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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline in August. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 17.5 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 17.1 at 21st July, 1930, and 9.9 at 26th August, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 25th August, 1930, was $17 \cdot 7$, and for females 17·2. At 21st July, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 17·4 and 16·5.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 25th August, 1930, there were approximately 9,548,600 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 36,100 less than a month before, and 726,100 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding persons normally in casual employment).—At 25th August, 1930, there were 1,333,850 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 107,446 more than a month before and 533,314 more than a year before. The total on 25th August, 1930, included 961,962 men, 47,990 boys, 282,713 women, and 41,185 girls. It was made up approximately of 875,700 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 367,100 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 91,050 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,197,813, included 216,596 men, 5,365 boys, 45,131 women, and 2,433 girls who had been on the Register for less than one

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 25th August, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 381,650 men, 11,992 boys, 203,092 women, and 12,575 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 609,309 was 43,142 less than a month before, but 329,607 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 25th August, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 93,794 men, 221 boys, 2,506 women, and 22 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 96,543 was 2,668 more than a month before, and 20,978 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— There was a further increase in the numbers unemployed in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, motor and other vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding, most of the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of jute manufacture, the clothing trades (except boot and shoe manufacture), building and public works contracting, and dock, harbour, river and canal service. August was about 49,000 working days.

On the other hand there was a substantial improve ment in jute manufacture, and some improvement in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery. In the coalmining industry an increase in the numbers wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by a great reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped.

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 August resulted in a net increase of £2,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 48,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £3,450 in those of 35,000 work-

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and broom makers, the latter of whom were affected by increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Among those whose wages were reduced were paper makers in various districts, most classes of silk workers at Leek, and iron miners and blastfurnace workers in

North Lincolnshire.

During the eight completed months of 1930 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, have resulted in net increases of £57,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 756,000 workpeople, and in net decreases of £111,400 in those of 1,031,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1929 there were net increases of £7,000 in the weekly wages of 94,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £36,450 in those of 491,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September 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 the same as a month earlier, viz. 57 per cent. above that of July, 1914; the figure for food alone, 44 per cent. above pre-war, was also unchanged. The corresponding percentages a year ago were 64 and 54 respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August was 35. In addition, 10 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 8,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during

REMUNERATION, HOURS, ETC., IN THE CATERING TRADE.

Notice was given by the Minister of Labour, on 6th August, of her intention to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade.* A Report† has now been published containing the results of enquiries made by the Ministry of Labour in 1929 into the remuneration and hours of employment of workers in this trade. workers in this trade.

The Report gives statistics relating to the remuneration and hours of employment in October and November, 1929, of employees in licensed hotels, public-houses, licensed restaurants, non-licensed hotels and boarding-houses, etc., and proprietary clubs. It also contains the results of an enquiry, made in August and September, 1929, with a view to ascertaining whether any marked change in conditions in the light refreshment and dining-room (non-licensed) branch of the trade had taken place since 1925, when a detailed investigation into conditions in that branch was undertaken.; The Report gives statistics relating to the remuneration and hours

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

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The total number of workpeople insured against unemployment in the service of hotels, public-houses, boarding and lodging-houses, restaurants, clubs, etc., in Great Britain at July, 1929, was 329,000, of whom 119,000 were males and 210,000 were females. These totals exclude workers aged under 16 years, or 65 years and upwards, and non-manual workers remunerated at a rate exceeding £250 a year. There are no recent statistics showing the numbers of workers in each of the separate sections of the trade; but at the Census of 1921 the numbers of employees enumerated in Great Britain in those sections for which separate figures are given were approximately as follows:—

have come into operations	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hotels, inns, public-houses and beer	87,100	105,700	192,800
Restaurants, catering, cating, and	34,400	81,800	116,200
coffee houses, etc. Lodging and boarding houses, etc Clubs (including political, social, residential, and working men's clubs, etc., but excluding sports	8,500 14,900	60,600 10,900	69,100 25,800
clubs).	144,900	259,000	403,900

The difference between the number of insured workers and the total shown by the Population Census is due partly to the exclusion, from the number of insured workers, of persons under 16 or over 65 years of age and of non-manual workers paid more than £250 a year, and partly to other differences in the scope of the two sets of figures.

LICENSED HOTELS; PUBLIC-HOUSES, INNS, ETC.; LICENSED RESTAURANTS; NON-LICENSED HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, ETC.; AND PROPRIETARY CLUBS.

Numbers of workers covered by the Returns: In view of the large number of establishments engaged in these branches of the catering trade, it was decided that the enquiries should be by way of sample, covering a sufficient number of establishments, distributed over towns of varying size and character and in different areas of Great Britain, to ensure that the information obtained should be adequately representative of conditions in the trade as a whole.

The results cover 2,507 establishments and 31,566 employees, distributed as follows:—

escing lieses to leve	Numbers of Workers covered.							
Section of Trade.	dal lo	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.			
erroda director por cont.	Total.	21 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 years and over.	Under 21 years			
Licensed Hotels:— With over 10 bedrooms With 1-10 bedrooms Public Houses Licensed Restaurants Non-licensed Hotels Proprietary Clubs	15,496 795 4,378 8,839 1,557 501	7,437 196 1,941 3,649 308 240	1,632 33 240 817 44 67	5,422 441 1,828 3,605 972 171	1,005 125 369 768 233 23			
enginey eds to occir	31,566	13,771	2,833	12,439	2,523			

Remuneration.—It is pointed out in the Report that an investigation into the remuneration of employees in the catering trade involves the consideration of a variety of components. While some of the workers are paid wholly in cash wages, a large proportion are provided with meals, or with board and lodging, in addition; and for some classes of workers the amount of tips received forms a substantial part of the total remuneration. In certain cases other allowances, such as uniform, free laundering, and commissions are provided, and an allowance of beer is of frequent occurrence, particularly in the case of public-houses. Statistics based on cash wages only, therefore, do not provide a true picture of the position; and employers were accordingly asked to furnish particulars of the

* See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pp. 314-5.
† Report on an Enquiry into Remuneration, Hours of Employment, etc., in the Catering Trade in 1929. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. nct.
‡ See Report upon the Results of an Investigation into the Rates of Wages, the Hours of Employment, and the Degree of Industrial Organisation in the Light Refreshment and Dining Room (non-licensed) Branch of the Catering Trade, H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. nct. A notice of this Report appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, 1926, pages 122 and 161.

estimated amount of tips received by the workers, and the value, estimated at the cost to the employers, of the allowances provided.

The Report deals in detail with the amount of cash wages, tips, and allowances in the various branches of the trade. The total remuneration, inclusive of cash wages, the estimated amount of tips, and the estimated value of meals and lodging, where provided, and of all other allowances, in one week of October or November, 1929, of all adult males, 21 years of age and over, covered by the returns received, was as shown below:—

		w			f Adult	Males ion was	_	
Section of Trade.	Under 40s.	40s. and under 50s.	50s. and under 60s.	60s. and under 70s.	70s. and under 80s.	80s. and under 90s.	90s. and under 100s.	100s. and over.
Licensed Hotels:		10	100	T	TV	XX	16	V
With over 10 bed- rooms.	3.3	8.2	14-4	14.4	14.9	10.7	7.6	26.5
With 1 to 10 bed-	13.2	22.0	25.0	17.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Public - Houses, Inns, etc.	45.8	7.5	15.8	16.8	8.3	3.3	1.1	1.4
Licensed Restaurants, etc.	6.5	8.6	17.1	14.3	11.8	9.9	6.6	25.2
Non-Licensed Ho- tels, Boarding Houses, etc.	8.4	28-8	27.9	16.4	6.2	4.8	3.0	4.5
Proprietary Clubs	20.2	17.4	16.6	14.2	11.2	6.6	3.8	10.0

Of the men whose total remuneration was less than 40s., the Of the men whose total remuneration was less than 40s., the totals of 45·8 per cent. shown for public-houses, 6·5 per cent. for licensed restaurants, and 20·2 per cent. for proprietary clubs, included respectively 42·4, per cent., 3·6 per cent., and 7·9 per cent. who were employed for less than 30 hours. In the proprietary clubs a further 4·1 per cent. in this group were working between 30 and 36 hours. The men with weekly remuneration exceeding 100s. were mainly head waiters, waiters, chefs, assistant cooks, head porters, clerks, cashiers, etc.

cashiers, etc.

In the following Table similar particulars are given as to the total remuneration of women, 21 years of age and over:—

	1930				Adult			ostimatos approxim						
Section of Trade.	Under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 35s.	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and under 45s.	45s. and under 50s.	50s. and under 60s.	60s. and over.						
Licensed Hotels: With 10 or more	0.8	2.5	6.3	9.2	111-1	12.6	25.6	31.9						
bedrooms. With 1 to 10 bed-	8.1	6.4	6.3	14.0	14.6	15-2	23.2	12.2						
Public - Houses,	41.0	5-0	7.5	10-4	9.1	8.5	12.0	6.5						
Inns, etc. Licensed Restaur-	0.8	5.0	10.3	15.6	16.7	12.2	12.5	26.9						
ants, etc. Non-Licensed Hotels, Boarding	8.5	6.2	13.2	16.2	21.2	15.7	12.0	7.0						
Houses, etc. Proprietary Clubs	10.9	12.8	28.1	8.8	12.3	11.1	9.4	6.6						

Of the women whose total remuneration was less than 25s., Of the women whose total remuneration was less than 25s., 37·9 per cent. out of the total of 41 per cent. shown for public-houses, inns, etc., and 9·2 per cent. out of the total of 10·9 per cent. shown for proprietary clubs, were employed for less than 30 hours. In non-licensed hotels the 8·5 per cent. shown at less than 25s. included 5·0 per cent. who were employed for less than 36 hours. The women whose remuneration exceeded 60s. a week were mainly chambermaids, waitresses, and clerks, cashiers, etc.

Hours of Duty.—The following Table classifies the workers covered by the returns received according to their weekly hours of duty at

October or November,	1929 :-	THE PARTY OF	200	dierec	NOT !	170897	oresis
nomen, and 12,575 behavior suspended				tervals f			
Section of Trade.	Under 30.	30 and under 48.	48.	Over 48 and under 54.	54 and under 60.	60 and under 66.	66 and over.
in Chanel Enging.	ADUL	T MALE	s (21	YEARS (OF AGE	AND (OVER).
Licensed Hotels: With over 10 bedrooms With 1 to 10 bedrooms Public-Houses, Inns, etc. Licensed Restaurants, etc. Non - Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, etc. Proprietary Clubs	0·4 8·7 42·9 3·7 0·3	5·5 4·1 6·4 15·6 15·6	8·0 5·6 4·4 12·6 1·0 32·1	19.6 18.4 9.7 22.7 5.5	29·2 18·4 13·3 33·4 27·3	24·7 33·6 18·6 7·0 21·1 11·2	12·6 11·2 4·7 5·0 29·2 4·6
	ADULA	FEMAI	LES (21	YEARS	OF AG	E AND	OVER).
Licensed Hotels: With over 10 bedrooms With 1 to 10 bedrooms Public-Houses, Inns, etc. Licensed Restaurants, etc. Non - Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, etc.	0·9 8·8 41·7 2·1 2·4	7·6 7·5 14·4 24·9 15·1	7·4 5·9 3·6 6·7 2·0	17·6 15·4 9·7 46·1 15·8	28·8 28·8 14·4 13·9 15·3	19.6 18.6 13.1 5.3 25.8	18·1 15·0 3·1 1·0 23·6
Proprietary Clubs	12.9	32.7	10.5	18.1	9.4	15.8	0.6

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and they are the ber	Perc	centages (exclusiv	of Wo	orkers w	hose W for mea	eekly H ls, etc.)	were-
Section of Trade.	Under 30.	30 and under 48.	48.	Over 48 and under 54.	54 and under 60.	60 and under 66.	66 and over.
	Partie du				E MEDICAL PLAN	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
THE REAL RESIDENCE	A	LL EMP	LOYEE	s, inclu	DDING J	UVENII	ES.
Licensed Hotels: With over 10 bedrooms With 1 to 10 bedrooms Public-Houses, Inns, etc. Licensed Restaurants, etc. Non - Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, etc.	0·5 7·0 38·9 2·4 1·5	6·4 6·2 11·4 21·0 13·8	7·9 7·0 4·6 9·8 1·7	18.9 16.0 10.5 33.4 12.7	30·4 26·2 14·8 24·6 18·6	21.9 24.2 15.7 6.0 25.8	14·0 13·4 4·1 2·8 25·9

In each section of the trade there was a wide variation in hours of duty. At the larger licensed hotels, nearly 15 per cent. of the employees covered by the returns were working a week of 48 hours or less, whilst 36 per cent. were on duty for 60 hours or more. At public-houses, etc., the variation was even wider, 39 per cent. of all the workers returned (including over 90 per cent. of the waiters, 27 per cent. of the barmen, and 42 per cent. of the adult women) being employed for less than 30 hours; whilst for 20 per cent. (largely barmen and barmaids) the hours were 60 or more. In licensed restaurants the proportions employed for 48 hours or less, and for 60 hours or more, were 33 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively; in the small licensed hotels they were 20 per cent. at or below 48 hours and 38 per cent. at or over 60 hours; in the non-licensed hotels and boarding houses they were 17 per cent. and 52 per cent., respectively; and in proprietary clubs they were 56 per cent. at or below 48 hours and 17 per cent. at or over 60 hours.

Hours of Actual Service.—The hours of duty shown in the above In each section of the trade there was a wide variation in hours of

Hours of Actual Service.—The hours of duty shown in the above Table are those during which the workers were on the premises, at the disposal of the employer, apart from recognised intervals for meals, etc. On the enquiry schedule sent to licensed hotels and restaurants, non-licensed hotels and boarding-houses, and proprietary clubs, a column was provided in which, if there were substantial periods during which employees, though on duty, were not working, the employer was asked to enter the estimated weekly number of hours actually worked.

For the larger licensed hotels, where the alternation of periods of

the employer was asked to enter the estimated weekly number of hours actually worked.

For the larger licensed hotels, where the alternation of periods of slackness and pressure of work might be expected to result in considerable differences between the hours of duty and the hours of actual work, the particulars returned under this heading are summarised in a Table in the Report, from which it appears that in respect of 62 per cent. of both adult males and adult females no distinction was indicated between the hours of duty during which the workers were at the disposal of the employer and the hours actually worked. This percentage includes, however, cases in which the employer was unable to provide any trustworthy estimate of the difference, as well as cases in which no substantial difference existed. As regards the workers whose hours of actual service were stated to be less than the hours of duty, the differences shown ranged, in the great majority of cases, between 4 and 21 hours a week, the smaller differences being mostly associated with the shorter hours of duty and the greater differences with the longer hours.

In the non-licensed hotels and boarding-houses, etc., the hours of actual service were returned as less than the hours of duty for 27 per cent. of the adult males and for 28 per cent. of the adult females. In the other sections of the trade, the proportions in respect of whom a difference was shown were lower.

the other sections of the trade, the proportions in respect of whom a difference was shown were lower.

Organisation Among the Workers.—Organisation among the workers employed in the catering trade is weak. It is estimated, from such information as is available, that less than 5 per cent. of the workers in all branches of the trade, licensed and non-licensed, are members

THE LIGHT REFRESHMENT AND DINING-ROOM (NON-LICENSED) BRANCH OF THE TRADE.

In this branch of the trade, extensive enquiries had been made in 1925, covering over 14,800 employees of 14 large "multiple" firms and over 24,800 employees of 3,587 other establishments. In 1929 a random selection of the latter establishments was visited and the a random selection of the latter establishments was visited and the desired particulars of remuneration and hours were obtained in respect of 2,750 employees at 387 establishments. In addition, the three largest "multiple" firms were asked to supply particulars of any general changes which had been made, since 1925, in the wages, hours and other conditions of their employees.

The results of the enquiries indicate that at establishments other than those of the large "multiple" firms the general level of remuneration in 1929 was slightly lower than in 1925 among adult may and among many of the waitreeses, but slightly higher for other

remuneration in 1929 was slightly lower than in 1925 among adult men and among many of the waitresses, but slightly higher for other women, and that weekly hours were, on the whole, slightly longer at the later date. At the larger "multiple" firms, however, total remuneration increased between 1925 and 1929, while hours remained generally unchanged. When the figures for the two groups are combined, in proportions which allow for the differences in the relative numbers employed, there appears to have been an increase, amounting to not more than about 1s. a week, in the average amount of remuneration, with some increase in the average length of the working week. These increases, however, have not been applied uniformly throughout the trade: at some establishments the workers obtained increases substantially above this general average, whilst at others the total remuneration was no higher, and in some cases it was rather lower, than in 1925.

PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT, 1930.

THE Minister of Health has issued a Circular* to Local Authorities in England and Wales, dealing with the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930†, which received the Royal Assent on 1st August. The duration of the Act is limited to 31st December, 1932, unless Parliament otherwise determines.

duration of the Act is limited to 31st December, 1932, unless Parliament otherwise determines.

The object of the Act is to expedite the provision of work for the relief of unemployment—

(i) by introducing a simpler and speedier method for obtaining the necessary powers for works in cases in which Local Acts are now required;

(ii) by enabling land to be acquired compulsorily by means of an Order confirmed by the appropriate Minister; and, (iii) by giving similar compulsory powers to highway authorities to acquire easements for bridges over or under land vested in statutory undertakers or in Local Authorities.

Powers to Execute Works.—Under section 1 of the new Act, a Local Authority may submit to the appropriate Minister (the Minister in charge of the Department concerned with the functions to which the proposal relates) a draft scheme, which is subject to confirmation by Parliament, for conferring on the Local Authority necessary powers which they do not at present possess for the carrying out of works. The works must materially contribute to the relief of unemployment, and this relief must be materially expedited by proceeding under the Act instead of by Private Bill. The powers sought must be such as are customarily conferred on Local Authorities, and must not be of a different nature from those within the Local Authority's statutory powers. It is suggested in the the Local Authority's statutory powers. It is suggested in the circular that Local Authorities who are contemplating promoting

circular that Local Authorities who are contemplating promoting such schemes should consult the appropriate Department at an early stage, before formal proceedings are taken.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land.—Section 2 of the Act contains a simplified procedure, similar to that in force for the acquisition of land under the new Housing Act, for enabling Local Authorities to acquire land compulsorily. The compulsory powers do not extend to land which is the property of a Local Authority or has been acquired by statutory undertakers for the purposes of their undertaking; but section 3 provides that a highway authority may acquire compulsorily an easement or right in, to, or over any such land for the construction, improvement, or enlargement of any bridge under or over the land, or the approaches to such a bridge. The new powers extend to (a) cases in which compulsory powers can be obtained in some less expeditious way by Order or Provisional Order, (b) the provision of aerodromes, (c) the provision of open spaces by Metropolitan Borough Councils, and (d) the provision of municipal buildings.

Other Provisions.—Section 4 of the Act extends certain provisions Other Provisions.—Section 4 of the Act extends certain provisions for acquiring land for road making, hitherto restricted to "arterial" roads, to all roads without exception; and Section 5 is designed to expedite procedure in the case of unopposed Special Orders made under the Electricity (Supply) Acts. The Minister of Transport is now empowered to confirm such orders, under certain conditions, without giving 21 days' notice of his intention to do so.

Need for Early Action.—In conclusion, the circular suggests that, as the object of the Act is to facilitate the submission of schemes on which men may be employed particularly during the coming

on which men may be employed, particularly during the coming winter, when there is urgent need for doing everything that is possible winter, when there is urgent need for doing everything that is possible to increase the volume of employment, Local Authorities should make the fullest use of the new powers conferred by the Act, and should submit proposals as expeditiously as they can.

The Circular contains, in the appendices, the form of Order, and prescribes the notices and the manner of service.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

WORKS FOR SMALL DOCKS AND HARBOURS.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee have been authorised to The Unemployment Grants Committee have been authorised to recommend a special grant in respect of improvements or reconstruction works connected with small docks and harbours which can be put in hand by January 1 next, and are likely to be of material value in promoting the development of agriculture. The increased rate of grant will be 100 per cent. of the interest on any loan raised to meet approved expenditure for the first seven years of the period of the loan, and 50 per cent. of the interest for the remainder of the period or eight years, whichever is the shorter.

It is bound that the authorities concerned will at once consider

It is hoped that the authorities concerned will at once consider the extent to which they can take advantage of these new terms. Requests for forms upon which application for grant may be made should be sent to the Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee, 16, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

OUALIFICATIONS OF COLLIERY OFFICIALS.

The Secretary for Mines appointed, in July, 1928, a Committee of Inquiry into the Qualifications of Colliery Officials, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. This Committee have now presented their Report.‡

The Report reviews, in detail, the history and working of the present system of training, examination, and recruitment of the managerial and supervisory staffs in coal mines, and makes numerous recommendations for improving that system to meet the needs of the industry and the progress of education.

^{*} Ministry of Health Circular 1141. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. † 20 & 21 Geo. V. c. 50. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. ‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The 62nd Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Nottingham on 1st September and the four following days. The President was Mr. John Beard, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 606; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress was 606; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 65,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 169,* with a membership of approximately 3,744,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1929:—

Andread Section 18 Sec		192	19.		1930.		
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	
Agriculture	1 7	124	30,000 623,131	1 8	128	30,000 629,025	
etc Clothing	46 29* 8	73 113 28	500,333 463,741 156,422	49 29* 8	78 105 29	507,640 460,222 154,881	
Woodworking and Furniture Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con-	8 12	12 22	57,048 135,976	12	11 29	58,376 140,925	
tracting, etc Food, Pottery and Other Manu-	9	29	286,349	9	29	288,300	
facturing Industries Railway Service Other Transport	12 3 4	15 23 54	41,045 411,878 340,869	14 3 5	14 23 86	43,573	
Commerce and Finance Government	8 6	26 10	178,777	8 6	26 10	503,508 187,358 32,249	
Entertainments and Miscellaneous	7 2	6 53	35,941 381,251	8 1	3 31	35,735 261,023	
TOTALS	162*	592	3,673,144	169*	606	3,744,320	

The figures of trade union membership represented at the Congres show very little change in any of the groups except "Other Transport" and "General Labour," which are affected by the transfer of a large membership from the latter to the former group, consequent upon the amalgamation of the Workers' Union with the Transport and General Workers' Union. The increase shown in "Other Transport" is also due in part to the re-affiliation of the National Union of Seamen; and it is to this re-affiliation that the increase in the total membership is mainly due.

The Chairman in his opening address stated that the Congress had met in Nottingham on three previous occasions, in 1872, 1883 and 1908. He reviewed the progress of the trade union movement since these earlier Congresses, and dealt with two important developments which had occurred during the year, viz., the trade union relations with organised employers, and the issue of the Memorandum on "the position of the British Commonwealth in relation to the world economic situation." economic situation.

The principal business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's Report, a document of 160 pages, covering their work during the past twelve months; also the agenda containing resolutions, and amendments, on various labour questions, which had been submitted by the various affiliated trade unions or (as regards one resolution) by the General Council itself. In the agenda, the resolutions numbered 57, with eleven amendments; but, as several of these resolutions and amendments dealt with the same subject, a number of them were grouped into composite resolutions and certain other resolutions were withdrawn.

The method by which the Congress deals with these two main parts of its business—the General Council's Report, and the resolutions and amendments which appear in the agenda—is to invite endorsement of the Report section by section, and simultaneously to take any resolutions which bear upon the subjects treated in the section under discussion.

The questions discussed included (i) the Memorandum (referred to above) dealing with the position of the British Commonwealth in relation to the world economic situation, which had been published by the General Council and had attracted considerable attention, and (ii) the question of family allowances, which had been jointly discussed by a Committee consisting of seven representatives of the Trades Union Congress General Council and seven representatives of the Labour Party. This joint body had been unable to agree, nine having signed a majority Report, the main recommendations of which were

(a) That family allowances be paid, out of public funds, in respect of each child from birth to the school-leaving age for the time being in force; and
(b) That the allowances be at the rate of 5s. per week for the first child and 3s. per week for each succeeding child;

while three signed a minority Report, which recommended that, prior to any decision on family allowances being taken, certain social services (named) should be fully established out of public funds. The General Council had already notified their approval of the

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated association represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist senseparate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned a special coranisations.

Both these questions arose out of the General Council's Report, and were discussed on motions to refer the matters back.

The debate upon the Economic Memorandum was well sustained, considerable opposition being shown, the main objections alleged being the Memorandum's lack of clarity; its apparent conflict with the international policy of the Congress; its effect upon the great exporting industries (e.g., mining); and its resemblance to the imperialist proposals of certain newspapers. The General Council's spokesmen sought to show that their Memorandum had no relation to any tariff arrangements; that essentially it was an effort to create a definite independent trade union trading policy, which was necessary in view of approaching Commonwealth Conferences; that it aimed at investigating the possibility of controlling and regulating the vast raw material resources of the Commonwealth with a view to trade. The reference back was lost on a card vote by 1,878,000 votes to 1,401,000.

In the debate on family allowances, the General Council's spokes-

In the debate on family allowances, the General Council's spokes-In the debate on family allowances, the General Council's spokesman, in urging the Congress to adopt their view (which, as already stated, favoured the minority Report) advanced reasoned arguments against the family allowance proposals, pointing out that the cost alone made it impracticable. To continue to adopt proposals which would cost hundreds of millions without consideration of how and when the money would be obtained would tend to destroy the value of the Congress. He also submitted that such a method of giving assistance would have a detrimental effect upon trade unionism.

The proposal to refer the matter back, with a view to favourably considering the majority Report, came from an influential section of the Congress. The question of cost was compared to the vastly greater amounts spent during the War; the fear that trade unionism would suffer was controverted. The card vote resulted in 1,347,000 for reference back and 2,154,000 against. The action of the General Council was therefore approved.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain submitted a resolution The Miners' Federation of Great Britain submitted a resolution asking the Congress to express their opinion that all workers in and about coal mines should be organised in the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. This aroused considerable opposition, as, if passed, it would seriously affect many unions which have long been represented at Congress, such as those of colliery enginemen, byproduct men, engineers and craftsmen, etc. Efforts were made to avoid a definite vote, and ultimately, the question was referred to the General Council.

A resolution was passed unanimously instructing the General Council to press, at the opening of the next Session of Parliament, for a repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, and for the restoration of the trade unions to the legal position occupied

for the restoration of the trade unions to the legal position occupied by them prior to the passing of the 1927 Act.

A resolution was carried calling attention to the possible dangers of rationalisation; directing the General Council to watch its tendencies; urging the necessity for reducing hours in order to limit labour displacements; calling for adequate compensation for persons displaced, and pressing for adequate State pensions for persons over 60 years of age. As originally submitted this resolution called for pensions at 65 years of age, but on its being pointed out that this infringed one of the Standing Orders of Congress, which calls for "adequate State pensions for all at the age of 60," the resolution was altered so as to comply with the Standing Order.

The Congress declared its recognition of the tendency towards the increase of unemployment; urged the members of affiliated unions to support Labour, so that definite socialistic policies could be introduced, and instructed the General Council to submit to the Prime Minister that such emergency measures should be taken as

Prime Minister that such emergency measures should be taken as would enable employment to be offered on trade union rates and conditions to the surplus able-bodied workers which capitalism fails

to employ.

A resolution asking the General Council to consider the inauguration of a campaign with the object of urging the Government to introduce legislation to secure a 44-hour working week, inclusive of

introduce legislation to secure a 44-hour working week, inclusive of meal times, was passed.

A decision was arrived at supporting the recent attempt to pass a Bill in Parliament limiting the hours of labour of shop workers to not more than 48 hours a week; also urging the Government to promote effective legislation covering sanitation, ventilation, and heating of shops, warehouses, and offices.

A resolution re-affirming the demand for payment for holidays for all workers was passed

A resolution re-alimining the demand for payment for holidays for all workers was passed.

A resolution was passed calling for an alteration of the Fair Wages Clause, so as to make it compulsory for firms to employ only trade unionists, not only on any public contracts, but also in their ordinary business. Also that the General Council urge the Government to insist on the Fair Wages Clause being recognised by the Unemployment Grants Committee. ment Grants Committee.

ment Grants Committee.

