton Wool: R. Bailey & Son, London, W.C.—Crane: Grafton & Co., Bedford.—Culverting: Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.—Disinfectant Fluid: Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamstead, Herts.—Dogspikes: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Dredger Spares: Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Drill: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Machines: Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—Drugs: Dakin Bros., London, E.; Thos. Morson & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—Electric Generator: National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne.—Electric Lift: Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., Wolverhamp-Dakin Bros., London, E.; Thos. Morson & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.Electric Generator: National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-underLyne.—Electric Lift: Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Electric Staff Instruments: Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London,
S.W.—Flannel: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Galvanised
Sheets: Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port,
Cheshire.—Gauze: The Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—
Ground Frames: Westinghouse Br. and S. Signal Co., London, N.—
Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Taylor Tunnicliff & Co.,
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Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathe: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone,
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Eaton P.O., Nottingham—Alterations: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton, Nottingham.

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