A resolution was passed requesting the Government to increase the existing wages limit for non-manual workers in National Health and Unemployment Insurance from £250 to £500 per annum. Also that rates of benefit payable for sickness and disablement should be provided within the National Health Insurance Acts equal to those payable for unemployment, and that benefits be payable for wives and dependants. Resolutions were also passed directing attention to the need for the co-ordination of medical services, and calling attention to the tendency to set off social services against higher wage standards. wage standards.

wage standards.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to finance national requirements on the credit power of the nation, without having recourse to the Bank of England.

A resolution was passed deprecating the employment of aliens and undesirable coloured labour on British ships.

A resolution was submitted calling for the amendment of the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill, so that the section excluding from the

operation of the Bill members of the employer's family shall not apply to persons employed in the transport of goods by motor or horse-drawn vehicle. It was pointed out that this proposal was not in line with the Washington Hours Convention, to which the Congress was committed, and the resolution was dropped.

A comprehensive resolution was carried suggesting that a scheme for the registration and licensing of carriers should be instituted, and that the provision in the Road Traffic Act for the better regulation of passenger read transports explication of passenger read transports.

regulation of passenger road transport services should be extended so as to include the road transport goods services.

Resolutions were passed requesting amendments of the Factory Acts in relation to the high mortality among casters and polishers, also the necessity for employers to provide workshop accommodation for their workpeople; also for a revision of regulations so that adequate provision for public safety at all places of public entertain-ment might be ensured.

ment might be ensured.

A resolution was submitted calling attention to the national service rendered by trade unions, and asking that a subsidy of an amount equal to one-fifth of the benefit paid by any Society should be provided by the Government. Opposition to this proposal was shown by representatives of the General Workers and of the Shop Assistants, and the previous question was moved and carried.

The Miners' Federation moved a resolution directing attention to

The Miners' Federation moved a resolution directing attention to the international character of the economic problems in the coalmining industry, and requesting the General Council to press for international agreements for the regulation of the coal trade, with uniform hours of labour, and adequate standards of living for the mine workers of all countries. Emphasis was placed upon the difficulty of improving conditions in this country unless the standards were applied internationally and the standards were applied in the standard were applied in the standards were applied in the standards were applied in the standard were a were applied internationally.

In the election of the General Council Mr. W. R. Townley, National

Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, takes the place of Mr. Poulton of the same Society, who has retired. Mr. J. Hindle, Amalgamated Weavers, takes the place of Mr. Ogden, deceased.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 8th March, 1930. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week with corresponding forms. principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 9th March, 1929. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

 $Numbers\ employed$.—The total number of persons employed† in each of the past 10 years was as shown below :—

March, 1921	 735,870	March, 1926	 689,264	
,, 1922	 676,802	April, 1927	 683,077	
,, 1923	 681,778	March, 1928	 677,148	
,, 1924	 700,573	,, 1929	 642,137	
,, 1925	 702,062	,, 1930	 656,530	

in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the

The numbers employed in some of the principal grades in March, 1930 and 1929 were as shown below:—

Grade.		ended ch, 1930.	Week ended 9th March, 1929.	
O. W.	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
MALES:-		1300	STATE OF THE PARTY	10.828
Carters and vanguards	18,878	4,554	18,195	4,389
Checkers	10,102	3	10,010	2
Engine cleaners	7,581	1,411	6,219	632
Engine drivers and motormen	36,989		37,129	
Firemen and assistant motormen	34,790	2	34,734	2
Guards, goods and passenger	23,625	2	23,142	7 004
Labourers	26,807	1,294	24,556	1,004
Locomotive shed staff (except la-	10.070	707	70.000	004
bourers)	10,038	361	10,202	204
Officers and clerical staff	69,840	1,220	70,784	1,365
Permanent-way men	61,430	127	59,318	145
Porters, goods and passenger	36,754	5,204	37,017	5,045
Shop and artisan staff (excluding	-	150000000000000000000000000000000000000	100 100 E	FOR THE STATE OF THE
supervisory staff, labourers and watchmen)	97,982	12,403	92,253	12,243
Shunters	18 117	12,403		12,443
Cianalman	18,117 27,596	***	17,452 27,167	
Supervisory staff	14,112	***	14,492	
Other grades (excluding ancillary	14,114		14,454	***
businesses)	69,629	8,664	69,606	8,187
Staff employed in ancillary busi-	05,025	0,004	03,000	0,101
nesses:	A SECTION	10000000	Par I Tall	FLE STORY
Dock and quay staff	14,314	277	14,285	281
Others	16,680	1,938	16,858	2,062
Outers	10,000	1,000	10,000	2,002
TOTAL—MALES	595,264	37,460	583,419	35,565
FEMALES	22,417	1,389	21,833	1,320
GRAND TOTAL	617,681	38,849	605,252	36,885

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1930, were as follows:—

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.	
Officers, clerical and supervising staff Traffic Department	: :::	94,290 110,448 56,853 61,409	1,294 8,298 7,665 126
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department Shop and artisan staff Other departments (excluding ancillary business Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refr	ses)	106,077 118,719 16,474	3,572 13,500 790
rooms, etc.)		30,994	2,215

For the purpose of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving adult and junior rates of pay respectively.

The total numbers employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 250,742; London and North Eastern, 195,030; Great Western, 110,729; and Southern, 71,488.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows: in the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amount:—

and the market have been a considered to the		Week	ended		
sky January garbante on the actions		8th March, 1930.		9th March, 1929.	
Staff entered at salaried rates:— Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding	s.	d.	s.	d.	
officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	90	1	89	7	
under ancillary businesses):— Conciliation staff Shop and artisan staff	65 69	5 9	66 69	5	

The total salaries and wages paid by the railway companies in respect of the year 1929 amounted to £115,284,000.

The average weekly wage, and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1930 and 1929, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale, and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed, but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

At both March, 1929, and March, 1930, agreements were in operation whereby 2½ per cent. was deducted from gross salaries and wages. This deduction is reflected in the average weekly payments, but not in the average weekly salary or wage.

to be sent the percentage for and		ek ended arch, 1930.		ended ch, 1929.
Class.	Averag weekly salary o wage.	weekly pay-	Average weekly salary or wage.‡	Average weekly pay- ments.;
Carriage cleaners	s. d 46 11 50 8 88 0 64 11 53 3 447 7 43 2 50 1 65 0 55 3 58 1	54 0 56 2 58 7 51 6 101 0 77 9 73 0 59 3 54 7 51 1 46 7 53 11 70 1	s. d. 46 2 50 8 54 7 46 6 87 9 67 5 64 10 53 1 47 9 43 0 65 0 55 0 55 0 59 1 54 0	s. d. 53 0 56 2 58 7 51 2 104 10 80 4 76 4 58 0 51 2 46 11 72 3 62 62 64 6 58 6
Erectors, fitters and turners (loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	63 4	81 1	63 5	80 10
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers	59 8	79 7	59 11	78 10
(loco, carriage and wagon dept.) Smiths (loco, carriage and wagon	55 6	75 3	55 6	73 6
dept.) Labourers (loco, carriage and	64 5	81 3	64 5	80 6
wagon dept.)	46 1	57 0	46 0	56 7
Labourers (civil engineering)	46 3	52 5	46 7	51 3

callway Companies (Staff)." H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. cluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who ed 1,451 in March, 1930.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1929. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year 1929, together with the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, has been published.*

COAL MINING.

State of Trade.—In a survey of the coal mining industry it is stated that the improvement in the coal trade which began towards the end of 1928 gathered strength during 1929; and not since the year 1923 and the early months of 1924, when the demand for British coal was stimulated primarily by the dislocation of the Ruhr coalfield, has there been a spell of activity such as marked the greater part of 1929. The increase in the demand for coal was not, however, confined to this country, and the world output in 1929 was a record.

District Marketing Schemes .- Of the schemes devised to secure greater co-operation within the industry, one, the Scottish scheme, came to an end early in 1929; while in South Wales nothing more

came to an end early in 1929; while in South Wales nothing more than a voluntary scheme for fixing prices was in operation; and in the area covered by the Central Collieries Commercial Association difficulties were encountered, and Lancashire and Cheshire withdrew from the scheme at the end of the year.

In July, 1929, the President of the Board of Trade announced that the Government proposed, as part of their coal policy, to expedite the establishment of district marketing schemes, with a central scheme for co-ordinating the activities of the district organisations, and invited the owners to submit schemes

and invited the owners to submit schemes.

Analgamations.—Amalgamation schemes affecting in all 61 pits, normally employing about 44,000 workpeople, were completed.

OUTPUT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The total output of coal in Great Britain in 1929 was nearly 258 million tons, valued (net selling value) at £173½ millions; as compared with 237½ million tons, valued at £183½ millions, in 1928, and 251½ million tons, valued at £183½ millions, in 1927. The 1929 output was the highest in any post-war year except 1923 and 1924, when conditions were abnormal. Nearly every district showed an increase, but the increase was greatest in the exporting districts, particularly South Wales and Monmouthshire (11·2 per cent.) and Northumberland and Durham (12·3 per cent.).

The number of wage-earners on the colliery books rose during the year (apart from a small seasonal decline during the summer months) from 398,800 at the end of 1928 to 949,400 at the end of 1929, an increase of 50,600. Employment was more regular than in 1928; less time was lost through want of trade or transport difficulties, and there was an increase of nearly 16 in the average number of days on which coal was wound at the pits.

The average output of coal per shift rose to the record figure of 22·13 cwts, in the first quarter of 1929, and to 21·69 cwts. for the whole year, an increase of 1·9 per cent. on 1928. The total output of coal in Great Britain in 1929 was nearly 258

WAGES AND PROFITS.

Wages in all districts had been at the minima provided for in the respective agreements throughout 1928 and, with one or two small exceptions, remained so throughout 1929. The exceptions were Cannock Chase, where the percentages payable in April, May and June were 46·62, 51·30, and 45·24, against a minimum percentage of 42; Warwick, where with a minimum of 43 per cent., the percentage payable in October was 44, and in November and December 45; and Shropshire, where in October, November and December 25 per cent. was payable against a minimum of 22. The ascertainments also yielded a small percentage above the minimum in three other districts, in certain months; but the level of wages paid was not raised in any of these cases, as the additional proceeds were applied to the reduction of deficiencies accumulated in earlier ascertainment periods. The average cash earnings per shift in 1929 were 9s. 2\frac{3}{4}d., as compared with 9s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. in 1928; and, owing to the better state of employment, the average cash earnings for the year were considerably higher than in 1928 (£118 6s. 4d. against £113 16s. 7d.). The average cash earnings for the year were highest in Scotland (£136 0s. 7d.), and lowest in Northumberland (£100 1s. 8d.). The value of allowances in kind was about 4\frac{1}{4}d. per shift, or £1 4s. 4d. per quarter, in

ances in kind was about 4½d. per shift, or £1 4s. 4d. per quarter, in 1929, taking the country as a whole; but in Northumberland they were valued at 1s. per shift (£3 7s. 0d. per quarter), and in Durham

were valued at 1s. per shift (£3 7s. 0d. per quarter), and in Durham at 1s. 0½d. per shift (£3 10s. 4d. per quarter).

In all the districts there was an improvement in the gross proceeds per ton, accompanied by a reduction in costs; and in all but two districts there was a profit on the year's working. The exceptions were Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, with a loss of 1½d. per ton; and the group of small districts, with a loss of 2d. per ton. For the country as a whole there was a profit of 4½d. per ton, as against a loss of 11d. per ton in 1928; the profit was greatest (1s. 2¾d. per ton) in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and Warwickshire.

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING,†

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mine or quarry of other minerals produced in Great Britain during 1929,

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net.
† Except for metalliferous minerals and a few others of special importance,
the Report does not cover the produce of quarries less than 20 feet deep. The
chief products of such quarries are clay, gravel, and sand.

and the approximate total number of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals:—

Minerals.	Total Net Selling Value of Output.	Approximate No. of Persons Employed.
The state of the s	£	
Iron ore and ironstone	3,646,000 910,000	12,900 4,900
processes Minerals used mainly for china, pottery, and	1,829,000	11,300
glass manufacture	1,629,000	5,500
making, lime, cement, concrete, etc Other minerals	12,718,000 2,535,000	69,200 9,000
Total	23,267,000	112,800

The corresponding totals in 1928 were £22,229,000 and 111,600

ALL MINES AND QUARRIES.*

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and at quarries over 20 feet deep* in Great Britain (including brine salt wells and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) in 1928 and 1929:—

		1929.						
Wage-earners.	Coal.	Iron Ore and Iron- stone.	Other Minerals.	Total.	1928 (Total).			
Underground at mines, and inside at quar- ries:— Males under 16 16 and over	28,372 733,966	176 9,574	593 60,740	29,141 804,280	27,031 787,842			
Total	762,338	9,750	61,333	833,421†	814,873			
Above ground at mines, and outside at quar- ries:— Males under 16 , 16 and over Females under 16 , 16 and over	12,873 160,886 279 2,991	138 2,674 6	1,065 33,797 6 151	14,076 197,357 285 3,148	13,672 196,894 306 3,296			
Total	177,029	2,818	35,019	214,866	214,168			
Grand Total	939,367	12,568	96,352	1,048,287	1,029,041			

The number of clerks and salaried persons employed was 21,215 (of whom 17,307 were employed at coal mines), as compared with 21,575 in 1928.

ACCIDENTS: FATAL AND NON-FATAL.

The following Table shows the number of persons killed by fatal accidents, and of persons injured by non-fatal accidents disabling the persons injured for more than three days, in 1928 and 1929. The 1929 accidents are classified according to the place or cause of

	No.	of Pers Killed.		No. of Persons Injured.			
Place or Cause of Accidents.	Coal Mines‡	Other Mines and Quar- ries.	Total.	Coal Mines.‡	Other Mines and Quar- ries.	Total.	
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	34 574 41 217 119	10 1 4	34 584 42 221 130	107 61,650 375 41,474 58,714	2 467 70 432 1,149	109 62,117 445 41,906 59,863	
Total, underground at mines	985	26	1,011	162,320	2,120	164,440	
On surface at mines	80	4	84	12,651	477	13,128	
Total, on surface and underground, at mines	1,065	30	1,095	174,971	2,597	177,568	
Accidents at quarries over 20 feet deep		69	69		6,257	6,257	
Total, mines and 1929 quarries 1928	1,065	99 97	1,164 1,080	174,971 161,036	8,854 8,318	183,825 169,354	

At coal mines 71.4 persons per 100,000 man-shifts worked were killed or injured by accident in 1929, as compared with 69.4 persons per 100,000 man-shifts worked in 1928. The corresponding figures for iron mines were 55.6 in 1929 and 53.2 in 1928, and for all other mines 37.6 in 1929 and 35.6 in 1928.

See note † in previous column.
† Including females employed inside quarries, viz., 14 in 1929 and 16 in t Including shale and fireclay mines.

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1929.

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1929.

A CENSUS of seamen who were employed on 31st March, 1929, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the Board of Trade Journal for 14th August, 1930, to which reference should be made for fuller particulars. It should be noted that the particulars given in the Journal do not show the total number of persons following the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day* on sea-trading vessels (i.e., sea-going vessels other than yachts and fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

The following Table shows the numbers of the crews recorded in each department at the census dates in 1928 and in 1929. The "deck" department includes navigating officers, able seamen, and all other persons whose duties relate directly to the navigation of the ship. Wireless operators are also included in the numbers in this group, and, in the case of vessels carrying cattle and other animals as cargo, the men attending to such animals. The "engine room" department includes engineer officers, firemen, greasers, and all others employed in attendance on the main and auxiliary machinery. Refrigerating engineers and electricans are also included. The "stewards" department includes stewards, cooks, and all others employed in attending on the passengers or crew. All clerical staff are included in this group, together with pursers, doctors, and musicians. doctors, and musicians.

	Employed in Sea-Trading Vessels.					
	Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards and Others.	All Depart- ments.		
Employed at 31st March, 1928:— British Foreign	52,440 4,237 16,181	42,417 7,766 22,106	37,520 3,288 14,158	132,377 15,291 52,445		
Total	72,858	72,289	54,966	200,113		
Employed at 31st March, 1929:— British Foreign Lascar	52,604 4,756 16,736	42,368 8,302 22,409	38,634 3,325 14,426	133,606 16,383 53,571		
Total	74,096	73,079	56,385	203,560		

The number employed in the stewards' department is, of course, much greater in passenger vessels than in other vessels. For all classes of vessels, the number employed at 31st March, 1929, per 100,000 tons gross of shipping, was 1,237; of whom 450 were in the deck department, 444 in the engine room department, and 343 in the stewards' department. For passenger vessels, however, the total number employed per 100,000 tons gross was 1,904, and the numbers in the respective departments were 464, 521, and 919; whereas for other vessels the total figure was 990, and the figures for the three departments 445, 416, and 129, respectively. In other words, the catering, etc., staff of all the passenger vessels enumerated was, on the average, about seven times as large as that required for non-passenger carrying vessels, and the total crew required to run a passenger vessel averaged about 90 per cent. greater than that of vessels of similar size employed otherwise.

The following Table shows the age-distribution of the British seamen, other than lascars, on sea-going vessels at 31st March, 1929, distinguishing the departments in which they were employed:—

Age G	roup		Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards,	All Depart- ments.
Under 18 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Ages not specified		 	3,757 4,297 24,310 15,430 2,863 370 1,577	346 20,606 17,306 2,373 205 1,527	2,292 2,705 18,627 12,463 1,410 148 989	6,054 7,348 63,543 45,199 6,646 723 4,093
Total		 	52,604	42,368	38,634	133,606

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

THE eighth annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics "† has been issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. The aim of the Guide is to render readily

mittee on Official Statistics. The aim of the Guide is to render readily accessible to an inquirer the wealth of statistical material, on a wide range of topics, contained in the numerous Government publications issued year by year.

The central feature of the Guide is a detailed subject index, so constructed as to enable the inquirer to discover in a few minutes not only which publications contain statistics bearing on his subject, but also their precise scope, and the dates and localities to which they relate

* The number of vessels of 100 tons gross and over employed at some time during the year 1929, though not on 31st March, was 791; and the total number of the first crews of these vessels in 1929 was 37,138.

Only 1,368 persons were employed on vessels of less than 100 tons gross on 31st March. The number employed on vessels under 100 tons gross which had not a crew on 31st March has not been ascertained.

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.*

Disputes in connection with the Social Insurance Act.—At Lille work was resumed in the metal and textile industries on 22nd August following agreements reached as a result of mediation by the Minister was resumed in the metal and textile industries on 22nd August following agreements reached as a result of mediation by the Minister of Labour. In the case of the metal industry it was decided to refer the question of a wages increase to the arbitrament of the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Labour, to be based on an ad hoc inquiry into recent changes in the cost of living in the locality. The resulting award, which operates retrospectively from the date of resumption of work, provides for an hourly increase of 0·125 francs in the wages of workers of all grades. In the case of the textile industry the employers agreed that the workers' demand for a wages increase should be examined in the light of conditions obtaining in the industry in October next, when the half-yearly cost of living index number for the department of the Nord is determined. The textile workers on strike at Armentières and Houplines resumed work on 11th September, following an agreement to refer the question of a wages increase to the arbitrament of the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Labour, to be based on a special inquiry into recent changes in the cost of living in the locality

As the result of the mediation of the Minister of Labour, work was resumed in the textile industry at Roubaix-Tourcoing on 15th September. The agreement concluded provides for the payment to the worker, after the completion of one year's unbroken service in the same establishment, of a bonus (prime de présence) equal to the sum of the deductions from wages made during the year in respect of the worker's share of the social insurance contribution. On the completion of this initial year of service, the weekly wage will be increased by an amount equal to the worker's share of the social insurance contribution.

of the worker's share of the social insurance contribution. On the completion of this initial year of service, the weekly wage will be increased by an amount equal to the worker's share of the social insurance contribution. Workers who had already completed one year's service at 15th September are to receive the increase in wages

Dockers (Marseilles).—On account of an increase in the regional cost-of-living index, it was agreed at a joint meeting of employers and workers on 29th August that the wages of dock workers should be increased to 40 francs a day and 60 francs a night and for Sundays, or, where hourly rates are paid, to 7.50 francs an hour for day work and 11.25 francs for night and Sunday work.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

Iron and Steel Industry.—(i) North-West Group.—In connection with the negotiations regarding the conclusion of revised agreements governing wages and hours of work in the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry, a conciliation award issued on 26th August last provides for the reduction to 48 hours of the weekly working time of some 2,000 to 3,000 workers who formerly worked 57, 54 or 52 hours. The award has been rejected by the workers on the ground that the reduction is inadequate having regard to the prevailing widespread unemployment.

revailing widespread unemployment.

(ii) Upper Silesia.—Following upon the announcement by the employers in the Upper Silesian heavy iron and steel industry of their intention to terminate the existing wage agreement at 30th September, the workers decided to terminate the working hours agreement at the same date. No specific demands have yet been put forward by either party.

Metal and Engineering Industry.—(i) Central Germany.—A new arbitration award for the metal and engineering industry in Central Germany, comprising the districts of Halle, Magdeburg, Anhalt and Thale am Harz, takes the place of the award of which an account was given in this GAZETTE for June, 1930 (page 203). The new award provides that the normal weekly working time may be extended by not more than two hours a week, from 48 to 50 hours unless the same practical results can be obtained by the engagement of further workers.

ment of further workers.

(ii) Silesia.—In the Silesian metal industry the employers have given notice to terminate the wage agreement at 30th September next with a view to the reduction of piece-work earnings and of the standard wage (Spitzenlohn) which serves as the basis of calculation of wage rates for the several categories of workers.

(iii) Berlin.—Approximately 140,000 workers in the Berlin metal industry are affected by the decision of the employers to terminate the existing wage agreement on 30th September next. The workers had previously decided to refrain from terminating the wage agreement in view of the unfavourable prospects in the industry.

Coal-mining Industry.—Towards the middle of August the employers in the Ruhr coal-mining industry gave notice of their intention to terminate at 30th September the wage agreement established by the arbitration award of 22nd April, 1929 (see this GAZETTE for May, 1929, page 165). In the ensuing negotiations with the workers they urged that the prevailing economic depression necessitated a reduction of prices, and that, in order to effect this, it was necessary to reduce production costs by a ten per cent. cut in wages. Upon the failure of the parties to reach agreement, conciliation proceedings were instituted, as the result of which an award was issued on 4th September, providing for the existing wage agreement to remain September, providing for the existing wage agreement to remain operative until 31st December, 1930, and, unless terminated at that date by one month's prior notice, to be extended for a further three months. The workers have applied for the award to be declared

The overtime agreement for the industry (see this GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 241), is to be terminated by the workers as from 1st December, 1930.

* See this GAZETTE for July and August, 1930, pages 245 and 287.

UNITED STATES.

Anthracite Mining.—The collective agreement for the Pennsylvania anthracite mining industry, affecting 150,000 workers, which has been in force since 1926 (see this GAZETTE for March, 1926, page 86), and which was due to expire on 31st August, 1930, was renewed early in August and came into force on 1st September. Under the new agreement, which is to be valid until 1st April, 1936, wage rates remain unchanged, and no important alterations have been made in working conditions. The most interesting new feature is the introduction of the check-off system, under which the employers deduct trade union dues from wages and forward them direct to the deduct trade union dues from wages and forward them direct to the local treasurer of the union. In return for this concession, which the mine owners previously refused to make, the Union (the United Mine Workers of America) has agreed that, if necessary, rates of wages and conditions of work may be modified during the currency of the agreement at the discretion of a joint committee of twelve members, six of whom are to be appointed by the mine owners, and six by the Union

The agreement also provides that the joint committee shall endeavour to promote mutual co-operation between the parties concerned, and consider ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the industry for the benefit of both employers and workers. The committee is empowered to engage such expert assistance as it may from time to time require for the solution of its problems.

EXTENSIONS OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

An Order dated 19th June, 1930, authorises a further* extension of the normal working hours, up to 52 a week, in the following industries:—(1) certain specified branches of the embroidery industry; (2) the singeing, bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and artificial silk fabrics; (3) cotton doubling. In the case of cotton doubling the permit is valid until 31st December, 1930, and in the other branches of industry until 30th June, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Two Acts, the Unemployment Relief (Tax) Act, 1930, and the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930, which were passed by the legislature of New South Wales and assented to on 16th and 23rd June, 1930, respectively, provide for the assessment and collection of an Unemployment Relief Tax and the establishment of a Council for the prevention and relief of unemployment, and an Unemployment Relief Fund.

The Council, the membership of which includes the Colonial Treasurer, the Minister for Labour and Industry, the Minister for Local Government, and five members appointed by the Governor, is empowered to formulate and investigate schemes for the relief of unemployment, including the training of suitable unemployed persons, to recommend expenditure or loans from the Unemployment Relief Fund, and to co-operate with public bodies in relief schemes. The Governor is empowered to expenint Committees of employees and Governor is empowered to appoint Committees of employers and workers in any trade or industry to consider means of increasing its industrial efficiency and to confer with the Council.

In works officially declared as being for the relief of unemployment

all wages, hours, and mode, terms, and conditions of employment are to be such as the Minister for Labour and Industry may from time to time direct.

Relief schemes initiated by the Council are to be financed from an Unemployment Relief Fund to be opened within the Colonial Treasurer's Accounts, into which are to be paid, in addition to such sums as Parliament may appropriate from other accounts, the proceeds of the Unemployment Relief Tax levied at the rate of threepence in the pound on-

(a) the net assessable income of every person, other than a company, whose total income exceeds £80 a year, during the income year ending 30th June, 1930;

(b) the net assessable income derived by every company during the income year ending 30th June, 1930;

(c) the income from employment of every person, other than a company, who is paid at a rate of not less than thirty shillings a week, during the income year commencing 1st July, 1930.

In addition to incomes exempt under section 10 of the Income Tax (Management) Act, 1928, exemption is allowed on all incomes derived from outside the State, or from carrying on the business of life assurance other than that appropriated for the payment of dividends, income derived from war, old age, invalidity and widows' (Widows' Pensions Act, 1925) pensions, together with incomes from payments made by Government departments or agencies as charitable relief, or under the Child Welfare Act, 1923.

Collection of the tax in the case of income from employment is made by means of Unemployment Relief Tax stamps, and in the case of other income by the machinery for the collection of income tax.

Apart from provision for completing any work commenced under the Acts, both are to cease to be operative on 30th June, 1931, the balance of the Fund being transferred to the Consolidated Revenue

AMENDMENT OF INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND WAGE ACTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Two Acts have recently been passed by the Legislature of the Union of South Africa to amend respectively the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1924, and the Wage Act, 1925, of which accounts were given in this GAZETTE for May, 1924 (page 162), and September, 1925 (page 312), respectively. Both Acts are to come into operation on dates to be fixed by the Governor General. A summary of the principal amendments is given below.

Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, 1930.—The amended section relating to the establishment of Industrial Councils provides that an Industrial Council may be formed by any employer or registered employers' organisation or any group of two or more registered employers' organisations, or of one employer and one or more registered employers' organisations in agreement with a

more registered employers' organisations in agreement with a registered trade union or group of registered unions. On the removal of a Council from the register, or on the withdrawal of one or more of the constituent parties, any agreement already made binding on the parties for a specified period is to continue in full force until the expiration of such period, and the powers and functions of the Council are to be exercised by the remaining representatives, or, if all have withdrawn, by a person or persons designated by the Minister of Labour.

The procedure concerning the signing of agreements, which had given rise to difficulties, has been amended by a provision which stipulates that a statement of the terms of an agreement or settlement is to be signed by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Council or other three persons duly authorised by the Council. The agreement may be inspected by any member of the public on reverse of a few.

payment of a fee.

Another amendment provides that the constitution of a Conciliation Board may comprise officers or members of any other registered trade union or employers' organisation not belonging to the industry involved in the dispute, provided that the number of such members does not exceed half the total number of employers' or workers' representatives, as the case may be.

The section dealing with arbitration has been amended to provide that the terms of any award made by an arbitrator shall be fixed by

The section dealing with arbitration has been amended to provide that the terms of any award made by an arbitrator shall be fixed by such arbitrator for a period of not less than four or more than eight months, but in any case not longer than the unexpired portion of a period specified by the Minister in respect of any agreement of the Council or Board concerned. Under the original Act, although the findings of an arbitrator were binding, no period could be prescribed by the arbitrator, and accordingly any such award was liable to be

rminated on a month's notice.

The section dealing with the extended application of agreements and awards has been amended in various respects. Specific provision is now made for levying contributions towards the expenses of the Council and for granting exemption from any terms of the

When an employer has failed to pay wages in accordance with the terms of an agreement or award, he may on conviction be compelled to pay into Court an amount, additional to his fine, equal to the balance due for a period not exceeding one year. The Court may direct that the whole or a part of this amount, not less than a quarter, may be paid to the worker concerned, and any balance paid into the solidated Revenue Fund.

In order to prevent evasion of the provisions of an agreement by the employment of pass-bearing natives who are not covered by the definition of "employee" in the Act, the new Act provides that, on the instance of the Council or Board concerned, the Minister may specify the minimum rate of wages which such persons may receive and the maximum number of hours which they may work.

Other amendments relate to the registration of trade unions and employers' organizations, the ameniment of figure by the Minister.

employers' organisations, the appointment of officers by the Minister and their right of entry into and inspection of industrial undertakings, etc., the keeping of wage and time records by employers and the setting aside of partnership contracts entered into for the purpose of evading the provisions of an agreement or award.

Wage Act, 1925, Amendment Act, 1930.—Under the original Act,

it was laid down that no determination under the Act should apply to persons covered by an award or agreement under the Industrial Conciliation Act which provides for wages not lower than those in force under the Wage Act. The amending Act provides that, irrespective of the question of comparative wages, persons already bound by an agreement or award under the Industrial Conciliation Act are

exempt from any determination made under the Wage Act.

In future the Minister of Labour may at any time suspend or cancel any determination or portion thereof if it is considered that an agreement subsequently made under the Industrial Conciliation Act will be applicable to the workers affected by the cancellation or suspension, and that the wages and other conditions under the agreement are substantially not less favourable to the general body of such workers

substantially not less favourable to the general body of such workers than those under the determination.

A fresh investigation may be undertaken by the Board at the request of the Minister or on the receipt of an application from the employers and workers concerned, if, owing to changed conditions during the currency of a determination, such investigation is warranted. In such circumstances it is provided that the existing determination may be wholly or partly suspended, cancelled, amended or superseded by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board.

A provision with receipt to respect to recommendation of the Board.

A provision with regard to payment of arrears of wages in court cases has been added, similar to that contained in the Industrial Conciliation (Amendment) Act referred to above.

Further amendments deal with procedure, and provide against the evasion of the provisions of the determinations by bogus partner-

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A new Unemployment Insurance Act was passed in Czecho-slovakia on 5th June, 1930, and came into force with retrospective

slovakia on 5th June, 1930, and came into force with retrospective effect from 1st May, 1930.

The new Act amends that of 19th July, 1921, which came into force on 1st April, 1925, and of which a summary appeared in this GAZETTE for March, 1925 (page 82). While retaining the Ghent system of State supplements to trade union unemployment benefits, the new Act increases the proportion of State payments to trade union payments and extends the period of benefit. In future, the State supplement is to be payable for a maximum period of 26 weeks in a year instead of 13 as formerly. It is to be equal to three times the amount of the trade union benefit, or four times in the case of married members with one year's membership and single members with five years' membership, which classes are stated to constitute with five years' membership, which classes are stated to constitute 75 per cent. of the total membership. Trade union benefit may not be less than 0.75 Czech crown* a day, while State benefit may not exceed 18 crowns a day, and may not be paid for any period of unemployment of less than seven days. The Act also contains transitional provisions to meet the case of persons whose claims to benefit were wholly or partly exhausted prior to its coming into

In times of emergency, which will be proclaimed by Decree of the Minister for Social Welfare in agreement with the Ministers of Finance, Trade and Agriculture, unemployed members of trade union unemployment funds who have not acquired the right to benefit or whose claims are exhausted may claim emergency benefit for a period of thirteen weeks. In such cases the trade union benefit may not be less than 0.25 Czech crown a day, at which rate the State supplement amounts to 1.75 crowns a day, or, in the case of married members with one year's membership and single members with five years' membership, to 2.25 crowns. Where the trade with five years' membership, to 2.25 crowns. Where the trade union rate exceeds 0.25 crown, the State supplement mentioned above is to be increased by three or four times the amount of the excess respectively. The Minister for Social Welfare is further empowered by the Act to supplement, by an amount not exceeding ten Czech crowns per person per day, the wage paid to persons engaged on relief works undertaken in the public interest by the State or by public authorities.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

In conjunction with the inquiry into wages and hours of labour in the printing industry (summarised in this GAZETTE for July, 1930, page 246), the German Federal Statistical Office have published in page 24b), the German Federal Statistical Office have published in their official journal† the principal results of a similar inquiry made in July, 1929, into wages and hours of labour in the lithographic printing industry. The inquiry, which related to the last two payweeks in July, covered a total of 14,251 workers employed by 353 establishments in 108 localities. Of the total number of workers covered, 47.6 per cent. were skilled, and 52.4 per cent. were classified as assistant workers; 74.0 per cent. of the assistant workers were as assistant workers, 14-0 per tent. of the assistant workers were women. The occupational groups covered were lithographic surface printers, offset-litho-printers, lithographers, stone grinders, male and female assistants, layers-on (female) and takers-off (female). The inquiry did not include assistant bookbinding workers or workers in inquiry did not include assistant bookbinding workers or workers in the music-printing industry or persons who were not considered as full-time workers, i.e., workers of low productive capacity and those who, owing to their short length of time in the occupation, were not yet in receipt of the full wage of their age group.

The time-rate system of wage payment was found to be almost universal in the lithographic printing industry.

The following Table shows the average actual hourly and weekly earnings in the highest wage groups for all districts for each class of worker covered by the inquiry together with the agreed hourly

of worker covered by the inquiry, together with the agreed hourly rates, the hourly earnings expressed as a percentage of the agreed rates, and the actual weekly hours worked:—

Occupation.	Hourly Earnings.	Agreed Hourly Rate.‡	Hourly Earnings as a Per- centage of Agreed Rate.	Average Total Weekly Hours of Work.	Average Gross Weekly Earnings.
off gamentapers	Rpfgs.§	Rpfgs.§	TO SHALL SH	GENT TO Y	R.Mks.§
Skilled Workers (male,	DOT TO BU		The Barte	BEAUTY SE	REST STREET
over 24 years): Lithographic surface	BEEC AUSE		Altron Joses	LE SEPTET	
printers	131.3	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1320000 00	47.4	63.03
Offset-litho-printers	156.1	1 0	1000.Dar	47.9	76 - 86
Lithographers	138.3			47.0	65.56
Assistant Workers (male over 24 and female					
over 21 years):			The state of the s		
Stone-grinders (male)	107-1	102.3	104.6	48-1	52.01
Layers-on (female)	67.6	66.0	102.5	46.6	31.90
Takers-off (female)	60.4	59.0	102.3	46.8	28.69
Other assistants (male)	101.6	95.5	106-4	49.2	51.67
Other assistants	101 0	000	200 1	75 4	01 01
(female)	55.9	53.1	105-2	46.6	27.01
THE PARTY OF THE P	The second second		Profession in the	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	

It was only possible to compare average gross weekly earnings in 1929 with pre-war earnings in the case of certain classes of workers. For lithographic surface printers (all workers) and lithographers (all workers) the increase was nearly 91 per cent., while the average agreed weekly rates had increased by about 75 and 76 per cent. for these two occupations, respectively. The increase in the purchasing power of average weekly earnings for both classes of workers was nearly 24 per cent. before and about 17 per cent. after the deduction of wage-taxes and workers' social insurance contributions. The agreed weekly hours of work of lithographic surface printers were reduced from 53 in 1913 to 48 in 1929. For lithographers they remained unchanged at 48 per week. remained unchanged at 48 per week.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN SWITZERLAND.

THE Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics has recently published the results of the industrial census taken in August, 1929.* The most striking feature in the statistics is the growth in manufacturing industry, the average annual increase in the number of factory workers† employed being 11,947 during the last six years. During the period 1911 to 1923 the average annual increase was only 714, this figure being attributable largely to the serious economic crisis of 1921. The recent increase in the number of workers employed is ascribed mainly to the development of the use of mechanical power.

Out of the total of 409,083 factory workers employed in 1929, 262,022 were men and 147,061 women. The increase in the number of workers was most marked in the clothing, watchmaking and jewellery, and metal and engineering industries, the last-named having ousted the textile industry from its leading position. The relatively small increase in the number of workers in the textile industry is partly due to the decline in the embroidery trade. The following Table shows the number of undertakings and workers, together with the mechanical power installed in the chief branches

Industry.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workers.	Horse Power.
Metal and engineering	1,517	114,976	180,933
	1,352	91,102	150,227
Watchmaking and jewellery		48,378 40,324	13,793 12,426
Woodworking	1,237	26,967	48,898
Foodstuffs		26,315	60,310

The following Table analyses the workers employed in the more important industrial groups according to the length of their working week. The information relates to the week 18th to 24th August, 1929, and to factories working only a single shift daily during

estaularinen laca en tod province and control to today		er of pers ng time in review	the week		dan te	Per- centage
Industrial Group.	Less than 48 hours.	48 hours.	Over 48 and up to 50 hours.	Over 50 and up to 52 hours.	Total.	of total working over 48 hours.
Cotton Silk and artificial silk Embroidery	4,190 3,148 361	13,277 22,480 619	1,910 990 1,386	13,186 2,079 5,532	32,563 28,697 7,898	46·4 10·7 87·6
Clothing (including boot and shoe) Food Chemicals Paper, leather and	2,711 1,084 795	21,065 22,204 9,010	4,326 556 267	11,870 1,479 417	39,972 25,323 10,489	40·5 8·0 6·5
rubber Printing Woodworking Production and working	506 1,949 2,061	10,251 12,124 14,631	413 69 3,222	1,427 5 6,958	12,597 14,147 26,872	14·6 0·5 37·9
of metals Engineering and ma- chine-making, elec-	605	27,019	1,804	5,313	34,741	20.5
trical apparatus, etc. Watchmaking and jewellery Stone, clay, glass, etc.	783 1,184 613	58,929 30,547 6,683	2,444 2,015 1,730	13,346 14,611 4,829	75,502 48,357 13,855	34·4 47·3
All other groups Total	20,871	12,456 261,295	1,657	3,028	18,022 389,035	26.0

The hours of work specified in the above Table include

The hours of work specified in the above Table include overtime hours allowed under Section 41 of the Swiss Factory Act of 27th June, 1919, which permits the Federal Council to prolong the working hours in any industry up to a maximum of 52 a week in cases of urgent necessity or to enable an industry to withstand competition arising from the length of the working week in other countries. Overtime hours permitted by Cantonal authorities and time spent in preparatory or complementary work are, however, not included.

In the majority of cases in which the hours of labour are less than 48 a week (5 per cent. of the total number of workers covered by the Table), this is the result of collective agreements concluded between employers and workers; in no case have the hours been reduced below 48 by the Swiss Federal Council by virtue of its powers under Section 46 of the above-mentioned Act, which permits such a reduction to be made in industries or factories in which the processes are injurious to health or life.

* Statistique Suisse des Fabriques. 1er Fascicule des Résultats du Recense-

* Statistique Suisse des Fabriques, 1er Fascicule des Résultats du Recensement Fédéral des Entreprises du 22 Août, 1929. Berne, May, 1930.
† The statistics relate only to undertakings covered by the Factory Act, i.e., (a) undertakings using mechanical power and employing at least six workers; (b) undertakings not using mechanical power which employ at least six workers of whom one or more is under eighteen; (c) undertakings not using mechanical power or employing young persons which employ at least eleven workers; (d) other undertakings which, although employing less than six or eleven workers respectively, involve special danger to the life and health of the workers, or are essentially of a factory nature.

^{*} See this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 280.

^{*} At the current rate of exchange a Czech crown is approximately equal to 1½d.

† Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 13, 1930. Berlin.

‡ Excluding extra payments made under the wages agreement.

§ The exchange value of 1 Reichsmark (100 Reichspfennigs) is about 11.8d.

|| The workers included in this comparison comprise only 90 per cent. of the total number of assistant workers covered by the inquiry.

PER

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline in August. There was a further increase in the numbers unemployed in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, motor and other vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding, most of the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception most of the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of jute manufacture, the clothing trades (except boot and shoe manufacture), building and public works contracting, and dock harbour, river and canal service. On the other hand, there was a substantial improvement in jute manufacture and some improvement in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery. In the coal mining industry an increase in the numbers wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by a great reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped. numbers temporarily stopped.

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 25th August, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17.5, as compared with 17.1 at 21st July, 1930, and with 9.9 at 26th August, 1920. The percentage wholly unemployed of 25th August, 1920, well 2.4 as compared with wholly unemployed at 25th August, 1930, was 12.4, as compared with 11.6 at 21st July, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.1, as compared with 5.5. For males alone the percentage at 25th August, 1930, was 17.7 and for females 17.2; at 21st July,

1930, the corresponding percentages were 17-4 and 16-5.

At 25th August, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,333,850 wholly unemployed, 609,309 temporarily stopped, and 96,543 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,039,702. This was 66,972 more than a month before and 883,899 more than a year before.

The total on 25th August, 1930, included 1,437,406 men, 60,203 boys, 488,311 women, and 53,782 girls. The total of 1,333,850 wholly unemployed was made up approximately of 275,700 boys, 488,311 women, and 53,782 girls. The total of 1,333,850 wholly unemployed was made up approximately of 875,700 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 367,100 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and 91,050 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,197,813, included 216,596 men, 5,365 boys, 45,131 women, and 2,433 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of person isters of Employment Exchanges at 25th August, 1930, was 2,105,881

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but remained bad on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd August, 1930, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 26th July, 1930, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with 24th August, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1930, was 4.80, an increase of 0.72 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, but a decrease of 0.25 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with July, 1930, but an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with August, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment was steady; in the Buxton area it improved; but in the Weardale district it continued slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained slack. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries there was a demand for setts; but a decline in the metal and chippings section was reported. At chalk quarries employment was slack. Employment in china clay quarries declined and was slack; at tin mines it was also slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment continued to decline and was bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August, 1930, was 104, as compared with 105 at the end of July, 1930, and with 170 at the end of

At iron and steel works employment continued to decline and was At iron and steel works employment continued to decline and was bad. In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 30th August, 1930, 371 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 387 in the week ended 26th July, 1930, and with 400 in the week ended 31st August, 1929. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a decline and was bad. In the week ended 30th August, 1930, 66 mills were in operation, as compared with 79 in the week ended 26th July, 1930, and with 125 in the week ended 31st August, 1929.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment continued bad, and showed a decline affecting all sections and nearly all areas. In electrical engineering employment remained moderate; in all other sections it was bad. In the textile machinery section it was worse than in other sections.

In shipbuilding and ship repairing employment showed a decline in nearly all districts, and remained very bad.

In the other metal trades employment continued slack on the whole. It was moderate in the cutlery, nut and bolt, and stove and grate trades, and slack in the sheet metal, hollow-ware, brasswork, file, edge tool, wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, needle and

fishing tackle, jewellery and plated ware, and chain and anchor

Textile Industries.—Severe depression continued in all sections of the cotton industry; employment showed little change as compared with a July, and was much worse than a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment remained bad, showing little change in the woollen section, and a slight decline in the worsted section. In the carpet trade there was a decline, and

In the hosiery trade employment continued slack on the whole; in the lace trade it declined slightly and was bad; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together it showed little change, and remained bad, on the whole. In the jute trade employment improved, but remained very bad; in the linen trade it remained bad; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it continued to decline and was very bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke, and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further seasonal decline and was moderate, with much short-time working. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was fairly good in most provincial districts, but seasonal slackness was experienced at some centres; in London it was slack in the retail section but good in the wholesale section. Employment in the shirt and collar and corset trades was fair; in the glove trade it was fairly good; in the felt hat trade it showed a decline, but remained fairly good.

In the boot and shoe trades the holidays at the beginning of the month were extended by many firms beyond the customary week. After the factories re-opened employment was slack in most districts, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month; in some towns there was an improvement towards the end

Leather Trades.—Employment, on the whole, showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. It was moderate in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section, and fair with saddlery and harness makers.

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building trades employment showed little general change as compared with the previous month. It was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives and slack to moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment remained fair, in most districts, with bricklayers and masons, and generally moderate with carpenters and polasterers. With slaters and plumbers employment showed some mprovement, but was still slack on the whole; it continued moderate with skilled men in the painting and decorating section. Employment was slack to moderate with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change, and remained fairly good generally. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trade showed little change and was moderate; with millsawyers it declined slightly but remained moderate; with coachbuilders it declined, and was slack.

moderate; with coachbuilders it declined, and was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper-makers employment showed a decline on the whole. With letter-press printers it was generally fair, but not so good as during the previous month; an improvement was reported at Birmingham, Leeds, Derby, Leicester, and Glasgow. With electrotypers and stereo-typers employment continued good except at Manchester, where it was slack. It was only moderate with lithographic printers, and a decline was reported at several of the larger centres, including London, Bradford, and Leeds, where it was bad. With lithographic artists it was generally fairly good; it improved at Manchester and Leeds, but declined somewhat in London. With book-binders, employment, on the whole, was moderate and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change, and continued slack; there was much short-time working, and in many cases the August holidays were extended. At Worcester short-time working continued; at Derby employment remained quiet; at Bristol it was fair; and in the stoneware section in Scotland it continued bad.

In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a further decline and remained bad; in other sections there was a slight improvement, but employment was still slack.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements. The wet weather during the first three weeks of the month was unfavourable for all crops except roots and pastures, besides hindering harvest operations. The hot weather during the last week of the month, however, enabled good progress to be made with the harvesting. With fishermen employment showed a slight improvement and remained fair.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack. With seamen employment generally was very moderate; the supply was more than adequate for requirements at practically all ports, and no cases of shortage were reported.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

s immarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Workpeople included	into them bound	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Returns for August, 1930.	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
889,754 7,769 2,531	Days Worked per week by Mines, 4 · 80 5 · 35 6 · 00	Days. + 0.72 - 0.05 + 0.19	Days. - 0.25 - 0.56 + 0.06	
	Furnaces in Blast. 104 Mills working. 437 Shifts Worked (one week). 250,284	Number. — 1 — 29 Per cent. — 6.9	Number 66 - 88 Per cent 21.7	
	included in the Returns for August, 1930.	included in the Returns for August, 1930. Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.80 5.35 6.00	August, 1930. August, 1930	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

	Number of Workpeople Total				Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	Dec. (-) on a		Dec. (-) on a ended Dec.		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	51,167 52,784 72,455 10,213 63,033 9,557 10,873	Per cent. + 0.8 - 1.0 - 0.6 - 1.7 + 0.9 - 7.0 - 0.7	Per cent23.6 - 7.0 - 9.5 - 3.8 + 0.1 -12.3 + 2.7	£ 76,737 99,122 122,851 16,701 139,770 16,965 28,981	Per cent. + 1·7 - 1·8 - 4·6 - 6·6 - 0·0 - 4·9 + 2·9	Per cent37.8* -13.4* -17.0* -11.0 -1.4 -13.2 +0.7		

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th August, 1930, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unem at August, 1	Total Pe	e (+) or se (-) in ercentages inpared th a	
42 (DEET	1929. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,214,430 894,200 839,530 1,793,090 1,985,670 2,119,500 1,270,390 583,190 258,400 135,600	9·1 7·8 10·6 15·9 23·2 25·0 20·7 27·3 24·8 3·2	5.8 5.8 7.5 17.8 18.8 32.6 17.0 11.8 30.5 0.7	8·0 7·3 9·9 16·4 22·3 27·6 19·7 25·7 27·1 2·4	+ 0·2 + 0·4 + 0·4 - 0·2 + 0·4 + 1·4 + 1·4 + 0·8 - 1·2 + 0·7 + 0·1	+ 3·2 + 3·1 + 3·0 + 7·2 + 9·6 + 13·6 + 8·5 + 8·1 + 12·6 + 0·8
Total	12,094,000	17.7	17.2	17.5	+ 0.4	+ 7.6

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from August, 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

Percentages 1	Inemple	oyed am	mong Insured Workpeople. Males and Females. Numbers (Insured and Uninsured are ployment Exchange)			ninsured) d at Em- Exchange	
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1929.					11354	1929.	STATE TOUR
26 August	10.9	7-4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug.	1,190,000
23 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,217,000
21 October	11.5	7.5	8-2	2.2	10-4	28 Oct.	1,270,00
25 November	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	25 Nov.	1,323,00
16 December 1930.	12.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	11.1	16 Dec. 1930.	1,341,00
27 January	13.4	10.4	9.8	2.8	12.6	27 Jan.	1,534,00
24 February	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb.	1,582,00
24 March	14.5	12.8	10.6	3-4	14.0	31 Mar.	1,731,00
28 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
23 June	15.9	15.4	11.1	4.7	15.8	30 June	1,947,00
21 July	17.4	16-5	11.6	5.5	17.1	28 July	2,072,00
25 August	17.7	17.2	12.4	5.1	17.5	25 Aug.	2,106,00

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

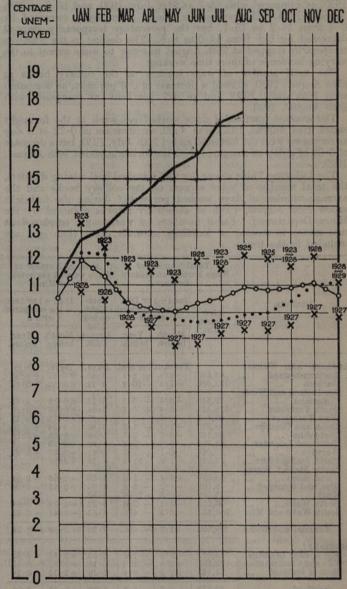
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - -Dotted Curve -= 1929. - Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29. Chain Curve - . o-o-o-o

X The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unployed, 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 AUGUST, 1930.

	1	ph of		Women.	Girls.	7	Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.			Num- bers.	Percentage of Numbers* Insured at July, 1929.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,269 977 834 636 769 763 916 449	4,346 2,159 2,024 3,668 4,200 3,739 2,980 1,306	1,978 923 792 537 894 715 894 409	4,148 1,612 1,549 3,020 2,841 3,481 2,465 467	11,741 5,671 5,199 7,861 8,704 8,698 7,255 2,631	0·53 0·63 0·62 0·44 0·41 0·57 0·45		
GREAT BRITAIN		6,613	24,422	7,142	19,583	57,760	0.49		

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

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

EMPLOYMENT during August showed an improvement as compared with a month before, but remained bad on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23.6 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 28.2 at 21st July, 1930, and 16.2 at 26th August, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.9 from 14.2 to 15.1, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 5.5 from 14.0 to 8.5. The decline in the numbers temporarily stopped at 25th August was due to some extent to the

decreased by 5.5 from 14.0 to 8.5. The decline in the numbers temporarily stopped at 25th August was due to some extent to the varying incidence of short time working.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd August, 1930, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 26th July, 1930, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with 24th August, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1930, was 4.80, an increase of 0.72 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, but a decrease of 0.25 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, 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 23rd August, 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. included in the totals.

		rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	23rd August,	(-)as c	or Dec. ompared	ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd August, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	45,605 123,866	Per cent -0.6 -2.8	Per cent - 6 · 1 - 10 · 9	Days. 4.45 4.91	Days. + 0·51 + 0·52	Days. -0.98 -0.49	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	9,514 115,311 49,847	-0·4 -0·4 -0·5	- 0·3 + 0·3 - 3·4	5·13 4·54 4·10	+0.25 +0.48 +0.71	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.41 \\ -0.16 \\ -0.22 \end{array} $	
Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	72,529 54,151 61,721 17,064 25,197	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 7 \\ -0 \cdot 0 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.5 \\ -0.7 \\ +3.3 \\ +1.7 \\ -11.8 \end{array} $	3·80 4·30 4·46 5·41 4·38	+0.34 +0.66 +0.75 +0.87 +0.76	+ 0·06 -0·16 +0·10 +0·07	
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	29,769 9,507 5,089	+0·4 -4·2 +0·5	- 2.6 - 5.9 +18.9	4·66 4·90 5·50	+0.65	-0.08 -0.09	
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	14,221 166,131	-0·1 -0·8	- 2·0 - 4·6	4·97 5·63	+0.29	$-0.64 \\ -0.23$	
England and Wales	799,522	-1.0	- 4.0	4 · 75	+0.54	-0.24	
Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,279 22,541 54,412	+2·6 +0·6 +0·3	+ 1.6 - 2.0 - 8.4	5·23 5·14 5·36	+2·43 +2·51 +2·33	-0·51 -0·43 -0·14	
Scotland	90,232	+0.7	- 5.5	5.29	+2.39	-0.26	
GREAT BRITAIN	889,754	-0.8	- 4.2	4-80	+0.72	-0.25	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1930, was 0.99 of a day per week, of which 0.94 of a day was due to want of trade and transport week, of which 0.94 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, were 1.70 days per week, of which 1.38 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties, and 0.30 of a day to holidays; for the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, the figures were 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.66 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day ner week.

of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,935,900 tons, as compared with 16,580,800 tons in the four weeks ended 26th July, 1930, and 18,390,800 tons in the four weeks ended

24th August, 1929. The output for each of the three periods was

affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 25th August, 1930, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st July, 1930, and 26th August, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

	Unen	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages					
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	M8.	as con wit	npared h a
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain England and	161,722	91,549	15.0	8.6	23.6	- 4.6	+ 7.4
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	138,358 23,364	84,070 7,479	14·5 19·2	8·8 6·1	23·3 25·3	- 5·1 - 0·7	+ 7·1 + 9·5
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	9,521 30,437	1,482 4,586	18·1 19·8	2·8 3·0	20·9 22·8	- 8·4 - 1·6	+ 10·1 + 10·2
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	2,020 18,611	671 27,641	17·0 10·1	5·7 15·1	22·7 25·2	- 9·3 - 4·8	- 2·5 + 11·6
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	13,987 4,549	20,622 4,822	15.6	22·9 7·8	38·5 15·3	+ 1·0 -12·0	+ 7·0 + 3·6
Notts and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	2,999 556	5,378 428	4·5 4·1	8·0 3·2	12.5	- 5·9 - 3·2	- 0·7 - 1·6
cester and Salop Glos. and	8,456	5,681	11.9	8.0	19.9	- 6.1	+ 5.3
Somerset Kent	1,891	590	14.9	4.6	19·5 3·4	- 1.8	+ 0.2
Wales and Monmouth	43,929	12,164	19.0	5.3	24.3	- 7.2	+ 5.9

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 5,726,100 tons in August, 1930, as compared with 6,332,200 tons in July, 1930, and with 6,891,800 tons

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change and remained

bad on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22·5 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 21·4 at 21st July, 1930, and 4·9 at 26th August, 1929.

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

	peor Mir	mber of Wole employednes included the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.				Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	3,289	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent 27.6	Days. 4.80	Days 0·17	Days 1.10	
Lancashire Other Districts	2,907 1,573	+ 5·7 - 1·8	- 9·2 - 2·7	5·93 5·42	-0.03 + 0.12	-0.07 -0.33	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,769	+ 1.8	- 17.0	5.35	- 0.05	- 0.56	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1930, by firms making returns was 2,531, showing a decrease of 2·8 per cent. as compared with July, 1930, but an increase of 1·9 per cent. as compared with

August, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6.00 in August, 1930, as compared with 5.81 in July, 1930, and 5.94 in August, 1929.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued to decline and was bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 30·5 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 28·3 at 21st July, 1930, and with 10·4 at 26th August, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms, employing 14,431 workpeople, at the end of August, showed a decrease of 2·4 per cent. compared with July, and a decrease of 31·1 per cent. compared with August,

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 104 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, compared with 105 at the end of July, and 170 at the end of August, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1930, July, 1930, and August, 1929:-

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fur in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
ropins two and or and	Furnaces.	Aug., 1930.	July, 1930.	Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Party Salbar	SA SA	1000000		March 1	unqui
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	25	26	46	- 1	-21
Lancs Parts of Lanes and Yorks	43	10	10	12		- 2
(including Sheffield and North Wales)	26	8	7	11	+ 1	- 3
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire	53 25	25 11	24 12	31 19	+ 1	- 6 - 8
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	The same	1000	1000 W			
wick South Wales and Mon-	44	10	12	11	- 2	- 1
mouth	21	3	2	11	+ 1	— 8
Total, England and Wales	305	92	93	141	- 1	-49
SCOTLAND	89	12	12	29		-17
Total	394	104	105	170	- 1	-66

The production of pig iron in August amounted to 416,700 tons, compared with 486,100 tons in July, and 682,000 tons in August,

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 30th August, 1930, 371 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 387 in the week ended 26th July, 1930, and with 400 in the week ended 31st August, 1929. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 32·2 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 22·7 at 21st July, 1930, and with 24·4 at 26th August, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a decline, and was bad. In the week ended 30th August, 1930, 66 mills were in operation, as compared with 79 in the week ended 26th July, 1930, and with 125 in the week ended 31st August, 1929.

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

200 200	Numbe	Number of Mills in Operation.					
Works. Week		Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	30th Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	30th Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	66 6	- 3 - 2	- 4 - 7	371 66	- 16 - 13	- 29 - 59	
TOTAL	72	- 5	-11	437	- 29	- 88	

^{*} See footnote * on previous page.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1930, amounted to 58,981 tons, or 33,500 tons less than in July, 1930, and 41,207 tons less than in August, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued to decline and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 37·2 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 33·0 at 21st July, 1930, and 20·0 at 26th August, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 47,913 work-people in the week ended 23rd August, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 6.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1930, and by 21.7 as compared with August, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in August, 1930, as compared with 5.4 in July, 1930, and 5.5 in August, 1929.

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

manuslama aten	empl	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggregate number of Shifts.			
and to repainsons, linguis vilusions title horogenes as	Week ended 23th	Inc. (Dec. (composite with	pared	Week ended 23rd	comp	+) or -) as pared h s	
	Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
ing Furnaces Puddling Forges	4,442 1,053	-10·8 -20·2	- 23·7 - 23·0	25,433 4,531	-11.9	- 25·0 - 27·6	
Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing	16,049 2,263	- 8·4 -13·8	-22·6 -26·6	73,759	-12.7 -14.0	- 32·2 - 22·5	
Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7,266 7,119	+13.1	- 4·4 -12·6	39,606 40,028	-5.1 + 10.3	- 5·0 - 14·1	
Labourers	9,721	- 2.9	-16.4	55,060	- 4.6	- 18-2	
TOTAL	47,913	- 4.4	-17.9	250,284	- 6.9	- 21.7	
DISTRICTS.			TE POR			N. Charle	
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	10,991	-14.2	-27.8	58,346	-16.1	- 32.9	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs	17,047	- 4·5 + 0·3	- 4·3 -44·5	88,582 1,804	- 6·4 + 0·1	- 7·2 - 50·8	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,116 4,809	+36.1	$-21.8 \\ -6.9$	25,647 25,614	+27.8	- 24·9 - 8·9	
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,969	- 7.7	-18.0	16,024	- 8.9	- 22.0	
mouth	6,592	- 6.1	-29.3	34,267	-10.4	- 32·7 +	
Scotland	†	†	†	+	†		
TOTAL	47,913	- 4.4	-17.9	250,284	- 6.9	- 21.7	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 451,300 tons in August, 1930, as compared with 621,400 tons in July, 1930, and 753,300 tons in August, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during August, and showed a decline in nearly all districts. With one exception, every division showed at least 20 per cent. unemployed; while in Wales the percentage rose to 62.7, and in the two principal districts (Scotland and the North-East Coast), the percentage was between 35 and 40 per cent.

Compared with a year ago, there was a heavy decline in employment, nearly all districts being affected. In Northern Ireland, where the figures showed an improvement, employment a year ago was affected by a dispute.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th August, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st July, 1930, and 26th August, 1929:—

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of "shifts" shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 26th July, 1930. For the week ended 23rd August, 1930, the number of workpeople in Scotlish works covered by the returns received was 11,229 and the aggregate number of shifts 57,997, as compared with 12,273 workpeople and 67,945 shifts in August, 1929.

^{*} 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.

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople aployed at ugust, 1930.	Decreas Numbers	se (+) or se (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage Unemployed at th August, 1930.	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total Insured Unen 25th A	Month before.	Year before.	Unen 25th A	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,353 671 4,458 157 23,669 10,665 20,439 4,891 3,128	- 115 + 25 + 841 + 18 + 2,283 + 655 + 1,297 + 623 - 91	+ 801 - 7 + 1,230 + 115 + 7,852 + 2,575 + 7,984 + 1,460 - 606	21·8 9·2 20·9 52·3 39·2 36·9 36·6 62·7 26·0	- 1·1 + 0·3 + 3·9 + 6·0 + 3·8 + 2·3 + 2·3 + 8·0 - 0·8	+ 7·4 - 0·1 + 5·8 +38·3 +13·0 + 8·9 +14·3 +18·7 - 5·1	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	70,431	+ 5,536	+ 21,404	34 · 4	+ 2.7	+ 10 · 4	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during August, and showed a further decline affecting all sections and nearly all areas. In electrical engineering employment remained moderate, though declining; in all other sections it was bad. In the textile machinery section it was worse than in other sections.

Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline in employment.

The following table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th August, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

William Colors		Numb	ers of 1	insured t 25th	Works August	people Un t, 1930.	employe	d
Division.	Engineers' ind Steel noding.	Founding. Electrical	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a	
	General Engine ing; Engineer Iron and Stee Founding.	Engl	Mr Engine	Constr	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	5,629 4,159 2,220 12,652 28,045 37,481 15,326 1,460 1,384	979 562 155 2,233 877 2,326 425 40 24	143 314 628 106 5,427 154 3,997 20 482	331 66 76 1,202 1,742 527 1,156 135	3,043 2,322 1,898 28,657 2,093 3,310 1,307 374 274	10,125 7,423 4,977 44,850 38,184 43,798 22,211 2,029 2,175	+ 487 +1,244 - 393 +2,857 +5,112 +4,114 + 912 + 230 + 203	+ 5,248 + 4,482 + 1,332 + 23,546 + 17,639 + 21,203 + 10,251 + 790 + 716
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	108,356	7,621	11,271	5,246	43,278	175,772	+14,766	+ 85,207
	1	Percen	tages T	Jnemp	loyed at	25th Au	igust, 19.	30.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Southand Wales Northern Ireland	6·7 8·8 6·3 14·5 24·0 29·2 20·3 26·0 19·9	7·3 7·2 4·8 8·0 11·0 11·2 15·9 10·0 5·2	20·4 13·2 9·9 7·1 26·0 15·6 19·9 13·3 8·9	9·5 10·5 12·1 18·2 22·2 18·0 21·6 19·6 18·3	7.6 8.4 6.9 28.8 14.8 15.4 12.0 16.7 12.6	7·2 8·7 6·8 20·1 22·8 25·1 19·4 22·3 14·4	+ 0·4 + 1·5 - 0·6 + 1·3 + 3·1 + 2·4 + 0·8 + 2·5 + 1·3	+ 3·7 + 5·3 + 1·8 + 10·5 + 10·5 + 12·2 + 9·0 + 8·7 + 4·7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	18.5	9.0	19.3	18.6	17.6	17.5	+ 1.5	+ 8.5
Ditto, July, 1930 Ditto, Aug., 1929	16.9	8.4	16.0	17·3 10·7	16·6 9·0	16.0		:::

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, and showed a general decline. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it remained bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was very bad in textile engineering and bad in other sections, and showed a further decline. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was very bad in the motor vehicle section, bad in general and constructional engineering, and moderate in the electrical section, and showed a general decline. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district it was still very moderate.

and Leicester district it was still very moderate.

In London and the Southern Counties employment, on the whole,

remained fair, showing a slight improvement in the electrical and motor vehicle sections, but a decline in other sections.

In Scotland employment remained very bad, and declined in all ections. In Wales also it was very bad, and in Northern Ireland

COTTON INDUSTRY.

Severe depression continued in all sections of the cotton industry. Employment showed little general change as compared with July, and was much worse than a year ago. Apart from the holiday stoppages, which were extended in many cases, employment remained at about 50 per cent. of full-time working in the section spinning American cotton. The Egyptian spinning section was not so seriously affected, but remained depressed; and in the manufacturing section there was a further slight decline.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 46.5 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 45.4 at 21st July, 1930, and with 14.8 at 26th August, 1929.

as compared with 45·4 at 21st July, 1930, and with 14·8 at 26th August, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight improvement in the spinning section, but employment generally was bad, and much below the level of a year ago. At Stockport, Glossop, and Stalybridge there was little change; at Hyde all but two of the spinning mills were on short time or closed, and there was much under-employment among weavers. At Oldham employment remained very bad in all sections. Many mills were closed, and most of the workpeople in the spinning section were on short time or stopped for indefinite periods; while in the manufacturing section they were either stopped or on short time, or else working with less than the normal number of looms. At Shaw (in the Oldham district) the Egyptian spinning section showed a further marked decline. At Bolton nearly half the operatives in the spinning section were working less than half time, and employment in the weaving section remained very bad. At Bury and Rochdale employment was reported to be worse than in July.

At Preston a decline was reported in all sections of the trade; at Chorley, several firms which had hitherto worked continuo sly started short-time working. At Blackburn there was a further slight decline; the average number of mills stopped remained at about 60. At Accrington the number of wholly unemployed weavers increased week by week, and under-employment was also prevalent. At Darwen it was reported that well over 60 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed. At Burnley the position was stated to be growing worse every week; from 40 to 50 per cent. of the weavers were unemployed, and nearly all the remainder under-employed. At Padiham employment was bad, and worse than in July. At Colne and Nelson employment remained very bad. In the Rossendale Valley about 30 per cent. of the operatives were totally unemployed, and approximately another 30 per cent. under-employed.

In Yorkshire there was much under-employment, but a slight

employed.

In Yorkshire there was much under-employment, but a slight improvement was reported at Keighley and at Sowerby Bridge. At Todmorden employment was extremely depressed; more and more workers were suffering from short time or irregular spells of

unemployment.

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number Workpeop			Wages powerkpeo		
	Week ended 23rd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Service of the	Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	6,985 13,902 20,365 5,635 4,280	Per cent. + 1.9 + 3.1 + 1.0 + 0.9 - 8.0	Per cent22·2 -20·6 -25·9 -17·6 -30·9	£ 10,049 19,206 29,233 11,973 6,276	Per cent. + 7·1 + 7·9 - 1·3 + 0·0 - 6·3	Per cent34·2 -36·1 -40·7 -28·8 -47·2	
TOTAL	51,167	+ 0.8	-23.6	76,737	+ 1.7	-37.8	
DISTRICTS. Ashton	1,839 4,939 6,200 11,967	+29·8 - 3·8 - 2·7 + 3·4	-21·8 - 5·7 -26·6 -21·7	2,679 7,287 9,487 16,920	+41·7 + 7·7 + 4·3 + 2·4	-16·5 -15·7 -42·6 -36·0	
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson	5,167 2,820 3,636 2,720 2,595 3,154	+ 6.8 + 4.6 -10.4 -12.1 + 0.6 + 2.3	-11·7 - 0·6 -37·0 -51·4 -30·8 -29·8	8,152 3,709 5,643 4,248 3,765 6,152	+13·4 - 4·6 -12·8 -18·4 -14·2 + 0·7	-27·0 -21·7 -47·5 -61·2 -52·0 -45·1	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	862 2,315 2,953	+ 7:6 - 0:1 + 6:4	-40·0 -11·2 -11·1	1,033 3,472 4,190	+ 7·5 + 9·5 + 9·9	-45.3 -28.3 -18.0	
TOTAL	51,167	+ 0.8	-23.6	76,737	+ 1.7	-37.8	

Returns from firms employing about 47,200 operatives in the week ended 23rd August, showed that over 35 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 15½ hours each,

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 25th August, 1930:—

	1	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th August, 1930.										
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	ployed.	Temp								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,604 9,895	11,911 10,009	13,515 19,904	3,493 18,681	14,590 11,817	18,083 30,498	31,598 50,402					
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,937 7,548 1,059	9,604 29,237 410	11,541 36,785 1,469	4,812 14,732 1,713	19,380 37,265 453	24,192 51,997 2,166	35,733 88,782 3,635					
Total	22,043	61,171	83,214	43,431	83,505	126,936	210,150					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st July, 1930:—

THE PARTY	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Tempe	opped.	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 169 +1,192	+ 1,374 + 1,245	+ 1,543 + 2,437	- 65 - 2,274	- 1,776 - 1,866	- 1,841 - 4,140	- 298 - 1,703	
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	STREET, STREET	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1000000		+ 157 + 1,304 - 47	The second	A CONTRACTOR	
Total	The same of		Section 2012	THE REAL PROPERTY.	- 2,228			

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 42,871,600 lbs. in August, 1930, compared with 36,523,800 lbs. in July, 1930, and with 60,426,700 lbs. in August,

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,181,800 lbs. in August, 1930, compared with 10,433,100 lbs. in July, 1930, and with 15,331,000 lbs.

The exports of cotton-piece goods were 167,982,500 square yards, as compared with 197,385,100 square yards in the previous month, and 321,312,900 square yards in August, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad in August; it showed a slight decline in the worsted section, and little change in the woollen section. In the carpet section there was a decline, and employment was quiet.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.6 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 26.3 at 21st July, 1930, and with 15.0 at 26th August, 1929.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a decline, and was much Worsted Section.—Employment showed a decline, and was much below the level of a year ago. At Bradford it was reported that the effects of the recent dispute were still being felt, and that the spinning departments were particularly depressed. At Keighley short-time working was increasing, ten additional firms having made arrangements for reducing shifts. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 23rd August showed that about 39 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing about 13 hours each on an average.

In the wool sorting department, employment was slack. In the wool combing department it was reported that employment was slightly better than in July; there was still much short time in the carding, crossbred, and preparing sections, but the merino section was fairly well employed. About 35 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 16 hours each in short time in the week ended 23rd August.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued bad. About 47 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing, on an average, 12½ hours each in the week ended 23rd August.

In the worsted weaving department the number of operatives registered as wholly unemployed was higher at 25th August than at 21st July. About 28 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in the week ended 23rd August.*

Woollen Section.—Employment was still very slack. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd August indicated that about 42 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 43 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing, on an average, about 12 hours each in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole 38 per cent, of the operatives lest. the woollen section as a whole, 38 per cent. of the operatives lost on an average, about 12 hours each in short time*; only 4 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each, on the average

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district some firms were still engaged on orders which had been delayed owing to the dispute; speaking generally, there was little change in the state of employment as compared with July. It was reported that, in the Huddersfield district, the position in the woollen section was less favourable than in the worsted section. At Dewsbury, many firms were working only four days a week or less; but some firms engaged in the tweed trade were fairly well employed. A slight improvement in the weaving section was reported at Batley. The depression in the rag and shoddy trade continued.

At Rochdale employment with flannel workers was bad. In the Stockport district, a large amount of short time was reported among woollen workers.

In the West of England and in Wales employment generally remained poor.

Employment remained very bad at Galashiels, Hawick, and the South of Scotland district generally. Only a few firms, principally those engaged in the highest class trade, were well employed. A large number of workers were wholly unemployed, and others on unsystematic short time. There was some improvement, however, at Alloa and in the surrounding district.

Carpet Section.—Employment declined, and was quiet generally. At Kidderminster it was reported that a general slackness was rapidly developing; employment in August was bad, rather worse than in July, and considerably worse than in August of last year; some departments were working only three or four days a week, and nearly 1,000 men and the same number of women were working short time. In Yorkshire, employment showed a slight improvement, and was fairly good with some firms.

In Scotland, short-time working continued, though employment at Johnstone was described as fairly good. In the industry as a whole about 54 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd August, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; no overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from

THE RESERVE			ber of people.		1			es pai kpeopl	
glatification states	Week ended 23rd August, 1930.	Dec. on mo	(+) or (-) a a nth ore.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	en 23 Au	eek ded 3rd gust, 930.	Dec. on mo	(+) or (-) i a inth ore.	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments: Worsted Section:	Name of		er nt.	7		£		er ent.	pleas.
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,015 32,209 17,412 10,121 1,698	+	0·7 0·7 0·1 0·8 5·4	92·7 80·4 83·6 96:1 94·3	21	,945 ,272 ,425 ,858 ,351	11111	7·1 2·6 7·1 2·8 1·2	78·3 69·1 73·7 80·5 78·9
Total—Worsted	72,455	-	0.6	84.8	122	,851	-	4.6	74.2
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	956 11,555 22,317 15,502 2,454	-1+1-1	0·7 3·1 0·0 1·1 0·6	77·0 85·0 95·2 91·1 89·4	23 36 32	2,118 3,005 6,489 2,825 4,685	+111+	2·2 1·4 2·5 1·9 1·8	80 · 9 85 · 6 90 · 4 90 · 7 86 · 8
Total-Woollen	52,784	-	1.0	91.1	99	9,122	-	1.8	88 9
CARPET SECTION	10,213	-	1.7	103.7	16	5,701	-	6.6	91.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,452	-	0-9	88-2	23	8,674	-	3.6	81.0
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Ketghley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	30,445 8,767 8,201 7,359 7,277	11111	0·6 0·8 1·2 0·6 1·2	80·0 105·2 78·0 84·7 84·8	1 1 1 1	3,568 7,016 1,777 2,198 1,912		4·6 7·3 5·3 3·8 7·2	68·0 93·3 62·4 78·5 80·3
ley, etc.)	3,331	-	0.9	96.2		4,662		2.9	89.4
Total, West Riding	65,380	-	0.8	84.2	11	1,133	-	5.0	73-1
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,906 280 1,889	-	2·9 0·7 4·0	91·1 96·0 92·4	416-	8,427 522 2,769	-	0·2 1·7 3·4	81·0 91·2 109·3
Total-Worsted	72,455		0.6	84 - 8	12	2,851	E	4.6	74 - :
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	9,730	-	4.6	82.6		19,50		4.9	
ley, etc.)	10,440		0.9	94 - 4		20,39	2 -	0·2 3·3	104 - 93 -
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,158	3 +	1.8	86.6		4,14	3 -	1.6	69· 88·
Total, West Riding Lancashire	31,05		1.2	90.1		60,85 10,03		2.6	
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	12,75	1 -	1.5		8 2 7	6,82 21,19 21	1 9 7 +	2 · 8 1 · 8 8 · 5	82 .
Total—Wooller	52,78	4 -	1.0	91.	1	99,12	2 -	1.8	88
CARPET SECTION	10,21	3 -	1.7	103.	7	16,70	1 -	- 6.6	91
Total—Wool Textii Industry	775 45	2 -	0.9	88.	2 2	238,67	14 -	- 3.6	81

The following Tables, show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd August, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Tables (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th July, 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.

^{*} 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.

	emplo	yed as com	(+) or Dec. pared with figure, signs people retur	previous n	nonth.
A thermal value and a color of the color of	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	- 0.4 + 1.3 - 10.1 - 2.5 - 0.4	- 1.7 + 2.1 - 0.6 + 0.3 - 2.0	+ 3·5 - 4·2 - 3·3 - 1·3 - 0·7	- 3.6 + 1.7 - 0.1 - 2.0 + 1.4	- 0.6 - 0.8 - 1.2 - 0.6 - 1.2
bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and	- 0.9	- 0·6 - 0·9	+ 0.1	- 0·4 - 0·9	- 0·9 - 0·8
Midlands Lancashire Scotland	+ 6.9	+ 6.9 - 1.2 - 6.1	+ 0.9	- 0·8 - 1·9	+ 2.9

TOTAL ... - 0.7 - 0.7 + 0.1 - 0.8 - 0.6

	employed	as compar signifies	ed with pr	evious month.
Long to West State of the Control of	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Hallfax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Walts	-13·3 + 0·0 - 0·8 + 4·2 + 0·5 - 4·6 + 1·6 - 0·7 - 1·2 - 5·6	- 1.9 + 4.0 - 1.9 - 3.8 + 3.5 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 1.4 + 0.8 + 4.5	- 0.6 + 0.1 + 1.1 - 5.7 - 0.3 + 1.4 - 0.6 - 3.7 - 2.0	- 4.6 + 1.7 - 0.9 - 1.8 + 1.1 - 1.2 + 1.1 - 1.5 - 1.2
TOTAL	- 3.1	+ 0.0	- 1.1	- 1.0

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 25th August, 1930:—

	N	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th August, 1930.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	- Start				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting		6	259	303	2	305	564				
Wool Washing and			100		11 11 11 11 11	13 13 13 13	DAMES OF				
Preparing		825	1,473	560	436	996	2,469				
Wool Combing		493	791	818	557	1,375	2,166				
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning		251	864	722	171	893	1,75				
Worsted Drawing and	456	326	782	521	282	803	1,58				
Spinning	070	4,696	E ECO	E00	F 000						
Wool Winding and		4,030	5,568	588	5,777	6,365	11,933				
Warping Worsted Winding and	149	73	222	233	120	353	575				
Warping	700	821	1,017	332	7 446	7 770	0.705				
Woollen Weaving	0.70	1,404	1,634	230	1,446 2,368	1,778 2,598	2,795				
Worsted Weaving	000	1,732	2,014	301	3,235	3,536	4,232 5,550				
ther Processes		237	1,404	858	275	1,133	2,537				
Total	5,164	10,864	16,028	5,466	14,669	20,135	36,163				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st July, 1930:—

Department.	Whol	ly U	nemp	log	yed.		[em	por	arily S	top	ped.		
Me		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+ 50	-	10	+	40	+	21	+	2	+	23	+	63
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding	+81 +58 +58	-+-	18	++	63 97	+	36 190	+-	21 102	-+	15 88	++	48 185
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+48	++	23 40	++	81 88	+-	37	+	82	++	36 78	++	117
and Spinning Wool Winding	+108		155		263		261	+	430	+	169	+	432
and Warping Worsted Winding and Warping	+56	+ +	17	700	73		12	-	8	-	20	+	53
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	+67+133	++	97	+	129 164 432	-	29 43 44	=	203 188 1,487	=	232 231 1,443	111	103 67 1,011
Other Processes Total	+103		1		104	-	120	-	115	=			1,011
Total	+823	+	711	+	1,534	-	213	-	1,569	+	1,782	4	248

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 19,730,500 lbs. in August, 1930, compared with 31,056,700 lbs. in July, 1930, and 8,931,000 lbs. in August, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in August, 1930, were 3,115,200 lbs., compared with 3,249,100 lbs. in July, 1930, and with 4,936,700 lbs. in August, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in August, 1930, were 10,999,100 square yards, compared with 10,115,900 square yards in July, 1930, and with 17,084,100 square yards in August, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 61,206 pairs, 55,800 pairs and 82,077 pairs in August, 1930, July, 1930, and August, 1929, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

The customary holiday at the beginning of August was extended beyond the usual week to a period of ten days or a fortnight by a number of firms in some districts. After the resumption of work, employment was slack in most districts, and showed little general change as compared with July; but there was an improvement towards the end of the month in some towns. Employment also showed little general change as compared with August, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16·9 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 18·2 at 21st July, 1930, and with 12·5 at 26th August, 1929.

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

		Number Vorkpeo		Total all v	Wages pa	aid to	
	Week ended 23rd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before	
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	1,612 10,335	Per cent 1.8 + 4.2	Per cent10·3 + 1·3	£ 3,600 23,579	Per cent. + 2·0 + 3·2	Per cent12.3 - 3.6	
trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	3,788 9,138	+ 0.4	+ 3.2	8,149 21,370	- 2·1 - 3·5	- 1·9 - 5·4	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	5,625 5,596 1,763 2,506 5,765	+ 2·3 + 1·6 + 1·0 + 0·7	- 2.9 - 0.1 - 2.3 + 0.5 - 3.5	13,395 13,578 3,902 5,216 11,042	+ 5.5 + 1.8 + 7.6 + 0.7 - 0.5	- 2:7 + 0:1 - 6:2 + 5:5 - 3:0	
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,222 1,756	+ 1.3 + 0.9	+ 8.9	4,309 3,938	+ 7.8 + 1.3	+ 3.5	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	5,764	- 1.7	+ 7.0	11,880	- 9.9	+10.9	
trict Other parts of England	1,008	+ 0.4	- 3.0	1,858	- 4.4	- 5.7	
and Wales	3,911	+ 1.9	+ 3.5	8,981	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	
England and Wales	60,789	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	134,797	+ 0-2	- 1.5	
Scotland	2,244	- 5.1	+ 0.5	4,973	- 5.2	+ 1.1	
Great Britain	63,033	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	139,770	- 0.0	- 1.4	

Returns from firms employing about 62,100 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August indicated that 38 per cent. of those workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 93/4 hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London was slack, and considerably worse than in August of last year. At Leicester, and in the Leicester country district, employment continued slack, with many even of the leading firms on short time, but showed a slight improvement; in the week ended 23rd August, about 57 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for Leicester were on short time, losing about 11½ hours each, on the average. At Northampton the holidays were extended up to a fortnight by some firms; when work was resumed some firms were fairly busy, but, speaking generally, employment remained slack, and nearly half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd August, losing about 9 hours each, on the average. In the Higham and Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough districts the holiday was extended by some firms; after the re-opening of the factories employment was moderate, but showed a slight improvement, with some firms working full time. There was also an improvement at Irthlingborough, Wollaston, Finedon, Earls Barton and Raunds; in the last-mentioned district most firms were working full time. At Stafford employment remained quiet generally, though some firms were well employed. At Norwich there was little change, and employment remained slack generally, though a few factories were well employed.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was an improvement, Employment in London was slack, and considerably worse than

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was an improvement, and employment was moderate to fair generally, with many firms working full time; it was also slightly better than in August, 1929. Employment remained poor at Leeds. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley and at Bury there was a decline, and some short time was worked, but employment remained fairly good, on the whole, and was better than in August, 1929; at Preston it was reported as good.

In Scotland there was a decline, on the whole; employment was reported as bad at Glasgow, and fair at Edinburgh; at Maybole there was some improvement, and employment was fairly good.

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 25th August, 1930.

All Age Polit Age	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th August, 1930.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	1000			
in procleds being	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total			
Boot and Shoe Manu-	1000	St. 16. 16.	ersely.			No.				
facture : Preparing Depart-			2005	2000	SEA THE	1000 00				
ment	157	57	214	115	31	146	360			
Rough Stuff De-	200	ST. STem	+ 050	110	A 4000	140	300			
partment	461	47	508	329	26	355	863			
ClickingDepartment	912	20	932	1,190	18	1,208	2,140			
Closing Department	22	1,760	1,782	2	1,703	1,705	3,487			
Making Department Finishing Depart-	2,098	78	2,176	2,040	31	2,071	4,247			
ment	1,535	805	2,340	1,214	504	1,718	4,058			
Slipper Making	290	165	455	437	369	806	1,261			
Clog Making	16	-	16	3	2	5	21			
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	592	7	599	63		63	662			
TOTAL	6,083	2,939	9,022	5,393	2,684	8,077	17,099			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st July, 1930:—

Atal tenger	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	ZAKE.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Depart-		MBM	ABE				
ment Rough Stuff De-	+ 13	- 8	+ 5	- 16	- 25	- 41	- 36
partment		+ 3	+ 45	- 85		- 81	- 36
Clicking Department Closing Department	+ 35	+ 1 +106	+ 36	- 330		- 318	
Making Department Finishing Depart-	-156	+ 30		- 501		- 420 - 500	
ment	- 68		+172			- 259	- 87
Slipper Making llog Making Repairing and Hand-	- 18 	- 33 - 1	- 51 - 1	+ 279	+ 161 + 1	+ 440 - 1	$+\ 389 \\ -\ 2$
sewn Work	- 66	+ 1	- 65	+ 5	· Anton	+ 5	- 60
TOTAL	-226	+339	+113	- 876	- 299	-1,175	-1,062

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1930, amounted to 100,294 dozen pairs, or 389 dozen pairs more than in July, 1930, but 26,404 dozen pairs less than in August, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change as compared with the previous month, and remained fairly good generally. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the brick, tile, etc., industries, was 13·3 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 12·7 at 21st July, 1930, and 8·3 at 26th August, 1929.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review.

		Number of		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
allications and	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,720	- 3.3	- 7.7	4,197	+ 8-8	- 9.0	
Countles South and South-West	6,993	- 0.5	+ 6.3	19,456	+ 2.3	+ 3.7	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,949 211	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	4,803 525	+ 1.0	$-{0\cdot 2\atop -13\cdot 1}$	
TOTAL	10,873	- 0.7	+ 2.7	28,981	+ 2.9	+ 0.7	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,181 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, about 6 per cent. were working on an average nearly 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd August, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little general change as compared with the previous month; it 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 Bristol, Coventry, Hull, West Middlesex and North West Surrey. As compared with August, 1929, employment was considerably worse in each administrative division.

As regards individual occupations employment remained fair, in most districts, with bricklayers and masons, and generally moderate with carpenters and plasterers. With slaters and plumbers employment showed some improvement but was still slack, on the whole; it continued moderate with skilled men in the painting and decorating section. Employment was slack to moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with August, 1929, employment was worse with all classes of workpeople.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th August, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with August, 1929:—

Secretario Hope.	mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 25th	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a		
plan sale sloas	people at July, 1929.	Aug., 1930.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.	
OCCUPATIONS.	STATE BY	200358	H CHECKE	220 500 5	1 20 1		
Carpenters	126,710	13,093	587	10.3	+ 0.2	+ 6.3	
Bricklayers	75,620	5,574	412	7.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.5	
Masons	22,510	1,673	131	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	
Slaters	6,410	842	59	13.1	- 1.9	+ 4.7	
Plasterers	24,400	2,566	142	10.5	- 0.4	+ 7.2	
Painters	108,140	16,001	596	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	
Plumbers	33,400	4,615	260	13.8	- 2.0	+ 7.7	
Labourers to	SERVICE CHOICE		A 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1000000		Make the	
above	249,360	37,481	1,414	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	
All other occu-						Sales of the sales	
pations	179,430	36,492	1,485	20.3	+ 1.0	+ 6.1	
Total	825,980	118,337	5,086	14.3	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	
DIVISIONS.	A ARR A	9-5-5	a visit self	10.600	3579 34	The second	
London	175,380	17,139	16	9.8	- 1.4	1 7 0	
South-Eastern	131,570	9,986	44	7.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	
South-Western	101,820	10,890	96	10.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	
Midlands	98,300	13,049	1,029	13.3	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	
North-Eastern	96,850	20,848	1,638	21.5	+ 1.2	+ 8.2	
North-Western	105,090	22,644	1,426	21.5	+ 1.4	+ 7.5	
Scotland	74,950	12,973	517	17.3	+ 1.5	+ 5.8	
Wales	26,660	7,250	307	27.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.1	
Northern Ireland	15,360	3,558	13	23-2	- 2.0	+ 4.7	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	825,980	118,337	5,086	14.3	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,203,000, show that in August, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,559,300, as compared with £6,701,600 in July, 1930, and £3,437,900, in August, 1929. Of the total for August, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,237,900; factories and workshops for £287,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £193,800; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £850,600.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change as compared with the previous month and continued slack generally; in many cases the August holidays were extended, and there was much short-time working. At Worcester short-time working continued; at Derby employment remained quiet; at Bristol it was fair. In the stoneware section in Scotland it continued bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 28.6 at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 28.6 at 21st July, 1930, and 15.3 at 26th August, 1929.

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

	,	Number Workpeop		Total Wages paid all Workpeople.			
Attack I at several W. in	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	ended Dec. (-)		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
And the second s		Month before.	Year before.	23rd Aug., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	987 6,804	- 9·1 - 7·8	$-20.3 \\ -12.5$	1,658 11,861	-15.3 -5.7	-27·9 -12·9	
unspecified)	1,766	- 2.6	- 6.2	3,446	+ 4.0	- 4.7	
TOTAL	9,557	- 7.0	-12.3	16,965	- 4.9	-13.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,042 2,515	- 7·9 - 4·5	-14·5 - 5·3	11,145 5,820	- 7·0 - 0·7	-19·3 + 1·7	
TOTAL	9,557	- 7.0	-12.3	16,965	- 4.9	-13.2	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,529 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,992, or nearly 47 per cent., were working on an average about 15½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd August, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during August showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. It continued good in some districts, with full-time working, but there were more districts than previously where short time was worked, or the mills ceased working at intervals during the month.

With letterpress printers employment was generally fair, but not

or the mills ceased working at intervals during the month.

With letterpress printers employment was generally fair, but not so good on the whole as in July. In London, where there was a decline on July, employment was reported as moderate. It was also reported as moderate at Bristol, Cardiff, and Belfast, while it was slack at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Hull. Some improvement on the previous month was reported at Birmingham, Leeds, Derby, Leicester and Glasgow.

Leicester and Glasgow.

Electrotypers and stereotypers generally continued well employed, except at Manchester, where employment was slack, and worse than in the previous month.

With lithographic printers employment, on the whole, was only moderate; it showed a decline compared with July at several of the larger centres, including London, Bradford, and Leeds, at all of which, together with Manchester and Edinburgh, it was reported as bad; there was an improvement at Nottingham and at some of the smaller centres. With lithographic artists employment was generally fairly good; it improved at Manchester and Leeds, but declined somewhat in London.

With bookbinders employment on the whole was moderate, and

With bookbinders employment on the whole was moderate, and showed a decline compared both with the previous month and with August, 1929.

August, 1929.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper board trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.5 at 25th August, compared with 8.4 at 21st July and 4.9 at 26th August, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding trades the percentage was 7.1 at 25th August, compared with 6.4 at 21st July, and 4.3 at 26th August, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 8.1 at 25th August, compared with 8.2 at 21st July, and 4.2 at 26th August, 1929.

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

ENGLISH NO.	No. of Members of Unions	Unempl	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) on a			
neiso lejourne out	at end of	August, 1930.	July, 1930.	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Countles,	38,871	2.9	2.3	2.9	+ 0.6	40 d 6
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	17,039	4.0	4.0	3.3		+ 0.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,757 6,535 10,949	2·8 3·0 3·0	3·0 2·3 2·4	2·4 2·2 1·9	- 0·2 + 0·7 + 0·6	+ 0·4 + 0·8 + 1·1
Total	84,151	3.1	2.7	2.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,265 18,963	4·0 5·7	3·3 4·8	1.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.1

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during August. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35.4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 34.4 per cent. at 21st July, 1930, and with 29.8 per cent. at 26th August, 1929.

London.—With the exception of some seasonal activity at Bermondsey, 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:—

AND STREET	Average De Docks at	ally Numb	er of La	bourers em arves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 2ndAugust, 1930 9th " " 16th " " 23rd " " 30th " "	3,973 3,873 4,386 4,031 3,876	1,783 1,165 1,897 1,603 1,456	5,756 5,038 6,283 5,634 5,332	6,640 7,061 7,200 7,093 6,988	12,396 12,099 13,483 12,727 12,320
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th August, 1930	} 4,033	1,595	5,628	6,994	12,622
Average for July, 1930	4,309	1,638	5,947	7,012	12,959
Average for Aug., 1929	3,993	2,094	6,087	7,244	13,331

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 878, compared with 784 in July, 1930, and with 871 in August, 1929.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports continued moderate to fair, except at Middlesbrough, where it remained very bad. Employment was moderate at Hull, fair at Lowestoft and Kings Lynn, and good at Yarmouth. It continued slack at Goole

Liverpool.—Employment showed a decline and was bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th August, 1930, was 12,184, compared with 12,682 in July, 1930, and with 13,654 in August, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,263 in the four weeks ended 29th August, 1930, compared with £30,682 in July, 1930, and with £34,300 in August, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at South Wales ports continued slack. At Bristol there was an increase in the amount of surplus labour, and the improvement reported last month at Avonmouth experienced a slight check. At Gloucester and Plymouth and other South Western ports employment remained slack. At Southampton it was fair, and slightly better than in the previous month. It was also fair at Manchester.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow, Grangemouth, and Leith. At Dundee it was bad, although better than in the previous month. At Belfast it continued fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during August was generally very moderate. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at practically all ports, and no cases of shortage were reported.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage recorded as unemployed at 25th August, 1930, was 24·1, compared with 24·6 at 21st July, 1930, and 15·4 at 26th August, 1929.

with 24.6 at 21st July, 1930, and 15.4 at 26th August, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated considerably during the month, but was fairly good at the close. On the Tyne the demand was moderate generally, with some decline at the end of August; on the Tees and Wear it was quiet, except for some activity in the third week; at the Hartlepools it was fair to quiet, and showed some falling-off at the end of the month. The demand at Hull was poor in the first half of the month and moderate thereafter. At Southampton it was moderate, on the whole, and somewhat slack for the time of year. At Bristol the demand was fair until the last week, when it became very quiet; at Avonmouth it ranged from fair to good, but showed a substantial decline at the end of the month. At Newport it was slack generally, with slightly more activity in the second half of August. The demand at Cardiff was moderate, with an upward tendency in the last week; at Swansea it was fairly good, but quieter conditions prevailed towards the end of the month. On the Mersey the demand was fair, and some improvement was noted in the second half of August; at Manchester also it was fair, except for some slackness in the middle of the month. The demand on the Clyde was moderate in the first half of August, and showed less activity thereafter; at Leith it was fair up to the middle of the month, and then became quieter. At Belfast it was slack, but showed some improvement in the later stages.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in

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 August:—

	Number of Seamen* shipped in									
Principal Ports.	Aug.,	Inc. (-		Eight Months ended						
and the same of th	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1930.	Aug., 1929.					
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	13,154 766 10,669 11,066 2,091 229 431 951 874 433 2,160 871	- 1,601 + 130 - 565 - 243 - 444 + 6 + 54 - 169 - 348 - 187 - 158 + 146	- 509 + 42 - 293 - 1,303 - 173 - 173 - 219 - 438 - 229 - 335 - 378 + 163	97,688 5,261 78,887 77,561 18,327 2,070 2,983 8,327 7,664 4,523 17,191 5,650	99,585 6,121 78,468 80,133 22,754 2,085 3,830 9,615 8,386 6,587 22,237 6,118					
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	333	+ 5	+ 22	2,146	2,446					
Glasgow NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	3,697	- 419 - 61	- 579 + 107	1,921	27,458 1,510					
TOTAL for above Ports	48,310	- 4,243	- 4,785	361,415	380,353					

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 338 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 25th August, 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.

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes 2. Claims admitted or	2,938	12	296	2	3,248
under consideration 3. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main-	1,388,909	25,180	459,628	19,380	1,893,097
taining registration 4. Uninsured persons on	31,313	6,869	11,952	5,420	55,554
Register 5. Two months' file Persons on Register	17,184 48,504	28,154 3,768	16,731 41,894	28,982 3,633	91,051 97,799
(lines 2—4) Books Lodged (lines	1,437,406	60,203	488,311	53,782	2,039,702
1—3 and 5)	1,471,664	35,829	513,770	28,435	2,049,698

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

rangest prot to a		Great Britain.								
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland.				
28th July, 1930	1,431,505	56,024	476,041	47,897	2,011,467	2,071,882				
4th August 1930 11th ,, ,, 18th ,, ,, 25th ,, ,,	1,456,390	60,345	Not Av 483,750 485,509 488,311	ailable 51,911 53,204 53,782	2,050,737 2,017,957 2,039,702	2,115,387 2,080,623 2,105,881				
Average (3 weeks)	1,437,565	59,745	485, 856	52,966	2,036,132	2,100,630				

25th A	ugust, 1930.		28th July, 1930.
Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally		
Wholly Temporarily Unemployed. Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
TOPS IN	123 105-703	Great I	Britain.	50,750 1 93	189
Men Boys Women Girls	961,962 47,990 282,713 41,185	381,650 11,992 203,092 12,575	93,794 221 2,506 22	1,437,406 60,203 488,311 53,782	1,431,505 56,024 476,041 47,897
Total	1,333,850	609,309	96,543	2,039,702	2,011,467

10021		1,000,010	022,203	33,300	2,100,001	2,071,002
Total		1.383,646	622,269	99,966	2,105,881	2,071,882
irls		42,055	13,233	22	55,310	49,141
Boys Women		48,836 302,068	12,245 211,537	2.569	61,303	56,956
den	•••	990,687	385,254	97,153	1,473,094	1,465,780

Vacancies	noti	fied	and	filled.
(Great Britain				

		Week en	ded		Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.
28th	July, 19	30		 	36,319	32,071
4th	August,	1930		 }	62,176	54,825
18th 25th	"	"		 	37,372 34,203	33,847 31,378
1	verage	(4 weeks)		 	33,438	30,013

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 25th August, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	pyed—Special es 2,938 12 296		Girls.	Total.	Area.	Num	ber of Per at 25th	sons on R lugust, 19	egister 30.	Inc. (+) of Dec. (-) a compared with				
1. Unemploy	red—Speci	al	W. Paris	1		296 2 3,2		estate on jurentles	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	281	th July 1930.
Scheme 2. Claims a	S	2,9	38	12	296	2	3,248	London Division	126,284	35,127	8,727	170,138	1+	2,0
	onsideratio	n 1,388,9	09 25	,180	459,628	19,380	1,893,097	South-Eastern Division Brighton	49,572 1,986	9,763	4,891	64,226	++	3,
and cla	d, but mai	is-	to toda	5 20				Chatham Ipswich	2,966 2,497	411 273	471	2,519 3,848 3,104	1	Sekrit
	registratio	n 31,3	200	,869	11,952	5,420	55,554	Norwich Rest of Division	4,411 37,712	1,434 7,322	383 3,493	6,228 48,527	+++	2,
Registe 5. Two mon	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF	17,1	84 28 04 3	,154	16,731 41,894	28,982 3,633	91,051 97,799	South-Western Division	65,730	12.628	5,604	83,962	+	3,
	on Regist	er 1,437,4	1000	,203	488,311	53,782	2,039,702	Bristol Plymouth	13,550 5,758	4,361 963	1,570 338	19,481 7,059	++	
Books Lo	dged (lin	es 1,471,6		,829	513,770	28,435	2,049,698	Portsmouth Reading	4,605 1,548	577 291	574 190	5,756 2,029	+++	
	us della	e de l'arie		The same	BENEFICE	Part College	Indead of	Southampton Swindon	5,959 844	468 174	540 159	6,967 1,177	++	
	income.			13 135	an Leve			Rest of Division Midlands Division	33,466 193,544	5,794	2,233 14,597	41,493	++	1,
NUMB	ERS					TER:	S OF	Birmingham Coventry	33,578 10,163	17,484 2,118	2,170 417	53,232 12,698	+	
EMPLO					NGE		AND	Cradley Heath Derby	4,527 4,180	1,740	219 459	6,486 5,555	++	2782
VACA	NCIES	S NOT	CIFI	ED	ANI	FII	LED.	Leicester	7,745	6,204 1,468 4,818	443 210	14,392 4,562	1	THE STATE OF
Num	bers on	Registers,	28!h J	uly to	25th A	ugust, 19	30.	Nottingham	9,990 3,163	4,818 1,636	751 260	15,559 5,059	1+	1,
To Belliowi	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	The last	Great	t Britai	n	MATERIA II	Great	Stoke-on-Trent	17,216	11.188	1,515	29,919 8,170	E	
Date			Great	Dittal		ACCUSED NO.	Britain and	West Bromwich	5,331 3,090 9,344	2,151 1,107 2,312	688 251	4,448	1++	4,
Date	Town Ass	Men. Bo	bys. W	omen.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.	Rest of Division	82,333	28,927	723 6,491	12,379 117,751	-	4,
	1	100 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100				and the state of	North-Eastern Division Barnsley	346,990 12,290	74,171	24,153 305	445,314 13,361	++	9,
28th July, 1	930	1,431,505 56	,024 4	76,041	47,897	2,011,467	2,071,882	Bradford	15,859	11,274	1,542	28,675 4,192	+-+	
4th August	1930	2016 00	N	Not Av	ailable	DE ARI	F RANGE	Dewsbury	2,312 3,878	1,681	463 578	4,456 5,045	++1	
11th ,, 18th ,,		1,456,390 58 1,418,899 60	,686 48 ,345 48	83,750 85,509	51,911 53,204	2,050,737 2,017,957 2,039,702	2,115,387 2,080,623 2,105,881	Gateshead	8,190 2,241	1,630	680 186	10,500	++	
25th ,,	" …	1,437,406 60	,203 48	88,311				Halifax	4,121 8,116	3,362	151 520	7,634 9,123	+	
Average (3 v	veeks)	1,437,565 59	,745 41	85, 856	52,966	2,036,132	2,100,630	Huddersfield	4,623 12,739	3,274	517 915	8,414 15,211	+	
250.0000000	Analy	sis of figur	res for 2	25th A	uaust. 1	930.	DATE TOUR	Leeds	19,789	3,274 1,557 9,296 348	1,150	30,235	++	2,
						,	28th July,	Lincoln Middlesbrough	3,018	526	372 707	3,738 16,374	I	2,
		2.	5th Aug	ust, 19	30.		1930.	Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham	16,289 11,458	3,136	1,211 523	20,636	I	3,
	Person	as normally	in	Person	s			Sheffield South Shields	33,550 9,755	6,523	2,536 691	42,609 10,820	I+	3,
	Regular	Employme		normall n Casu		otal.	Total.	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	7,801 13,932	1,488	493 938	8,702 16,358	+	1,0
	Wholly	red. Stopp	rarily]	Employ ment.	7-			Wakefield York	3,962 2,835	1,045	448 338	5,455 3,571	1-	RELIEF
- CONT. 171			reat Brit		250 Sec.	1 000 1	-	Rest of Division North-Western Division	131,668 337,613	24,840	8,526 33,320	165,034 584,256	+	12,
	1				1			Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	6,755 6,731	213,323 6,711 5,717	721 907	14,187	1+	27,
Men Boys	961,96 47,99	0 11,9	92	93,794	1 60	,203	,431,505 56,024	Barrow	4,130 6,500	348 845	346 664	4,824 8,009	+++	
Women Girls	282,71 41,18		92	2,506	488	3,311	476,041 47,897	Blackburn	11,717 2,765	17,947	1,465	31,129	1	
Total	1,333,850	609,3	09	96,543	2,039	9,702 2	,011,467	Blackpool Bolton	13,725	9,829	122 1,280 567	24,834 20,692	1	2,8
								Burnley	9,212 3,255 4,799	4,008	331	7,594 9,738	1	1,2
)	Great Bri	tain and	d North	nern Irela	and.		Chorley	59,943	11.201	5,855 5,855	76.999	1	2,
Men	990,68 48,83	7 385,2 6 12,2 8 211,5	54	97,153	1,473	3,094 1,303 5,174	,465,780 56,956 500,005	Manchester Nelson	32,752 3,897	18,366 4,129 13,995	3,380	54,498 8,421 75,612	+	3,
Boys Women	302,06	8 211,5	37	2,569	516	5,174	500,005	Oldham Preston	20,056	9,648	1,561	35,612 18,147	I	2,7
Girls Total	1 383 64					5,310	49,141	St. Helens	7,298 6,708	5,578	682 424	13,558	Ŧ	1,0
10081	1,383,64	6 622,2	03	99,966	2,10	,001 2	,071,882	Salford Stockport	13,957 4,666	6,874 5,622 921	1,434 512	22,265 10,800 5,151 15,498	+	1,
		Vacancie						Warrington Wigan	3,693	4,746	537 750	15,498	+-	1
	(Great Brita	in and N	Norther	n Ireland	.)		Rest of Division	97,375	69,890 54,737	10,152	249 670	+	10,8
	Week end	haf	I		tions from		ion Pills 3 4	Aberdeen	4,111	1,726	478	6,315 4,567 20,423 17,58\$	+	1,3
	week en	Tea		durin	ployers g Week.	vacanc	ies Filled.†	Dundee	8,966	10,366	1,091	20,423	-+	12,
28th July, 19	30							Edinburgh Glasgow	13,172	16,598	1,042 5,057	84,988 7,693	+	5,
					36,319		32,071	Greenock Motherwell	63,333 5,549 4,684	1,531 353 1,178	613	5,408	+-+	1,
4th August,	1930		}		62,176		54,825	Paisley Rest of Division	3,779 72,634	18,939	353 5,808	5,408 5,310 97,381	++	1,
18th ,, 25th ,,	"				37,372 34,203	200	33,847 31,378	Wales Division Cardiff	137,887 12,234	6,493	7,546 972	151,926 14,767	+	14,
	(4 weeks)				33,438		30,013	Llanelly	4,581 8,455	283 432	250 502	5,114	+++	
						1 200 1		Swansea	8,614 104,003	586 3,631	709 5,113	9,909 112,747	+	16,
Of the 1	120,050	vacancies	filled,	70,713	were	for me	n, 27,790	Northern Ireland	35,688	27,863	2,628	66 179	+	5.
or women,								Belfast Londonderry	19,665	17,320 974	1,641	38.626	++	3,
* The term Ministry of I	abour En	yment Exc	hange," Exchang	as use	d in this Branch	connection	ent Offices.	Lurgan Lisburn	2,523 1,127 801	1,643	117 36	3,585 2,887 1,620 2,760	++	
Ministry of I and also Juv Authorities v 1921, and Se † "Vacan placings) in obtaining for work in alt the average anded 25th A	enile Emp	loyment Bu	owers u	nder th	ec. 107 of	of Local	Education act.	Newry Rest of Northern	1,899	723	138	2,760	+	
1921, and Se	c. 6 of the	Unemployn	nent Ins	ypes of	Act, 192	3. lescribed	as Class B	Ireland	9,673	6,420	608	16,701	+	1,
	which th	e work of	the Exc	changes	was lin	ited; fo	r instance,	Great Britain and	1.473.094	516,174	116,613	2,105,881	+	33,5
placings) in	r an emple	ver former	emplove	ees. or	placing th	le game m		Northern Ireland }						-

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 25th August, 1930, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public 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 rema

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 337 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 337.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in two separate Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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 25th AUGUST, 1930.

1 11年 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IS	EELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			E de const	TOTAL.	A same	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,561	80	2,641	49	40	89	2,610	120	2,730	2,576	119	2,69
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	160,733 2,240 1,608 4,109 854	1,053 7 10 13 2	161,786 2,247 1,618 4,122 856	90,869 1,118 148 1,539 1,730	680 2 8	91,549 1,118 150 1,547 1,730	251,602 3,358 1,756 5,648 2,584	1,733 7 12 21 2	253,335 3,365 1,768 5,669 2,586	251,539 3,320 1,756 5,248 2,584	1,732 7 12 19 2	253,271 3,32 1,766 5,26' 2,586
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,491 1,205	168 25	1,659 1,230	442 594	11 10	453 604	1,933 1,799	179 35	2,112 1,834	1,851 1,754	177 35	2,028 1,789
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting	2,316 2,524 1,545	25 130 159	2,341 2,654 1,704	630 722 346	14 44 10	644 766 356	2,946 3,246 1,891	39 174 169	2,985 3,420 2,060	2,946 3,204 1,854	39 174 167	2,985 3,378 2,021
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,930	1,436	8,366	2,163	361	2,524	9,093	1,797	10,890	8,945	1,797	10,742
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,450	5,771	9,221	4,595	7,343	11,938	8,045	13,114	21,159	8,027	13,114	21,14
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,172 2,661	759 223	2,931 2,884	884 1,202	128 50	1,012 1,252	3,056 3,863	887 273	3,943 4,136	3,040 3,863	887 273	3,927 4,136
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	10,034 887	1,275 602	11,309 1,489	1,469 208	240 47	1,709 255	11,503 1,095	1,515 649	13,018 1,744	11,297 1,095	1,506 648	12,803 1 743
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	961	260	1,221	66	23	89	1,027	283	1,310	1,027	283	1,310
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	4,105	1,416	5,521	1,433	258	1,691	5,538	1,674	7,212	5,510	1,648	7,15
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	4,966	19	4,985	1,717	26	1,743	6,683	45	6,728	6,680	45	6,72
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes	26,971 4,184 2,885 2,922 1,832	339 414 290 220 578	27,310 4,598 3,175 3,142 2,410	38,956 2,057 6,425 4,036 2,650	179 62 471 46 132	39,135 2,119 6,896 4,082 2,782	65,927 6,241 9,310 6,958 4,482	266	66,445 6,717 10,071 7,224 5,192	65,909 6,158 9,308 6,954 4,477	518 476 760 266 710	66,42° 6,634 10,068 7,220 5,18°
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	65,577 4,567 9,404 3,991	3,541 1,481 33 96	69,118 6,048 9,437 4,087	37,797 1,219 1,822 1,113	12	39,238 1,573 1,834 1,159	103,374 5,786 11,226 5,104	4,982 1,835 45 142	108,356 7,521 11,271 5,246	102,001 5,762 10,744 5,093	4,971 1,835 45 142	106,97: 7,59 10,78: 5,23
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	22,753 2,018		25,010 2,241	17,059 460	1,209	18,268 576	39,812 2,478		43,278 2,817	39,542 2,389	3,462 339	43,004 2,728
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	5,702	44	5,746	1,675	20	1,695	7,377	64	7,441	7,369	64	7,433

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.										GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY,		LY UNEMP		TEMPOR	ARY STOI	PAGES.	13891	TOTAL.	ESM"	TEMPO	LY UNEMP DRARY STOI ND CASUAL	PPAGES,		
THE STATES OF ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASSESSMEN	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	65,631	309	65,940	4,458	33	4,491	70,089	342	70,431	66,963	340	67,30		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	10,254	1,205	11,459	5,091	447	5,538	15,345	1,652	16,997	15,253	1,652	16,90		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	1,821 4,409	38 3,374	1,859 7,783	201 976	853	1,829	2,022 5,385	4,227	2,063 9,612	1,973 5,353 8,895	40	2,01 9,58		
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	4,140 1,412 2,020	1,916 2,202 1,846	6,056 3,614 3,866	4,764 1,002 830	740 410 435	5,504 1,412 1,265	8,904 2,414	2,656 2,612	11,560 5,026	2,413	4,227 2,656 2,612 2,281	11,55 5,02		
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	621 1,929	53 2,329	674 4,258	126 875	4 687	130	2,850 747 2,804	2,281 57 3,016	5,131 804 5,820	2,846 747 2,795	57 3,015	5,12 80 5,81		
Metal Industries not separately specified	13,206	11,892	25,098	7,412	4,106	11,518	20,618	15,998	36,616	20,451	15,992	36,44		
xtile Trades :	20.000			TA I		OTT &	200		25		Contract of			
Cotton	29,606 9,222 3,845	77,554 17,981 4,937	107,160 27,203	53,460 12,233	97,259 24,130	150,719 36,363	83,066 21,455	174,813 42,111	257,879 63,566 18,059	83,055 21,294	174,759	257,81 63,26		
Linen Jute	5,935 2,985	13,897	8,782 19,832 10,688	2,998 3,439 1,727	6,279 8,858 4,218	9,277 12,297 5,945	6,843 9,374 4,712	11,216 22,755 11,921	32,129	6,745 1,019	11,200 3,897 11,921	17,9 4,9 16,6		
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	812 1,152	2,045 6,922	2,857 8,074	361 1,525	1,072	5,945 1,433 9,447	1,173 2,677	3,117 14,844	16,633 4,290 17,521	4,712 1,031 2,658	2,620 14,739	3,6 17,3		
Lace	453 466	788 1,179	1,241 1,645	691 1,341	1,070	1,761 3,314	1,144 1,807	1,858 3,152	3,002 4,959	1,144	1,858 3,152	3,00		
Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,253 8,882	4,183 4,762	5,436	482	1,971	2,453	1,735	6,154	7.889	1,531	5,189	6,72		
ather and Leather Goods :-	0,002	1,102	13,644	20,181	7,404	27,585	29,063	12,166	41,229	27,877	10,423	38,30		
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	2,878 1,359	982 1,356	3,860 2,715	1,465 386	422 332	1,887	4,343 1,745	1,404	5,747	4,331 1,715	1,404 1,682	5,73		
othing Trades :-		2,000	2,115	1	332	118	1,745	1,688	3,433	1,115	1,002	3,39		
Tailoring	8,861 827	8,018 3,854	16,879	1,992	12,206 2,446	14,198	10,853 964	20,224	31,077	10,234	19,668 5,797	29,90		
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	812 648	1,433 6,209	4,681 2,245 6,857	466 92	994	2,583 1,460 4,353	1,278 740	6,300 2,427 10,470	7,264 3,705 11,210	1,277 547	2,422 5,877	6,73 3,69 6,42		
Dress Industries not separately specified	708	876	1,584	248	514	762	956	1,390	2,346	952	1,385	2,33		
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs od, Drink and Tobacco:—	8,509	4,208	12,717	6,831	3,375	10,206	15,340	7,583	22,923	15,127	7,575	22,70		
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	8,419	4,774	13,193	493	373	866	8,912	5,147	14,059	8,273	5,033	13,30		
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	2,112	279	2,391	254	34	288	2,366	313	2,679	2,228	298	2,52		
Food Industries not separately specified	2,365 5,346	4,677 8,244	7,042	533	1,203	1,736	2,898 5,595	5,880	8,778	2,870 5,472	5,868 9,152	8,7.		
Drink Industries Cobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	7,018 745	3,368 2,485	10,386 3,230	347 16	230 288	577 304	7,365 761	9,257 3,598 2,773	14,852 10,963 3,534	6,937 694	3,547 2,602	10,48		
vmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :		2008							***					
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	6,462 1,633	250 282	6,712 1,915	856 598	89 59	945 657	7,318 2,231	339 341	7,657 2,572	7,121 2,159	339 340	7,46		
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	10,924	1,939	12,863	1,214	395	1,609	12,138	2,334	14,472	11,916	2,323	14,23		
specified	1,932	772	2,704	706	356	1,062	2,638	1,128	3,766	2,533	1,107	3,64		
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,935	838	2,773	1,208	738	1,946	3,143	1,576	4,719	3,113	1,570	4,68		
Stationery	1,158 255	2,728	3,886	201	638	839	1,359	3,366	4,725	1,322	3,241	4,56		
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	193	148 233	403	27	20	47	282	168	450	282	167 262	44		
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	10,235	6,635	16,870	650	984	1,634	10,885	7,619	18,504	10,607	7,424	18,03		
ilding and Public Works Contract- ing :				18-71 P				100 E	000 AND 100			.0000		
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	112,978 46,416	273 36	113,251 46,452	5,067 1,379	19	5,086 1,382	118,045 47,795	292 39	118,337 47,834	114,493 45,733	286 37	114,77 45,77		
ner Manufacturing Industries :-	2 2 12							200,011			Book a			
Rubber	4,574 926 937	3,536 124 450	8,110 1,050	1,179	1,411	2,590 556	5,753 1,420	4,947 186	1,606	5,736 1,420	4,945 186	1,60		
ccientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	756	493	1,387	379 82	217	596	1,316	667 541	1,983	1,276	665 539	1,94		
fusical Instruments	2,883 465	554 629	3,437	404 128	129	533 215	3,287 593	683 716	1,379 3,970 1,309	3,277 591	683 716	3,96		
, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	11,495	174	11,669	708	35	743	12,203	209	12,412	11,932	209	12,14		
nsport and Communication :-						140	20,200		10,11		The ball			
Railway Service	10,698 5,201	329 520	11,027 5,721	987 290	25	1,012	11,685 5,491	354 525	12,039 6,016	11,536 5,307	351 523	11,88		
Road Transport not separately specified	27,404	402	27,806	1,863	10	1,873	29,267	412	29,679	28,378	411	28,78		
Cock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	33,301 59,260	230	33,708 59,490	1,055	68	319	33,583	298	34,027 60,613	32,759 58,948	297	33,19 59,24		
ransport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,426	187	2,613	1,055	26	1,123	60,315	213	2,749	2,501	212	2,71		
ributive Trades	100,517	44,116	144,633	5,596	4,647	10,243	106,113	48,763	154,876	101,355	47,562	148,91		
nmerce, Banking, Insurance and	7,211	1,158	8,369	120	31	151	7,331	1,189	8,520	7,169	1,175	8,34		
cellaneous Trades and Services :-	,	2,200	0,009	120	31	151	1,331	1,103	0,020	1,100	2,110	0,0		
ational Government	8,447 32,243	706 680	9,153 32,923	328 1,082	92 43	420 1,125	8,775 33,325	798 723	9,573 34,048	8,490 31,712	774 710	9,20		
Professional Services	3,512 8,658	1,402 3,765	4,914 12,423	242 264	85 222	327 486	33,325 3,754 8,922	1,487 3,987 25,282	5,241 12,909	3,663 8,607	1,463 3,939	5,12		
dotel, Boarding House, Club Services aundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning industries and Services not separately	14,039 2,079	24,512 6,690	38,551 8,769	217 103	770 1,592	987 1,695	14,256 2,182	25,282 8,282	39,538 10,464	13,783 2,113	24,885 8,055	38,66		
specified	30,461	2,532	32,993	1,299	726	2,025	31,760	3,258	35,018	30,638	3,188	33,8		
TOTAL	1,152,433	348,557	1,500,990	394,011	224,647	618,658	1,546,444	573,204	2,119,648*	1,507,493	542,205	2,049,69		

* Including 99,942 Casuals (Males, 97,352; Females 2,590),

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

TATE TRACT VINA	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRBLAND.															GREAT
AND MARKET STATE OF THE STATE O	INSURED	ED NUMB: PERSONS	AGED		WHOLL	Y		OYED A		H AUGU	ST, 193	50.	DECE TOT	EASE (AL PER	OEN-	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
INDUSTRY.		LY, 1929.		(includir	ng		TOPPAGI		1024			21ST	26TH	20TH	AT 25TH AUG., 1930.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	and the same of	AUG., 1929.	AUG.,	808/S 808/S 908/S
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680	9.6	8.2	9.5	0.2	4.0	0.4	9.8	12-2	9.9	- 0.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.8	9.8
Mining: Coal Mining	1,069,180 14,960 5,430 42,270 10,470	10 40 420 10	1,074,710 14,970 5,470 42,690 10,480	15·0 15·0 29·6 9·7 8·2	19·0 70·0 25·0 3·1 20·0	15·1 15·0 29·6 9·7 8·2	8·5 7·4 2·7 3·7 16·5	12·3 5·0 1·9 —	8·5 7·5 2·7 3·6 16·5	23·5 22·4 32·3 13·4 24·7	31·3 70·0 30·0 5·0 20·0	32·3 13·3 24·7	+ 1.1	+15.4	+ 8.5	23·6 22·3 32·4 12·8 24·7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	15,440 15,690	1,580	17,020 15,860	9.7	10.6	7.8	3.8	5.9	3.8	11.5	20.6	11.6	+ 4.0	+ 6.6	+ 6.4	11.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Ooke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,860 16,040 18,360	160 1,390 1,120	12,020 17,430 19,480	19·5 15·7 8·4	15·6 9·4 14·2	19·5 15·2 8·7	5·3 4·5 1·9	8·8 3·1 0·9	5·3 4·4 1·9	24·8 20·2 10·3	24·4 12·5 15·1	24·8 19·6 10·6	- 0.7	+ 7.3 + 5.2	+ 2.2 + 4.1	24·8 19·5 10·6
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	75,090 34,890	6,900 39,040	81,990 73,930	9.2	20.8	10.2	2.9	5·2 18·8	3.1	12-1	26·0 33·6	13.3	+ 0.6	+5.0 $+13.3$	+ 2.1 + 7.4	13·3· 28·7
Pettery, Earthenware, etc Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	21,470	6,170	27.640	10·1 17·3	12.3	10.6	4.1	2·1 2·5	3·7 7·2	14·2 25·1	14·4 13·9	14·3 23·9	- 0·5 + 3·3	+ 4·8 + 5·5	+ 4·2 + 3·9	14·2 23·9
Chemicals, etc.:— Ohemicals Explosives	15,360 81,910 12,840	23,980 5,550	17,320 105,890 18,390	12·3 6·9 6·7	5·3 10·8 5·8	10·7 8·1 6·5	1·7 1·6 0·4	1·0 0·9 0·5	1.6 1.4 0.4	14·0 8·5 7·1	6·3 11·7 6·3	12·3 9·5 6·9	+ 0·6 + 0·7 + 0·6	+ 6·1 + 4·6 + 2·7	+ 6·4 + 4·5 + 2·5	12·2: 9·5- 6·9
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Metal Manufacture:—	14,410 55,290	4,500 19,880	18,910 75,170	7.4	7.1	7.3	2.6	1.3	2.3	10.0	8-4	9.6	- 0.7	+ 3.3	+ 3.0	9.6
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	21,810	260	22,070	22-8	7.3	22-6	7.8	10.0	7.9	30.6	17.3		+ 2.2	+17.2	+10.6	37.2
and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, 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	15·5 11·2 10·4 10·5 9·8	8·1 12·7 7·9 15·8 15·7	15·3 11·3 10·2 10·8 10·8	22·3 5·5 23·3 14·6 14·3	4·2 1·9 12·9 3·3 3·5	21·9 5·3 22·0 14·0 12·5	37·8 16·7 33·7 25·1 24·1	12·3 14·6 20·8 19·1 19·2	16·6 32·2 24·8	+ 1.3 + 9.5 + 2.5	+ 7.7 + 7.8	+ 6.6 +26.8 +13.5	16·5 32·2 24·8 23·3
Eagineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	539,330 65,760 57,520 27,180	47,420 18,670 930 1,060	586,750 84,430 58,450 28,240	12·2 6·9 16·3 14·7	7·5 7·9 3·5 9·1	11·8 7·2 16·1 14·5	7·0 1·9 3·2 4·1	3·0 1·9 1·3 4·3	6·7 1·8 3·2 4·1	19·2 8·8 19·5 18·8	10·5 9·8 4·8 13·4	18·5 9·0 19·3 18·6	+ 1.6 + 0.6 + 3.3 + 1.3	+ 8·8 + 5·0 + 10·0 + 7·9	+ 8·3 + 3·8 + 5·8 + 4·7	18·4 9·0 20·3 18·6
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Hallway Carriages, Wagons and	220,630 16,370	24,780 2,510	245,410 18,880	10·3 12·3 10·8	9·1 8·9 2·9	10·2 11·9	7·7 2·8	4·9 4·6	7·4 3·0 3·1	18·0 15·1 14·0	14·0 13·5 4·2	14.9	+ 1.0 + 1.6 + 2.5	+ 6.3	+ 5.0	17·7 14·7
Tramears Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,680	1,530 3,070	54,210 204,500		10.1	32.2	2.2	1.0	2.2	34.8		34.4	+ 2.7	+10.4	+6.4	35.0
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	13,900 17,440 8,150 22,110	8,480 1,340 36,530 10,490 11,460 10,620 590 19,570 72,540	88,750 16,610 93,970 33,540 25,360 28,060 8,740 41,680	18·0 10·2 11·6 7·6 8·7	14·2 2·8 9·2 18·3 19·2 17·4 9·0 11·9	14·3 13·8 7·7 10·2	6·3 1·3 1·7 20·6 7·2 4·7 1·6 4·0 6·3	5·3 0·3 2·4 7·0 3·6 4·1 0·7 3·5		9.2	25·3 22·8 21·5 9·7	12·4 10·2 34·5 19·8 18·3 9·2 14·0	- 0·1 + 0·9 + 2·2 + 1·4 + 0·7 - 0·1 - 0·9	+ 6·3 + 5·7 + 19·5 + 9·7 + 9·2 + 4·4 + 7·4	+ 5·8 + 4·2 + 5·1 +17·6 + 8·0 + 7·6 + 5·0 + 6·6 + 8·9	19·1 12·3 10·2 34·5 19·8 18·3 9·2 14·0
Textile Trades:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Oarpets Textile Industries not separately specified	96,110 32,550 24,940 12,040 6,810 22,180 6,500 9,980 13,360	354,120 142,920 41,310 54,620 27,450 12,200 83,600 10,420 15,290 32,120	554,790 239,030 73,860 79,560 39,490 19,010 105,780 16,920 25,270 45,480	9·6 11·8 23·8 24·8 11·9 5·2 7·0 4·7	21·9 12·7 12·0 25·4 28·1 16·8 8·3 7·6 7·7	11·4 11·9 24·9 27·1 15·0 7·6 7·3 6·5	6·9 10·6 13·4	16.9 15.1 16.3 15.3 8.7 9.5 10.2 12.9	15·2 12·5 15·5 15·0 7·6 9·0 10·4 13·1	22·3 21·0 37·6 39·1 17·2 12·1 17·6 18·1	27·1 41·7 43·4 25·5 17·8 17·8 20·6	26·6 24·4 40·4 42·1 22·6 16·6 17·7 19·6	+ 0·3 + 0·6 + 3·4 -11·2 + 0·8 + 0·4 + 1·0 + 4·4	+11·6 +12·9 +26·1 +30·7 + 9·5 +10·4 + 8·4 +12·8	+30·0 +11·9 +17·3 +12·5 +33·2 +11·3 + 9·3 + 8·2 +12·2 +12·2	24·4 34·0 42·1 22·2 16·5 17·7 19·6
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Leather and Leather Goods: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,600	9,770 13,790	41,370 25,980	9.1	10.1	9.3	4.6	4.3	4-6	13.7	14-4	13.9	- 0.2	+ 2.9	+ 6.5	13·9 13·2
Glothing Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underciothing, etc.	69,090 10,630	130,260 92,770 20,350 72,400	199,350 103,400 35,300 80,530	12·8 7·8 5·4	4·2 7·0	6.4	1.3	2.6	2.5	9-1	6.8	7·0 10·5	+ 3·7 + 1·8 + 1·8 + 2·3	+ 6·0 + 2·3 + 4·4 + 8·1	+ 6·2 + 1·9 + 3·3 + 4·2	15·3 6·6 10·5 10·2
Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	9,020	18,420 51,400	27,440 135,250	7.8	4.8								+ 0.2	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	
Bread, Biscuits, Oakes, etc Grain Milling Oocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	26,040	55,020 3,500	144,770 29,540	8-1	8.0	8-1	1.0	0.9	1.0	9.1	8.9	9-1	100000	+ 2.	+ 3.8 + 2.5	8.8
fectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	24,530 56,160 84,380	47,880 54,950 24,150 31,270	108,53	9.5	15.0	12.2	0.5	1.8	1.2	10.0	16.8		2 33630	3438	+ 6·1 + 3·7 2 + 3·1	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	55,320	3,000	58,32	-00	8-3	3 11-5					11:3	13·1 7 20·2	+ 1.1	+ 5.	+ 4.8	13.0

		TED NUM		P	ERCENT	AGE U	NEMPL	OYED A	T 25TH	AUGU	JST, 19.	30.	INCH	EASE	(+) OR	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 192	VE, AT	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			MPORAL		TOTAL.		TAT	TOT	REASE AL P PAGES PARE	ERO!	EN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES	
nd a dulinum support rate and to the state of another than the second	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST JULY, 1930.	26T AUG 1929	., .	20TH AUG., 1928.	25TH AUG., 1930.
awmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	98,410 17,840	21,930 5,380	120,340 23,220	11.1	8·8 14·3	10.7	1·2 4·0	1·8 6·7	1.3	12·3 14·8	10·6 21·0	12·0 16·2	+ 0·3 + 0·7	+ 6+ 5	3 +	+ 6·0 + 5·8	12·0 15·8
rinting and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Oardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,090	15,140	55,230	4.8	5.5	5.0	3.0	4.9	3.5	7.8	10.4	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 3	6 -	+ 3.8	8.6
Stationery	20 400 4,320	37,610 1,850	58,010 6,170	5·7 5·9	7·3 8·0	6.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	6.7	8·9 9·1	8·1 7·3	-0.1 + 0.6	+ 3	8 -	+ 3.9	8·0 7·3
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680 168,590	3,560 92,540	6,240 261,130	7·2 6·1	6·5 7·2	6.8	0·7 0·4	0.9	0.8	7·9 6·5	7·4 8·2	7·6 7·1	- 0·7 + 0·7	+ 4+ 2	2 -	+ 3.6	7·6 7·0
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	816,780 163,170	9,200 1,260	825,980 164,430	13·8 28·4	3.0	13·7 28·3	0.7	0·2 0·2	0.6	14.5	3.2	14·3 29·1	+ 0·3 + 1·8	+ 5 + 9	1 -	+ 3.9	14·2 28·9
Rubber	38,980 11,590 5,620	26,330 2,190 4,540	65,310 13,780 10,160	11·7 8·0 16·7	13·4 5·7 9·9	12·4 7·6 13·7	3·1 4·3 6·7	5·4 2·8 4·8	4·0 4·1 5·8	14·8 12·3 23·4	18·8 8·5 14·7	16·4 11·7	+ 2·4 + 2·3 + 1·4	+ 9 + 7	4 -	+ 8·9 + 7·0	
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	4·5 13·5 7·3	5·1 7·9 10·1	4·7 12·1 8·7	0·5 1·8 2·1	0·5 1·9 1·4	0·5 1·9 1·7	5·0 15·3 9·4	5·6 9·8 11·5	14.0	+ 0·1 - 1·3 + 0·8	+ 8	8 -	+ 8.7	5·2 14·0 10·4
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	155,930	6,100	162,030	7.4	2.9	7.2	0-4	0.5	0.5	7.8	3.4	7.7	+ 0.3	+ 2	2 -	+ 2.1	7.6
ransport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	131,260 148,050	7,130 6,690	138,390 154,740	8·2 3·5	4·6 7·8	8·0 3·7	0·7 0·2	0·4 0·0	0·7 0·2	8·9 3·7	5·0 7·8	8.7	+ 2·3 + 0·2	+ 4+ 1	1 -	+ 2·4 + 1·3	8·6 3·8
specified Shipping Service	175,540 135,320	7,030 6,100	182,570 141,420	15·6 24·6	5·7 6·7	15·2 23·8	1.1	0·2 0·6	1.1	16·7 24·8	5·9 7·3	16·3 24·1	+ 0·9 - 0·5	+ 5 + 8	4 -	+ 5.1	16·1 24·1
Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	35.1	9.7	34.7	0.6	2.9	0.7	35.7	12.6	1000	+ 1.0	100		+ 4.1	35.3
Storage not separately specified istributive Trades	16,220	2,230	18,450	15.0	8.4	8.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	15.6	9.6	9.2	+ 0.4				9.0
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and	154,630	73,960	228,590	4.7	1.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.6	BEE	+ 0.1				3.7
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	8·7 12·7 5·0 18·1 11·6 7·5	3·3 3·5 2·7 14·4 11·5 6·2	7·7 12·0 4·0 16·8 11·6 6·5	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·6 0·2 0·3	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·8 0·4 1·5	0·4 0·4 0·3 0·7 0·2 1·2	9·0 13·1 5·4 18·7 11·8 7·8	3·7 3·7 2·9 15·2 11·9 7·7	8·1 12·4 4·3	+ 0.5	+ 1 + 3 + 1	6 -	+ 2·2 + 4·3 + 1·7	8·0 12·1 4·3
specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	33.6	7.3	26.3	1.5	2.1	1.6	35-1	9.4	27.9	- 0.1	+10	1 -	+ 8.9	27.6
TOTAL	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	13.2	10-4	12.4	4.5	6.8	5.1	17.7	17.2	17.5	+ 0.4	+ 7	6 -	+ 6.0	17.3

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 25th August, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

	2.35	Mal	les.			Fem	ales.	003 E
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Fotal.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.
Fishing	2,561 172,240	0·2 15·0		0.0	80	0.0		No. of the last of
Non-Metalliferous				44.3	1,278	0.4	711	0.3
Mining Products	6,385			0.4			68	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	6,930	0.6			1,436	0.4		
Pottery Glass Trades	3,450					1.7	The second second	
Chemicals, etc	4,833 15,987			0.5		0.3	The second second	
Metal Manufacture	43,760	3.8	55,841	14.2		1.0		
Engineering, etc.	83,539		41,951	10.6				0.4
Vehicles	30,473		19,194	4.9		0.7		
Shipbuilding and		200			2,021	0.	1,040	0.0
Ship Repairing	65,631			1.1	309	0.1	33	0.0
Metal Trades	39,812		21,277	5.4	24,855	7.1		
Textile Trades	64,611	5.6		25.0		40.7		
Leather	4,237	0.4	1,851	0.5	2,338	0.7	754	0.3
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	0 500						DAY STORY	
pers and Clogs Clothing Trades	8,509 11,856		6,831	1.7			3,375	
Food, Drink and	11,000	1.0	2,935	0.7	20,390	5.8	20,421	9.1
Tobacco	26,005	2.3	1,892	0.5	23,827		7 747	
Sawmilling, Furni-	20,000	2 3	1,054	0.3	23,041	6.8	3,141	1.4
ture and Wood-								
work	20,951	1.8	3,374	0.9	3,243	0.9	899	0.4
Printing and Paper	13,776	1.2		0.5	10,582			
Building and Pub-		1999	3000				2,120	
lic Works Con-	7-0 -01	THE S	G DELINE					
tracting	159,394	13.8	6,446	1.6	309	0.1	22	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	10,541	00	0.000	0.5	THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Gas, Water and	10,541	0.9	2,666	0.7	5,786	1.7	1,954	0.9
Electricity Sup-		153513						
ply Industries	11,495	1.0	708	0.2	174	0 7	7-	
Transport and	,		,00	0 2	117	0.1	35	0.0
Communication	138,290	12.0	4,587	1.2	2,075	0.6	171	0.1
DistributiveTrades	100,517	8.7	5,596	1.4	44,116	12.7		
Commerce, Bank-		-	40.00		1		1,011	
ing, etc	7,211	0.6		0.0	1,158	0.3	31	0.0
Miscellaneous	99,439	8.6	3,535	0.9	40,287	11.6		
Total	1 150 477	700 0	704 077	700				
	1,152,433	100-0	394,011	100.0	348,557	100.0	224,647	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING AUGUST 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 25th August, 1930, differed from the figures for 21st July, 1930, to the extent of 1,500 or more:

There are (1) or Decrease (1) or Decrease

Industry.	Numbers at 25th Au	(+) or Decrea recorded as U gust, 1930, as 1 21st July, 19	se (-) in nemployed compared
NO A COLOR	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cocal Mining Jute Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confections	- 49,326 - 289	+ 41 + 41 + 41 + 41	- 49,285 - 4,426
fectionery Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	+ 138 - 1,268	- 1,993 - 385	- 1,855 - 1,653
Rubber Laundries, Dyeing and Dry	+ 978	+ 567	+ 1,545
Cleaning Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	+ 311	+ 1,288	+ 1,599
Road Transport not separately	+ 1,627	+ 7	+ 1,634
specified Dock, Harbour, etc., Service Printing, Publishing and Book-	+ 1,615 + 1,641	+ 30 + 22	+ 1,645 + 1,663
binding Hotel, Boarding House, Club	+ 1,145	+ 623	+ 1,768
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	+ 575 + 85	+ 1,213 + 1,749	+ 1,788 + 1,834
Marine Engineering, etc Dress Making and Millinery Food Industries not separately	+ 1,925 + 156	+ 1,772	+ 1,924 + 1,928
specified	+ 440	+ 1,654	+ 2,094
specified Building	+ 1,842 + 2,409 + 2,559	+ 492 + 33 + 72	+ 2,334 + 2,442
Linen Tin Plates	+ 1,085 $+$ 2,797	+ 1,634 + 184	+ 2,631 + 2,719 + 2,981
Railway Service	+ 2,998 + 3,039 + 3,357	+ 4 + 86 + 136	+ 3,002 + 3,125
Local Government Textile Bleaching, etc Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	+ 2,657 + 5,532	+ 1,096	+ 3,493 + 3,753 + 5,536
Cotton Tailoring Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	+ 1,830 + 1,734	+ 4,165 + 5,656	+ 5,995 + 7,390
Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	+ 7,404	+ 45	+ 7,449
General Engineering; Engineers'	+ 7,404 + 4,056	+ 4,682	+ 8,738
Iron and Steel Founding Net Variation for above Industries	+ 8,870 + 11,922	+ 447 + 21,186	+ 9,317
Total Net Variation for all Insured - Industries	+ 26,970	+ 22,590	+ 33,108

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 25TH AUGUST, 1930.

	10.75	Boys.		later.	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	2,209 911 1,033 4,303 7,176 9,183 4,416 2,818	2,790 1,342 1,787 3,091 6,232 7,045 3,657 2,210	4,999 2,253 2,820 7,394 13,408 16,228 8,073 5,028	1,214 961 843 3,946 4,020 9,841 3,366 609	2,514 1,677 1,941 3,257 6,725 7,251 3,708 1,909	3,728 2,638 2,784 7,203 10,745 17,092 7,074 2,518					
Great Britain	32,049	28,154	60,203	24,800	28,982	53,782					

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED

		mated	91			Jnempl gust, 19		t
Division.		insured y, 1929.	44	Boys.				
217183016	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	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	2·6 2·1 2·5 2·7 5·1 5·9 6·5 5·3	0·0 0·3 0·3 2·6 2·7 5·0 1·4 4·0	2·6 2·4 2·8 5·3 7·8 10·9 7·9 9·3 0·3	1.9 2.7 2.9 2.5 4.6 5.5 5.4 6.3 0.1	0·0 1·0 0·9 3·4 7·6 2·4 2·3	1.9 3.7 3.8 5.9 8.0 13.1 7.8 8.6 0.1
Great Britain	587,600	437,800	4.1	2.0	6.1	3.6	2.9	6.5

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 4TH AUGUST, 1930.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Lendon South-Eastern South-Western		4,530 803 1,012	3,593 581 657	8,123 1,384 1,669	1,835 220 326	1,601 178 214	3,436 398 540			
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland		1,071 1,661 1,428 802	1,759 1,418 818	1,935 3,420 2,846 1,620	470 587 594 335	412 743 518 346	882 1,330 1,112 681			
Wales Great Britain		11,719	10,030	752	4,488	4,161	8,649			

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND

	N	To. 0	of	No	. of	Av	verage	daily	Att	endan	ce.	Separate individuals who have		
Division.	O	pen	es	Classes Open.†						tion Others		Tota	als.	attended, 1st April, 1930, to
	Boys.	Girls.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	of ber						28th Aug., 1930.		
Market and the	For Be	For Gi	Mixed.	For Be	For Gi	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales	1 2 11 5 11 13	4 3 6	2 2	ï	 1 1	234 122 159 576 1,227 901 368 492	245 608 111	1 22 34 559 76 40	108		109 88 123 271 255 716 112 182	764 1,243 3,872 9,848 8,658		
GreatBritain	43	15 †	12 1	4	2 1	4,079	1,584	1,138	272	5,217	1,856	39,381		

INSURED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th August, 1930, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. In addition, there were on the registers at the same date 84,879 claims in which the position under the First Statutory Condition had not been determined, and on the assumption that the pro-

* Based on the number of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured Juveniles on the Registers.
† In the case of S.W. and Scotland Divisions, all Centres and Classes were closed for holidays during three and two weeks respectively of this period. In other Divisions, Centres and Classes were not open for the full period owing to holidays

to holidays.

‡ Girls over 15 years of age are also admitted to certain Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

portion of such cases in which the condition was satisfied was the same as among those in which the position had been determined, it may be estimated that of this number 69,170 will have satisfied the condition and 15,709 will have failed to satisfy it. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in dition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

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

	umbers.			
Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1 3 3 4				300
625,539 257,886	11,824	193,269 49,948	6,172	836,804 307,834
883,425	11,824	243,217	6,172	1,144,638
	(SAUGERA)	Samesante	es box o	
342,889 12,530	10,889	187,695 5,740	11,619	553,092 18,270
355,419	10,889	193,435	11,619	571,362
83,475 8,677	200	2,031 319	_ 21	85,727 8,996
92,152	200	2,350	21	94,723
28,230	6,706	8,839	<u></u>	49,189
28,230	6,706	8,839	5,414	49,189
1,051,903	22,913	382,995	17,812	1,475,623
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	6,706	64,846	5,414	384,289
1,359,226	29,619	447,841	23,226	1,859,912
Per	rcentages.		Andreas Contract	SEL LOOPER
1000000		Second I		STATE OF THE PARTY
70·8 29·2	100.0	79·5 20·5	100.0	73·1 26·9
100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0
96·5 3·5	100.0	97·0 3·0	100.0	96·8 3·2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
90.6	100.0	86·4 13·6	100.0	90·5 9·5
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
77·4 22·6	77·4 22·6	85·5 14·5	76·7 23·3	79·3 20·7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	625,539 257,886 883,425 342,889 12,530 355,419 83,475 8,677 92,152 28,230 1,051,905 307,323 1,359,226 Per 70.8 29.2 100.0 96.5 3.5 100.0 90.6 9.4 100.0 100.0 100.0	625,539 11,824 883,425 11,824 342,889 10,889 12,530 355,419 10,889 83,475 200 28,230 6,706 28,230 6,706 1,051,903 22,913 307,323 6,706 1,359,226 29,619 Percentages. 70.8 100.0 29.2 - 100.0 100.0 96.5 3.5 - 100.0 100.0 90.6 9.4 - 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 77.4 77.4	625,539 11,824 193,269 49,948 883,425 11,824 243,217 342,889 10,889 187,695 5,740 355,419 10,889 193,435 83,475 200 2,031 8,677 — 319 92,152 200 2,350 28,230 6,706 8,839 28,230 6,706 8,839 1,051,903 22,913 382,995 64,846 1,359,226 29,619 447,841 Percentages. 70.8 100.0 79.5 20.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 96.5 100.0 97.0 3.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 90.6 9.4 — 13.6 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	625,539 11,824 193,269 6,172 257,886 — 49,948 — 883,425 11,824 243,217 6,172 342,889 10,889 187,695 11,619 355,419 10,889 193,435 11,619 83,475 200 2,031 21 92,152 200 2,350 21 28,230 6,706 8,839 5,414 1,051,903 22,913 382,995 17,812 307,323 6,706 64,846 5,414 1,359,226 29,619 447,841 23,226 Percentages. 70.8 100.0 79.5 100.0 90.6 20.5 — 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 90.6 100.0 86.4 100.0 9.4 — 13.6 — 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON

THE REGISTER.

THE REGISTER.

The following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th August, 1930, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the numbers classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employments they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

	Nu	mber wl	ho had b	een on th	he Regis	ter	NAME OF
	Not more than 1 week.		2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.	Total.
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64	62,998 6,047 1,871 9,957	51,391 5,626 1,367 9,789	45,469 5,201 1,283 9,878	36,273 3,591 844 6,922	196,131 20,465 5,365 36,546		
Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17	2,577 867	2,415 642	2,087 512	1,506 412	8,585 2,433	24,499	33,084 6,894
Total	84,317	71,230	64,430	49,548	269,525	928,288	1,197,81

	Percentage who had been on the Register										
the second	Not more than 1 week.	1 week but not more than 2 weeks.		3 weeks but not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	Total.				
Men: 21-64	7-4	6.0	5-4	4.3	23.1	76.9	100-0				
Young men: 18-20	8.4	7.8	7.2	5.0	28.4	71.6	100-0				
Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women:	14.2	10.4	9.7	6·4 3·1	16.3	59·3 83·7	100-0				
18-20 Girls: 16-17	7·8 12·6	7·3 9·3	6.3	4.6	26·0 35·3	74.0	100.0				
Total	7.0	6.0	5.4	4.1	22-5	77.5	100.0				

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

15TH JULY TO 11TH AUGUST, 1930.

THE following Table gives for the period from 15th July to 11th August, 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; 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.

A .- Number of Claims.

of Assorb the street of	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	728,895	223,911	42,509	995,315
	1,393,022	452,553	45,289	1,890,864

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed	Total
First Statutory Condition (applies to juvenile only)	s . 3	310	313
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	. 59	359 125	418 148
1927) Total	. 82	484	566
Not normally insurable and will not $\left\{egin{array}{ll} \mathbf{Men} & \dots \\ \mathbf{normally} & \mathbf{seek} & \mathbf{to} & \mathbf{obtain} & \mathbf{livelihood} \\ \mathbf{by} & \mathbf{means} & \mathbf{of} & \mathbf{insurable} & \mathbf{employment} \end{array}\right\}$	2,904 2,574	5,321 5,523	8,225 8,097
Tota	1 5,478	10,844	16,322
Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right.$	2,425 1,412 229	3,591 2,429 601	6,016 3,841 830
Tota	4,066	6,621	10,687
Employment lost through misconduct $\left\{egin{array}{l} ext{Men} & \ ext{Women} \ ext{Juvenile} \end{array} ight.$	1,754 648 8 235	2,483 761 437	4,237 1,409 672
Tota	2,637	3,681	6,318
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	376 850 8 35	936 2,823 275	1,312 3,673 310
Tota	1 1,261	4,034	5,295
Not unemployed $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juvenile} \end{array} \right\}$	668 56 9	1,716 436 75	2,384 492 84
Tota	733	2,227	2,960
Not capable of work, or not available \(\begin{aligned} \text{Men } \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{for work } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text{Uvenile} \end{aligned}	189 361 6	280 807 23	469 1,168 29
Tota	556	1,110	1,666
Other grounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juvenile} \end{array} \right\}$	428 81 13	1,210 248 92	1,638 329 105
Total	522	1,550	2,072
Total $\begin{cases} Men & \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{cases}$	8,803 6,00 5 530	15,896 13,152 1,813	24,699 19,157 2,343
Grand Total	. 15,338	30,861	46,199

C.—Trade	Dispute*	Cases.		
A state	a depositore	Benefit	Benefit	Tota

to the second to the second		Benefit Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		38	603	641
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees:—	n les	34 48 2	76 240 6	110 288 8
Total Appeals	***	84	322	406

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

Serio gari Joyan Assaurany assigns 4	A K. Ko.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer	{Men Women Juveniles	129 86 1	287 193 2	416 279 3
	Total	216	482	698
Appeals by Associations	{Men Women Juveniles	63 17 	90 17 1	153 34 1
	Total	80	108	188
Appeals by Claimants	{Men Women Juveniles	137 55 4	392 191 2	529 246 6
	Total	196	585	781
Total	{Men Women Juveniles	329 158 5	769 401 5	1,098 559 10
Grand Total		492	1,175	1,667

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH TO 11TH AUGUST, 1930.

Benefit Benefit

me and to the per deal at the old of her and	Allowed.	allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	阿斯斯 成為	I garwal	al sall
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only)	34	1,317	1,351
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	606	7,553	8,159
insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just	36,173	100,014	136,187
cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	20,920 13,905	33,984 19,571	54,904 33,476
out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	6,021 3,377 2,857 3,125	17,358 11,229 4,850 7,986	23,379 14,606 7,707 11,111
Total	87,018	203,862	290,880
Trade Dispute* Cases.		77	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	1,414	12,997	14,411
Officer dealt with by Courts of Referees	664	1,872	2,536
Decisions by Umpire.*	and the same	325 55 40	
Appeals by Insurance Officer Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	921 400 496	2,053 793 1,787	2,974 1,193 2,283
Total	1,817	4,633	6,450

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and pay-

he control of the month (2004) in the total of the control of the	Five weeks ended 30th August, 1930.	Four weeks ended 30th July, 1930.	Five weeks ended 31st August, 1929.
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect	£ 1,480,000 1,270,000	£ 1,390,000 1,205,000	£ 1,510,000 1,300,000
of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)	3,110,000	2,715,000	1,395,000
Total	5,860,000	5,310,000	4,205,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	8,220,000 615,000 210,000 20,000	6,220,000 490,000 165,000	3,955,000 505,000 165,000 20,000
Total	9,065,000	6,875,000	4,645,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	47,230,000	44,190,000	35,670,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits	980,000	815,000	835,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 55 of 1929 for the period ended

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the 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. 328–329 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 depression in the labour market continued in the latter part

The depression in the labour market continued in the latter part of July and the early part of August.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of July was 2,819,699, as compared with 2,696,083 at the end of June and 1,355,027 at the end of July, 1929. These totals include some persons not actually out of work.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of July was 2,765,258, as compared with 2,640,681 at the end of June and 1,251,452 at the end of July, 1929.

On the last day of the month under review there were 1,497,522

On the last day of the month under review there were 1,497,522 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 403,439 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,900,961, as compared with 1,834,662 at the end of June and 863,594 at the end of July, 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th August was 1,916,590.

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,545,737 organised workers. Of these 930,777, or 20.5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 26th July, as compared with 19.6 per cent. on 28th June and 8.6 per cent. on 27th July, 1929. In addition, 631,903, or 13.9 per cent., were working short time, as against 12.6 per cent. at the end of June and 6.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1929.

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

2312 201 000	100 mm 10		Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of July, 1930.	Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.		
TAX 1813 181	July, 1950.	July, 1930.	June, 1930.	July, 1930.	June 1930.	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick,	157,100	6.3	6-4	24.9	19.9	
pottery, etc	250,500	27.7	24.8	11.9	10-1	
Engineering and metal	1,032,000	18.6	17-6	20.7	19.6	
Chemical	123,300	15.4	14.0	13.6	12.1	
Textile	361,800	14.9	14.3	35-1	33.8	
Paper	122,500	15.6	15.2	19.9	19.1	
Leather	69,600 310,500	33.0	30.4	15.6	14.0	
Wood	301,500	13.7	13.3	14.5	10.5	
Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes	154,000	27.9	23.6	26.4	23.8	
Building	700,600	38 - 4	38.6	0.2	0.2	
Printing	155,400	15.4	14.3	3.8	3.0	
Hairdressing	4,300	7.7	6-5	3.4	3.2	
Miscellaneous	802,600	8.5	8.6	3.2	2.6	
All Unions making Returns	4,545,700	20.5	19.6	13.9	12.6	

BELGIUM.+

Unemployment increased slightly on the whole during July. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 167 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 627,583, show that 15,197 (2.4 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (2nd August). In the preceding month the percentage was 1.9, and in July, 1929, 0.6. In addition, 48,515 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in July numbered 641,846, or 4.26 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 3.27 and in July, 1929, 1.14.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.‡
UNEMPLOYMENT increased slightly but continued at a low level. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 30th August was 11,910 (7,776 men and 4,134 women). At the end of July the corresponding total was 9,920. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 12,539 (7,375 for men and 5,164 for women), as compared with 14,739 at the end of July. During the last week of August the Exchanges succeeded in placing 29,619 persons in situations, including 8,674 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 3.118 foreign immigrants. for 3,118 foreign immigrants.

AUSTRIA.§

The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit increased during July. At the end of the month the total amounted to 153,188 (including 73,178 in Vienna) as compared with 150,075 (72,762 in Vienna) at the end of June.

Reichsarbeitsblatt. 25th August, 1930. Berlin.
Revue du Travail, 31st August, 1930. Brussels.
Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th September, 1930. Paris.
Statistische Nachrichten, 27th August, 1930. Vienna.

TTALV *

Unemployment increased in July. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 342,061 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month as compared with 322,291 at the end of June and 201,868 at the end of July, 1929. The total for July, 1930, includes 74,076 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, and 66,702 in the textile industry. In addition, 24,209 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 21,887 at the end of June and 13,503 at the end of July, 1929.

SWITZERLAND,†

Unemployment increased slightly in July. At the end of the month 10,161 applications for employment (7·7 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 9,002 at the end of June, and 4,801 at the end of July, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,623, 3,341, and 4,324

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July and declined in Norway during June and in Sweden during July.

Denmark.‡—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Depart^{*} ment by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 287,720 workpeople, 9·1 per cent., were unemployed at the end of July, as against 8·8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 9·6 per cent. at the end of July, 1929.

Norway.§—Out of 21,362 members of trade unions making returns, 9.9 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of June, as compared with 10.4 per cent. at the end of May, and 8.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1929.

Sweden.|—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st July was 7.5, as compared with 7.9 on 30th June and 6.3 on 31st July, 1929.

Unemployment decreased during July. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of the month (2nd August) was 194,279, as compared with 207,258 on 28th June. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 85,449 and 90,184 respectively.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 39,546 establishments in manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallie mining, crude petroleum production, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 4,806,458 workpeople in July, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as compared with the total for June. During the same period the aggregate earnings showed a decrease of 7.1 per cent. Increases in employment in July were shown in canning and preserving, hotels, telephones and telegraph operation, electric railroads, power, light, and water companies, and anthracite mining; the remaining industrial groups covered by the returns showed decreases.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July was 81.6 as compared with 85.5 in June, and 98.2 in July, 1929.**

According to the September issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment among the members of the Federation covered by the returns was 22 per cent. at the beginning both of July and August. In the building trades 39 per cent. were unemployed in August, in the metal trades 19, and in the printing trades 8.

CANADA.++

Employment at the beginning of July showed very little change. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,357 firms with an aggregate of 1,042,710 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st August, as compared with 1,043,881 on 1st July, a decrease of 0·1 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st August is 118·8, as compared with 118·9 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 127·8 on 1st August 1929. 1st August, 1929.

NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment in mid-May showed an increase when compared with the corresponding week of the preceding quarter. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 17th May, 1930, amounted to 10.9 per cent., as compared with 8.5 in the week ended 15th February, and 11.5 per cent. in the week ended 18th May, 1929. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

* Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, August, 1930. Rome.
† La Vie Economique, August, 1930. Berne.
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st August, 1930. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

∥ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th August, 1930. Warsaw.

** Trend of Employment, July, 1930. Washington.
†† The August Employment Situation, 1930, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Ottawa. 11 Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1930. Wellington.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in a net increase of about £2,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 48,000 workpeople and in a net decrease of £3,450 in those of 35,000 work-

people.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		of Cha	Net Amountinge in Wages.
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases,	Decreases.
Metal Textile Paper, Printing, etc Other	33,000 2,000 13,000	4,000 10,000 16,000 5,000	950 100 1,200	£ 50 700 2,400 300
Total	48,000	35,000	2,250	3,450

The increases in the metal group mainly affected workpeople employed in the tinplate and in the chain manufacturing industries. In the former industry there was a general increase of $2\frac{5}{2}$ per cent. on basis rates, under the sliding scale based on selling prices; this increase was, however, reduced for all but the lowest-paid men by the withdrawal of an ex gratia payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basis rates which had formerly been paid to the majority of the workers. In the chainmaking industry the increase, which took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale, amounted to 5 per cent. on basis rates. Under sliding scales based on selling prices there were small reductions in the wages of blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire and in the West of Scotland. the West of Scotland.

the West of Scotland.

In the textile group the workpeople affected by changes were mainly those employed in the silk industry at Leek, the majority of whom sustained reductions, ranging in most cases from about 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. There was an increase in the cost-of-living wage of machine calico printers; and a new Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts in respect of workpeople employed in the rope, twine, and net trade resulted in increased minimum rates for certain occupations.

Workpeople employed in the paper manufacturing industry had their wages reduced in a number of districts in Great Britain, the reductions where effected amounting in the case of adult workers to \$\frac{1}{2}\dlotd\text{. or 1d. per hour for men and \$\frac{3}{2}\dlot\text{. per hour for women.}\$

In the other industrial groups workpeople affected by increases included brush and broom makers, for whom the minimum Trade

Board rates were increased under a cost-of-living sliding scale, and furniture makers at High Wycombe; while those affected by decreases included iron miners in North Lincolnshire, coke workers in West Yorkshire, furniture makers in parts of Lancashire, and leather belt melecomes.

belt makers.

The aggregate amount of the increases was about £3,600 per week.†

Of this amount £1,750 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices, and an almost equal amount under cost-of-living sliding scales; while the remaining sum was principally the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

The aggregate amount of the decreases was about £4,800 per week,† of which amount over £3,100 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, while most of the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation or of independent action by the employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—AUGUST, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected		of Change	Net Amount in Weekly ges.
12 veton della Collega	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying.	14,000 14,000	800 3,350	£ 450 400	£ 150 350
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	600	2,500	75	375
Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	86,000 107,000\$ 66,000 27,000 4,750 2,200 350 1,750	13,000 750 1,500 37,000 397,000 6,000 6,750 8,250	6,400 9,300§ 5,600 3,400 250 275 40 195	2,050 75 750 3,350 51,900 1,020 700 1,000
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works		16,500 480,000	10	2,500 42,300
Contracting, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Supply.	900	3,250	170	180
Transport Public Administration Services.	421,000 10,250	19,750 9,350	29,100 1,625	1,600
Other	100	25,250	10	2,300
Total	756,000	1,031,000	57,300	111,400

In the corresponding eight months of 1929, there were net increases of £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 94,000 work-people, and net decreases of £36,450 in those of 491,000 work-people.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported as taking effect in August.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST 1930

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	West Yorkshire	1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 32 per cent. above basis rates. Rate after change for labourers 5s. 4d. per shift, plus 32 per cent.
Quarrying	Aberdeen and Kemnay	1st pay day after 16 Aug.	Granite quarry workers	Increase¶ of ½d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts for pieceworkers.
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	3 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 241 per
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	3 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men (varying, according to base rates, from 1d. to 11d. 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.
manufacture.	West of Scotland	3 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 11 per cent. above the standard (compared with 21 per cent. for lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages were unchanged).
Chain, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug. {	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making handhammered chain from iron up to and including ½-in, diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½-in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ½-in. up to and including ½-in. diameter.	Increase, of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied and extended under Trade Boards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5%d. per hour. Increase, of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 2&d. per hour.
	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	1st full pay day in Aug.	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	Increase of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Increase of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 5 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Increase of amounts varying, according to size, from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. Increase of 3d. per cwt.

^{*} 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 rate 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 aggregate amounts of the increases and decreases are larger than the net amounts shown in the Table, owing to the fact that during the month the majority of tinplate makers had their wages increased under a sliding scale based on selling prices, and decreased under another arrangement.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 45,000 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 railway engineering shops.

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)
	Control of the second	1	Adult workers employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding main-	new beta-fit offerences protected & season of
	Goods Wales and Von	7 Aug	tenance craftsmen):— Men on basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. per shift.	Increase* of 25 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 7 per cent. above standard; and ex-gratia bonus of 21 per
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	3 Aug.	Men on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift.	cent. previously paid withdrawn. Increase* of 2\bar{2}\bar{2}\bar{2}\text{ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 14\bar{2}\bar{2}\text{ per cent. above standard, including ex-gratia bonus of 7\bar{2}\text{ per cent. previously paid. Rate after change for labourers, 6s. 10\bar{2}\dagged. per shift, plus 14\bar{2}\text{ per cent.}
Cotton Winding.	West Riding of York- shire.	Aug.†	Cotton winders	Adoption of uniform piece rate to be calculated in accordance with terms of agreement applicable to Lancashire, the new rate to yield an average wage of 32s. 3d. per week (i.e., 18s. 2d. base, plus 77½ per cent.), resulting generally in a reduction on the varying rates previously paid.
	The second as		Timeworkers:— Male workers 21½ and over	Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of more than 47s. per week, and of 1s. per week for those in receipt of up to and including 47s. per week; age at which adult rate is payable reduced from 22 to 21½ years, resulting in an increase of 1s. 6d. in the minimum rate at 21½ years. Minimum rates after change: pickers, 44s.; braidworkers, spinners, throwers, reelers, etc., 46s.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 51s. 6d.; weavers, 49s. 6d.
Silk	Leek	Pay day in week	Male workers under 21½ Adult female workers	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in a decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week for those under 19 years, and an increase of 6d. or 1s. at 19\frac{1}{2} and under 21\frac{1}{2}, the rate at 19 and under 19\frac{1}{2} remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows:—9s. 6d. at 14 increasing each half-year to 25s. 6d. at 18 and to 43s. at 21. Decrease of amounts not exceeding 1s. 6d. per week for those in
Manufacture.	Leek	ending 16 Aug.	Female workers under 21 years	receipt of more than 29s. per week, the minimum rate of 29s. per week remaining unchanged; bonus for hard silk workers to be adjusted so as to yield a possible 2s. 6d. per week in addition to scheduled rate (29s.) in lieu of 3s. per week previously paid. New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 6d. to 2s. per week for those 16½ and under 21 years, and an increase of 6d. at 15½ and under 16, the rates at 14 and under 15½ and 15½ and under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows:—8s. at 14, increasing to 23s. at 18 and to
303			Pieceworkers (excluding weavers). Twisters	27s. at 20. Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{3}d\$. per hour, or alternatively of 5 per cent. on piece rates, leaving a percentage addition of 15 on minimum basis rates of 47s. and 27s. per week for men and women respectively. Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for timeworkers and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per roll for pieceworkers.
Hosiery	Leek Dumfries	29 Aug. 1st pay	Mechanics Workpeople employed in hosiery	Decrease of 4s. per week (72s. to 68s.). Decrease; of 4d. in the shilling on rates adopted in November, 1919,
Manufacture.	Dummes	day in Aug.	manufacture.	making a total reduction of 3d. in the shilling on these rates. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 42s., women, 24s.; pieceworkers—men, 45s.; women, 27s.
Jute Manufacture.	Aberdeen, Barrow-in- Furness, Dundee, Dysait, Kirkcaldy and Tayport.	25 Aug.	Female pieceworkers employed on hessian weaving.	Guaranteed time-rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 15s. 3d. at under 16 years of age, 20s. 10d. at 16 and under 18 and 25s. at 18 and over. (See Notice of Order on page 353.)
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the rope, twine and net trade.	Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts revised in respect of certain classes of workpeople, principally (a) by the elimination of Grade IV occupations and their transfer to Grade III, resulting in increases in the minimum time rates of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour for male workers 21 years and over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour for those 17 and under 18, and 15 and under 16; and (b) by up-grading head packers, increasing their minimum rates by \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) and \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour for men and women respectively. Current minimum hourly time rates for adult workers: males 10\(\frac{1}{2}d.\) to 11\(\frac{1}{2}d.\); females, 6\(\frac{1}{2}d.\) to 7d. (See Notice of Order on
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers	page 314 of August GAZETTE.) Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased from 38.50 to 39.90 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 18s. per week for journeymen and 12s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
	i de montent en a	Sope.	Adult male workers	Decrease; of 1s. 6d. per week for those 22½ and over, and age at which adult rate is payable reduced from 22½ to 21½, resulting in increases in the minimum rate of 2s. 6d. at 21½ years and
Silk Dyeing	Leek	Pay day in week ending 16 Aug.	Male workers under 21½ years	of 6d. at 22. Minimum rates after change for those 21\frac{1}{2} and over: dyers and glossers, 49s. 6d.; mixers, 49s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in a decrease of 6d. per week for those under 15 years, and of from 6d. to 3s. for those 16 and under 20\frac{1}{2}, and in an increase of 6d. at 20\frac{1}{2} and of 2s. at 21, the rates at 15 and under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows:—11s. at 14, increasing each half year
the state of the s	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 9 Aug.	Male workers 21 years and over Female workers 18 years and over	to 27s. at 18, and to 46s. at 21. Decrease of 6d. per week; age at which adult rate is payable reduced from 21½ to 21, resulting in a net increase of 5s. per week for those 21 and under 21½. Rate after change for those 21 and over, 48s. 11d. Decrease of 3d. per week (28s. 4d. to 28s. 1d.).
THE WORK ADDRESS OF	Northampton	Aug. {	Adult workers	Increases to new weekly rates, which include 70s. or 65s. for foremen, 65s. for doughmakers, 63s. for machinehands, 62s. for secondhands, and 60s. for tablehands.
See Langery L	- Grands the hand one		Youths	Scale of rates adopted, starting at 12s. 6d. at 14 and increasing each year to 46s. at 20. Increase; of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands,
Baking and Confectionery.	Brecon, Monmouth- shire, East and Mid Glamorgan, and West Wales Dis- tricts.	Last pay day in Aug.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	62s. 6d.
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.	Last pay day in Aug.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase‡ of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s.
AND LEGENTS	Vale of Leven, Dum- barton and Helens- burgh.	lst pay day in Aug.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week; and cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation discontinued. Minimum rate after change, 72s.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The change took effect under directions issued on 8th August to its members by the Yorkshire Master Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, Ltd. There was no agreement with a trade union. The agreement adopted is that of 1926 between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd. and the Weavers' Amalgamation. The average wage is based on the average earnings of three-fourths of the workers over a period of four full weeks, eliminating the lowest one-fourth. The date of operation varies, according to date of posting up notices in the individual mills.

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

§ It was agreed that the present rates for juniors should remain in operation until the dates on which advances are due, when the revised scale will operate.

§ Should this date not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid, the rates were to become effective as from the beginning of the next full pay period, but in no case later than 31st August, 1930.

¶ Under an agreement of 7th June, 1929, between the Macclessfield Silk Trade Employers' Association, and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, etc., it was provided that the adult age for males should be reduced from 22½ to 21 years by three stages, viz., in August, 1929, February and August, 1930. The increase of 5s. per week shown for those 21 and under 21½ years is the result of this agreement.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Bacon Curing and Food Provision.	Bristol and Bath	15 Aug.	Adult male workers	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: skill men, 56s.; labourers, 53s.
Mill Sawing.	Various towns in West Riding of Yorkshire (exclud- ing Sheffield and Rotherham).*	lst full pay after 1 Aug.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of i.d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: foreign timber section, 1s. 6d.; home grown section, 1s. 5d.
1	London	1 Aug.	Bedding and mattress makers	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating wages, leavi wages 55 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Furniture Manufacture.	North East Lanca- shire‡ and Tod- morden.	1 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, uphoisterers, polishers and machinists. Journeymen	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour for journeymen and of proportion amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change journeymen, 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{4}d\). The person of \(\frac{1}{4}d\) are hour. Rates after change; men on skill
ADA ST. NA	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 23 Aug.	Apprentices	processes, 1s. 5d.; windsor, cane and cheap rushbotted chairmakers, packers, markers-out, and benders, 1s. 4½d. Increaset of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change 10s. during first six months, increasing to 15s. 8d. in four
to four areas areas as of 2 of per custo	Andrew Andrew		Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding mechanics, etc., and those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills):— Timeworkers:— Melowreden 21 and even	six months and to 30s. 4d. during eighth six months. Decrease of &d. for Class III dayworkers and 1d. per hour for old
Paper Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.§	11 Aug.	Male workers 21 and over Male workers under 21	workers. Minimum rates after change for papermaking Class I occupations—shift-workers, 1s. 5d.; Class II—shi workers, 1s. 2d.; dayworkers, 1s. 0\flat{1d}.; Class III—shi workers, 1s. 1d.; dayworkers, 1\flat{1d}.; West of England, So land and Wales, 1d. per hour less.\frac{5}{2} Decrease of from \flat{1d}. to \flat{3d}. per hour. Minimum rates after change the state of the control of the contr
22.815 M	To Tallerin Al America V. I and Tallerina in Talla and American American and American American	Server Super-	Female workers	each year to 6\flace4d. at 18 and to 9\flace4d. at 20.\frac{8}{2} Decrease of from \flace4d. to \flace4d. per hour. Minimum rates after change 2\flace4d. at 14, increasing each year to 6\flace4d. at 18 and over; Workington, Scotland and Wales—2\flace4d. at 14, increasing each year to 6\flace4d. at 18 and over.\frac{8}{2}
Building. {	Norwich	1 Aug.	Plasterers	Decreases proportionate to those for timeworkers.§ Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).¶
	Ayr Hartlepool	18 Aug.	Joiners	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general laboure.
Local Government		1 Aug.	Manual workers	18. 14d.; roadmen, 1s. 34d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 24d.; sti
(Non-Trading Services).	Thornaby-on-Tees Herefordshire	1 Aug. 5 July	Manual workers Roadmen employed by County	Decrease; of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers of refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.; day scavengers, 11½d. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. to 31s. 6d.).**
	Various districts in	1 July	Council. Leading men in the Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department in H.M. Dockyards and other Naval Establishments.	Scale of duty pay fixed at 8s. per week minimum, increase by yearly increments of 1s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., and thereaft subject to recommendation, by increments of not less the 2s. to a maximum of 24s.††. (See I.C. Decision No. 1468)
National Government.	Great Britain	1st pay week in June.	Chargemen of skilled labourers and chargemen of labourers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Naval Establishments.	page 353.) Charge pay for men on permanent list to be increased by per week to 10s. after 3 years' service, increasing thereaf by two yearly increments of 1s. to present maximum of 12 other men with charge pay of 8s. per week to receive an inc ment of 1s. per week after 3 years' service and a further twelve months thereafter, making a maximum of 10s. (serv to be calculated from a date not earlier than 1 June, 1927)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Woolwich	1st pay week following 18 June.	Labourers engaged on loading and unloading vessels at the Royal Naval Armament Supply Depot.	(See I.C. Decision No. 1457 on page 231 of June GAZETTE.) Special allowance of 8d. per day paid in addition to the gene rate for labourers increased to 10d. per day, when engag on loading and unloading vessels. Rate after change: 4 per week, including bonus, plus 10d. per day when engag on loading and unloading vessels. (See I.C. Decision No. 14 on page 274 of July GAZETTE.)
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of Novem 1922, reduced† from 57 per cent. to 55 per cent. for piecework and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in a decrease of 4d.; hour for skilled workers, the rates for semi-skilled workers remains unchanged, leaving time rates as follows:—skilled workers London, 1s. 24d.; Provinces, 1s. 2d.; semi-skilled—London.
Basket Making.	Yorkshire (except Hull and Sheffleld).	4 Aug.	Basket, skip and hamper makers	11½d.; Provinces, 11d. Decrease of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices leaving wa 58 per cent. and 73 per cent. above the list for pieceworkers a timeworkers respectively.
	· 图2		Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boa Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectiv (see Notice of Order on page 314 of August GAZETTE):— Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \), per hour (1s. \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \), to 1s. \(2d. \).
李丰		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Certain classes of male time- workers.§§ All other male timeworkers	Increase of 1d. per hour for those 19 and under 20, and of 1d. hour for those 20 and over, the rates for those under 19 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows:—21d.
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Female pan hands	under 14‡, increasing to 11d. at 21 and over. Increase of ½d. or ½d. per hour in time rates and ½d. per hour piecework basis time rates.
John Making,	201 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	552, 1000,83	Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour in time rates for those 21 years and over and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate, the tires for those under 21 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. at under 14\(\frac{1}{2} \), increasing to 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.
Charles Madra			Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices	21 and over. Increase in the minimum piece rates of 3 per cent., leaving way 21 per cent. below the list. Increases proportionate to the above.

* Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.
§ The above reductions took effect under directions issued to its members by the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, the new rates being those payable on a cost-of-living figure of 70 in accordance with the terms of the National Agreement of May, 1926 (previous wages being based on a figure of 85). Full information is not available as to the extent to which the reductions have been carried into effect, but they are reported not to have been enforced at certain mills, in various parts of the country.

¶ The new minimum rates for workers employed in coating mills are 1s. 3d. and 1s. 14d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in Class I occupations in the North and South of England and 1s. 2d. and 1s. 04d. respectively in the West of England, Scotland and Wales; for other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.

¶ The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to this arrangement, which was made between the local master plasterers and the trade union.

*** It was also arranged that as from next November the winter working hours should be reduced from 50 to 48 per week.

†† Previous duty pay proceeded from a minimum of 8s. per week to a maximum of 21s. by increments not exceeding 2s., given at irregular dates, dependent on recommendation. Men with pay of less than 15s. 6d. were to have their rate increased in accordance with new scale.

‡ Men on permanent list had previously received charge pay of 8s. per week, rising to 12s. by two triennial increments of 2s. The normal charge pay for chargemen of skilled labourers had previously been 8s. per week, compared with a normal rate of 6s. for chargemen of labourers.

§ Viz., those 21 and over with three years' experience in certain operations

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based variations in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts. Details of the changes in wages consequent on these ascertainments are given after the Table:—

	Price accord Audi		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on					
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.				
Pig Iron: Cleveland Cumberland	1930. AprJune	s. d. 65 10	s. d. - 3 13	+ s. d. + 1 42				
(Hematite mixed }	May-June	75 51	- 0 21	+ 5 41				
Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland	AprJune AprJune AprJune AprJune AprJune	64 7 66 1½ 68 7¼ 60 3¼ 77 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 2 0 + 8 2 ³ + 0 4 + 5 7 + 4 0				
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles.) West of Scotland	May-June	182 5	- 0 9½	+ 8 6				
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	May-June	210 9%	- 0 2	- 1 51				
Steel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.) South Wales and	AprJune	122 71	- 1 71	+ 3 51				
Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	MarMay	158 61	+ 5 11	+ 30 21				

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in a decrease in July of 3 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a result of the May-June ascertainment workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces sustained a reduction in July of ½ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings. The same ascertainment also resulted in a decrease in July of 1d. per shift for men, and ½d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age employed at limestone quarries in West Cumberland. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in decreases in August of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. The Nottinghamshire ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in July of 5½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not applied to datal workers (who are in receipt of more than the scale percentage). The ascertainment for Northamptonshire resulted in a decrease at the end of July of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in August of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in August of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in August of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this did not apply to lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent above the standard since August. 1925. but this did not apply to lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent above the standard since August, 1925.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainments for North of England and West of Scotland did not warrant changes in the

England and West of Scotland did not warrant changes in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in those areas.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages, whilst the ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase in July of 3 per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting-shops and rolling mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainments, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on standard rates, as against 59½ due under the scale. Further details of such of the above changes as took effect in August will be found on page 345. be found on page 345.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

	Applica-	Applie Appr	ations	Depar-	Total Departures.		
Destination.	Approved in August, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan August, 1930.	tures in August, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan August, 1930.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other	57 443 152	171,074 122,746 44,005	1,282 8,094 809	78 503 125	169,959 118,248 42,886	1,674 6,587 833	
parts of Empire	6	1,082	55	6	904	44	
Total	658	338,907	10,240	712	331,997	9,138	

^{*} Stated to the nearest farthing.

POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST, 1930.

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

OWING to the alterations made by the Local Government Acts of 1929, which took effect in England and Wales on 1st April, 1930, and in Scotland on 16th May, 1930, comparable statistics are available

The statistics which appear in the Table below relate to the County of London and to those County Boroughs in England and Wales and Burghs in Scotland having an estimated population

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in August, 1930, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 507,905, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 306 and 304 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in August, 1930, was 428,631, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with July, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 79,274, an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with July, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August numbered 114,382, approximately the same as in the previous month. Recipients of out-door relief numbered 393,523, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month.

Franch workers		oer of Person Relief of Aug		y† in	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of
and the months	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Population as compared with
ENGLAND AND WALES.					Total Control
County of London	49,029	84,774	133,803	302	- 6
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	870 5,589 826 882 1,221 1,058 2,186 558 1,514 415 1,052 784 621 750 511 1,688 2,651 755 3,940 617 1,939 1,735 2,620 511 1,047 909 929 1,352 620 517 999 2,243 1,289 2,745 610 1,794 1,157 752 246 2,169 606	3,369 12,086 2,189 2,356 6,369 1,855 5,462 1,643 6,563 1,369 1,501 4,705 2,111 5,467 1,262 13,050 10,003 4,106 30,497 20,191 3,297 11,066 4,347 7,454 1,032 4,745 2,205 3,766 4,330 20,304 2,232 3,019 1,116 4,565 7,462 4,565 7,4681 880 2,940 8,363 1,467	4,239 17,675 3,015 3,238 7,590 2,913 7,648 2,201 1,784 2,732 6,217 1,773 14,783 14,783 3,914 12,634 4,859 37,750 24,131 3,914 12,113 5,286 9,189 9,189 1,941 5,674 3,557 1,045 4,269 6,129 22,547 3,521 1,179 3,764 6,359 8,619	435 204 103 315 135 228 468 334 111 357 342	+ 10 + 29 + 29 + 34 - 16 + 2 + 11 + 19 + 20 + 12 - 4 - 5 - 1 + 17 + 2 + 6 + 17 + 2 + 6 + 17 + 2 + 6 + 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Total of the above- named County Boroughs	58,096	236,732	294,828	285	+ 4
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	107,125	321,506	428,631	290	+ 1
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,718 1,493 635 411	12,929 2,382	14,422	337	+ 12 + 5 + 4 + 3
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,257	72,017	79,274	4 434	+ 9
TOTAL for above 47 areas in August, 1930	114,382	393,523	507,908	306	+ 2

^{*} The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, and persons receiving atdoor medical relief only.
† In England and Wales, 30th August; in Scotland, 15th August.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude, and Duration.—The number of disputes, avolving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginging in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 35, as compared with 30 in the previous month, and 28 in August, 1929. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes) was approximately approximately and though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately approximately and the stablishments approximately involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 35, as ning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 35, as compared with 30 in the previous month, and 28 in August, 1929. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 6,300. In addition, about 1,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 45, involving about 8,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, of about 49,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in August 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 disputes in progress:—

		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying	1	8	9	4,200	11,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	2 1	9 3	11 4	1,500 400	5,000 5,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	4 2	1 14	5 16	1,300	23,000 5,000
Total, Aug., 1930	10	35	45	8,200	49,000
Total, July, 1930	22	30	52	11,000	89,000
Total, Aug., 1929	13	28	41	401,400+	5,538,000+

Causes .- Of the 35 disputes beginning in August, 13, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 19 new disputes, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1929 AND 1930.1

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

to adviso adv	'Janua	ry to Augu	st, 1929.	January to August, 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 Other Mining and	85	45,400	425,000	104	42,600	130,000		
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	7	1,100	89,000	5	400	5,000		
Glass, etc.	6	300	1,000	5	500	5,000		
Chemical	3	100	, §	3	400	3,000		
Engineering	10	19,000	59,000	9	700	5,000		
Shipbuilding	15	6,100	272,000	17	3,200	10,000		
Other Metal	18	6,300	138,000	27	2,800	17,000		
Textile	25	392,500	6,685,000	32	125,400	3,308,000		
Clothing	9	800	8,000	14	1,100	4,000		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2	100	3,000	1	500	2,000		
Woodworking,	W. C.	4	NE 350 300	10/21/24		329.5		
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	11	1,100	13,000	20	3,200	86,000		
etc Building, Public Works Con-	1	400	20,000	3	600	6,000		
tracting, etc Transport	26 14	2,500 3,500	21,000 7,000	33 17	2,900 4,900	39,000 24,000		
Commerce, Dis- tribution and				HARMAN AND	1000	200020		
Finance	4	200	3,000	4	3,500	51,000		
Other	6	300	1,000	8	700	5,000		
Total	242	479,700	7,745,000	302	193,400	3,700,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1930.

Occupations and Locality .	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cours on Object II	of visity interest presentation of the	
occupations and locality.	Directly.	In- directly.	Began.	Ended.	Cause or Object.	Result.	
COAL MINING INDUSTRY:-		TRAMA	1930.	1930.	The second bearing and the second sec		
Colliery workpeople—Craghead, co. Durham.	1,158		8 Aug.	8 Aug.	Non-payment of minimum wage to a putter.	Work resumed on advice of Trade	
Colliery workpeople — White -	1,374		11 Aug. 13 Aug.		Dispute as to discontinuance of payment for certain safety inspections.	Amicable settlement effected.	
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:—					# THE SERVE OF SERVE		
Behinders, second helpers and other rolling mill, etc., employees—Swansea.	84	668	28 Aug.	30 Aug.¶	Grievance respecting facilities for lubricating machinery.	Grievance to be investigated.	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:-				CALL STATE			
Upholsterers and upholsteresses (wholesale manufacturing firms) —London.	1,250		13 June	19 Aug.	For advance in wages, limitation of junior labour, and other improvements in working conditions.	Work to be resumed at old rates of wages; question of junior labour to be dealt with, and provisional agreement effected on other questions. (See also page 355.)	

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

[†] A dispute involving about 388,000 workpeople in the cotton industry was in progress in August, 1929.

[‡] In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight. § Less than 500 working days.

[|] 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. ¶ Mills to be restarted 15th September.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	57%
Food only		 	44%

FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food was about the same as a month earlier, reductions averaging 1d. per 7 lbs. in the prices of potatoes being counterbalanced by an increase of nearly \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. each in the average price of eggs and advances in the price of milk in London and a number of other towns.

The average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 44 per cent. at both 1st September and 1st August, 1930, as compared with 54 per cent. at 31st August, 1929. 31st August, 1929.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st August and

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1930, as compared with		
600.8	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1930.	1st Sept., 1930.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1930.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	8. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 4½ 0 9	8. d. 1 4½ 0 9	8. d. + 0 6½ + 0 2½	s. d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 10½ 0 5½	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 31 + 0 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 6 0 9‡	1 6 0 9½	+ 0 71 + 0 31	::
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	0 11½ 0 5 1 3¾	0 11½ 0 5 1 3¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$::
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	1 3 0 8½ 1 11½ 0 2½ 0 5¾	1 3 0 8½ 1 11¾ 0 2¾ 0 6	$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 01
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	1 7½ 1 6½ 1 0½ 0 7½ 0 1½ 0 7½	1 7½ 1 6½ 1 0½ 0 7½ 0 2 0 6¾	+ 0 5 + 0 4 + 0 32 + 0 01 + 0 02 + 0 2	+ 0 03 - 0 1

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

			1st Septem	Percentage I aber, 1930, a th July, 191	s compared	Corresponding General	
Article	Ribs Thin Flank f, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank tton, British— Legs Breast tton, Frozen— Legs Breast ton, Frozen— Legs ton (streaky)*		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst August 1930.	
Beef, British—			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
			68	65	67	67	
			33	38	36	37	
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-			100 E		112	
Ribs			45	45	45	45	
Thin Flank			14	20	17	18	
	4 Y 4 6	200		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		CHIEF TO A CO.	
Tana		6 50	72	73	72	73	
Descrit			52	49	51	50	
	•••	•••	32	73	31	00	
Togo			67	61	64	64	
	***	***				23	
	***	***	19	25	22		
Bacon (streaky)*	***	***	41	42	41	41	
Fish	***		117	96	106	106	
Flour			40	44	42	43	
Drond	***	***	47	47	47	47	
The	***	***				29	
	***	***	23	34	29		
Sugar (granulated)	***	***	32	25	28	29	
Milk	***	***	70	72	71	63	
Butter-			THE PARTY OF	The state of the s		THE PARTY NAMED IN	
Fresh	***		31	39	35	34	
_ Salt			27	29	28	29	
Cheese†			42	46	44	45	
Margarine			7	1	4	3	
Eggs (fresh)		30.00	66	62	64	53	
Potatoes			54	30	42	62	
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Forenta		45	44	44	44	

* 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 1st September, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increases in working class rents gives the second rents are also included. increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approxi-mately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included

in these statistics.

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 1st September the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 110 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st September averaged between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, 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 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1930, is, approximately 57 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st August, 1930, and 64 per cent. at 31st August, 1929.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1930 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1930.

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

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

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

NOTE.

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

• 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 COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

of Burn Assessments	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
continuent the Merse of	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1930. 1 Sept.		
Czechoslovakła Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† ,, (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	59 58 967 474 510‡ 45 98 86 63 56 59 54	53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 77 73 51 55	25 37 35 837 526 469 45 407 51 77 74 39 52 41	May July April July Aug. May Aug. July Aug. June June Aug. July July		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 50	47 45	July Aug.		
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	33 56 43 9	Aug. July July July		

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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

	Items on	with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest	figures lable.		
	based.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN	constitution to	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	I Salara		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1930. 1 Sept.		
FOREIGN		12 10				ea Hill	2 Sept.		
COUNTRIES. Belgium	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	772	Aug.		
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	3-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-	1000000	5120 M	10000	8	June		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	65	July		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,008	July		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4399	4079	4199	455¶	472	2nd Qr		
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	49	Aug.		
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	718	678	708	698	62	June		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	431	June		
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	462	403	387	407	387	May		
Luxemburg	A,C,D	586	684	713	773	778	July		
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	75	Aug.		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	***	15	23	23	17	Aug.		
Sweden Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E	72 62	69	73 61	69 61	64	July		
United States	A,B,O,D,E	758	738	708	708	59 71	July		
	A,D,O,D,E	.03	123	108	108	11	Dec.'29		
BRITISH				WO TO					
DOMINIONS, &c.									
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	479	459	46¶	49¶	49	4th Qr.		
India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E	578	55	55	56	54	Aug.		
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	37	Ann		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	68	Aug. July		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	62	60	58	July		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	31	31	28	July		

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Parls, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia all items), ood, United States (all Items), Canada, 1913; Australia all Items), ovember, 1914.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

‡ Figure for June.

A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;

= Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 36. Eight deaths* were reported during the month five due to lead reight and three due to exist a second control of the c month, five due to lead poisoning and three due to epitheliomatous ulceration.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONIN	G.	(b) Cases of Other Forms	OF
Among Operatives engaged in-	10 10	Poisoning	1
Smelting of Metals	4	Aniline Poisoning TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF	
Plumbing and Soldering	1	POISONING	1
	40000	SO SENSONE STORY WHEN DESCRIPTION	-
Shipbreaking	1	(c) Cases of Anthrax.	
Printing	1	Wool	
Tinning of Metals		Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of	
Other Contact with		Hides and Skins	1
Molten Lead	1		
White and Red Lead		TOTAL, ANTHRAX	2
Works		the pile was a constraint for the	-
†Pottery	2	(d) Cases of Epitheliomat	ous
Vitreous Enamelling		Pitch	2
	•••	Tar	6
Electric Accumulator	1	Paraffin	
Works	1	Oil	6
Paint and Colour Works	•••	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	-
Indiarubber Works	1	ULCERATION	14
Coach and Car Painting	1	(e) Cases of Chrome	
Shipbuilding		ULCERATION.	
Paint used in Other		Manufacture of Bichro-	
		mates	
Industries	***	Dyeing and Finishing	
Other Industries	2	Chrome Tanning	***
Painting of Buildings	3	Chromium Plating Other Industries	1
	-	O MOL III CUSTION	
TOTAL OF ABOVE	18	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	1
	-		-
NAME OF THE OWNER OWNER.	DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		No. of Lot

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 173, as compared with 185 in the previous month and with 184‡ in August, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1930, numbered 39, as compared with

32 in the previous month and	wit	h 38 in August, 1929.	1
RAILWAY SERVICE.	10 11	FACTORIES AND WORKSHO	PS
Brakesmen and Goods	100118	(continued).	
Guards	2	Boiler Making and Construc-	
Engine Drivers and Motor-		tional Engineering	2
men		Locomotives, Railway and	
Firemen	1	Tramway Carriages,	
Guards (Passenger)		Motors, Aircraft	3
Permanent Way Men	6	Other Metal Trades	1
Porters	2	Shipbuilding Wood	8
Shunters		Wood	2
Mechanics	1	Gas	2
Labourers	2	Electric Generating Stations	
Miscellaneous	7	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc	2
Contractors' Servants	•••	Chemicals, etc	3 4
MOMAL DALLWAY CERVICE	21	Food and Drink	100000
		Paper, Printing, etc Tanning, Currying, etc	
	100	Rubber Trades	
MINES.	100	Other Non-Textile Industries	ï
Underground	71	CARLES AND STORES OF THE ABOVE THE ABOVE THE	2000
Surface	9	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106	ö,
	-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
TOTAL, MINES	80	Docks, Wharves, etc	7
00 6 4 3	-	Buildings Warehouses and Railway	16
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7	Sidings	3
		ordings	-
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	65
Cotton	1	20112, 2201012 2010	_
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy		Total (excluding Seamen)	173
Other Textiles	1	ALERS OF THE PARTY	
Textile Bleaching and	192	SEAMEN.	
Dyeing		Trading Vessels, Sailing	2
Metal Extracting and Re-		" , Steam	30
		Fishing Vessels, Sailing	
Metal Conversion, including	13014	" " Steam	7
Rolling Mills and Tube	1		70
Making Metal Founding	4	TOTAL, SEAMEN	39
Engineering and Marking	2	Total/including Secure	010
Engineering and Machine	1	Total (including Seamen)	212
Making	T		2000

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

† Of the two persons affected in the pottery industry one was a female ‡ The figure previously published for August, 1929, has been revised.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

CLUB COLLECTOR—" WORKMAN" WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 3
—ACCIDENT RESULTING IN DEATH—CLAIM BY DEPENDENT HUSBAND.

HUSBAND.

A CLUB collector, employed by a Co-operative Society, was killed while engaged in her employment, as the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. Her husband claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act as a dependant on the earnings of the deceased. It was agreed that £150 compensation should be paid to the husband if he was entitled to compensation, and the only question at issue was whether the deceased was a workman within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act.

The following facts were either admitted or proved: that the collectors, who were members of the Society, were paid one shilling in the pound on all contributions received by them; that the committee of the Society had the right to terminate a collector's employment with or without notice; that a collector could do his work on any day and at any hour he wished, and, provided that he did not keep money collected by him over a week-end, he could pay it in to the Society whenever he pleased. The respondent Society's assistant secretary stated in evidence that the Society exercised no control over the way in which a collector should carry out his work, other than what was contained in the documents

Section 3 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides as follows:—"In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "workman," subject to the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, means any person who has entered into or works under

mentioned, means any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing..."

The learned County Court judge of Surrey, sitting as arbitrator at Wandsworth, held that a club collector was not an accounting agent or independent contractor, but a "workman" within the meaning of the above Section.

The employers appealed against this decision.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justices Slesser and Romer) dismissed the appeal, on the ground that the question was one of degree, and therefore one of fact to be found by the County Court judge.—Hobbs v. Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society. Court of Appeal. 25th and 28th July, 1930.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND DECORATION OF POTTERY. (STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1913, NO. 2.)

A firm engaged in the pottery trade was prosecuted on three summonses for permitting workmen employed in glost placing to be so employed without having been examined by the certifying surgeon, contrary to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, and the Regulations for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery made in pursuance of Section 79 thereof

Act, and the Regulations for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery made in pursuance of Section 79 thereof.

The factory inspector concerned stated that the defendant firm had borrowed some men from an associated company, where the workmen did not require to be medically examined as a low solubility glaze was used; but the defendant company worked a lead glaze, and their workmen ought therefore to have been examined.

On behalf of the defendants it was stated that the failure to comply

with the regulations was due to an oversight.

The defendants were convicted and fines totalling £12 were imposed.

-Rex v. Atlas China Company. Stoke-upon-Trent Police Court. 1st August, 1930.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE. An employer pleaded guilty to underpaying two male workers, and to failing to keep adequate wages records. He was fined 10s. on each charge, and was ordered to pay £3 3s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £29 4s. 10d. were paid prior to the hearing.—

Rex v. Palmer's Dairies. Portsmouth Police Court. 19th August, 1930.

An employer charged with underpaying three workers, failing to hear adequate wages records and making a false records.

keep adequate wages records, and making a false record, was convicted, and fined 10s. on each of the underpayment charges, 10s. for failing to keep adequate records, and £1 for making a false record. £2 2s. costs were awarded to the prosecution.—Rex v. The Ranelagh Dairies, Redhill. Reigate Police Court. 28th August, 1930.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

Fines amounting to £11 were imposed upon an employer charged with underpaying five female workers, and with failing to keep adequate wages records.—Rex v. W. E. Taylor. Bridgend Police Court. 9th August, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final and conclusive.

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are publishe annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selecte decisions given during the year 1929 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire price 15s. net) and a volume containing selecte decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 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 paymer of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for July, 1930.

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 recent decision is of general interest:-

Case No. 11161/30. (10.9.30.)

SECTION 7 (1) (iii) OF 1920 ACT: AVAILABLE FOR WORK. SECTION 8 (3) OF 1920 ACT: INMATE OF INSTITUTION SUPPORTED OUT OF PUBLIC FUNDS—PARTICIPANTS IN "NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH" NOT AVAILABLE FOR WORK WHILST EN ROUTE TO LONDON, AND THEREAFTER DISQUALIFIED FOR BENEFIT WHILST INMATES OF WORKHOUSE.

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed from and including the 17th April to the 8th May, 1930.

"The claimant was one of 65 unemployed in South Wales who participated in what was called the 'National Hunger March,' which, according to the evidence, was organised to demonstrate in London (especially on the 1st May), and to interview the Government and to demand 'work or full maintenance.' The contingent left Merthyr together on Good Friday, and all returned there together on the 8th May, 1930. The question to be decided is whether the claimant and his follow members were evisible for whether the claimant and his fellow marchers were available for work during the period

mentioned or during any part of it.

"The principal cases which have been decided on the position of insured contributors in such circumstances are cited in Decision 5006/29, in which the whole subject is discussed in the light of the

tatutory provisions then operative.
"In the cited cases (Decisions 1067/20, 3000/20, 3881/20 and 4490/ 20) benefit was disallowed on the ground that the claimants failed to show that they were unable to obtain suitable employment. Decision 5006/29 was the first case of the kind to be decided after the passing of the (No. 2) Act of 1924, which introduced a further con dition for the receipt of benefit, namely, that of proving that the claimant was genuinely seeking work. Benefit was allowed by that decision on the ground that the claimant had proved that he was genuinely seeking work and that he was unable to obtain suitable

The whole subject must be discussed anew owing to the effect of The whole subject must be discussed ahew owing to the effect of the Act of 1930, which relieves a claimant of the burden of proving either that he is unable to obtain suitable employment or that he is even looking for work. The only ground upon which the claimant can be disallowed benefit in the circumstances of the present case is that he was not capable of work or was not available for it during the whole or some part of the period indicated. There is no reason for

whole or some part of the period indicated. There is no reason for supposing that he was not capable of work.

"Availability for work implies: (1) that the claimant is capable of performing work of such kind as is ordinarily done under contracts of employment and of doing it in conditions in which employees under contracts of service ordinarily do work (Decision 6979/20), for if a claimant is not so capable it is obvious that he is not available for works. (2) that he is not available for work; (2) that he is ready and equipped (if equipment be necessary) to take suitable employment as and when offered on proper terms and conditions (e.g., Decision 4952/20); and (3) that the claimant is not prevented from accepting such employment either by circumstances beyond his control or by circumstances or conditions which he himself has created deliberately or by the neglect of duties or reasonable precautions.
"Numerous illustrations might be given of the third part of the

Number of a colliery decided by vote that they would not work on the 2nd January. According to the decision disallowing benefit 'this amounted to a declaration on their part that they were not available for work on that day, because they had determined to keep it as a holiday' (Decision 321/28, not printed). That decision contains the principle upon which the present case should be

"If the marchers set out from their starting point with a definite objective in London, and with the intention and determination that they would not individually be deflected from the accomplishment of the purpose for which the march was organised, it may fairly be inferred that they had made up their minds to devote the time so spent to that and to no other purpose, and consequently that they were declaring themselves as not available for work until their

objective was reached and the purposes of the march were fulfilled.
"There is one remarkable feature about this case on which the Court of Referees have commented, and that is that all the 65 marchers from Merthyr not only set out together but returned together. None of them was under any obligation to look for work; but the fact that not a single man broke away from the body of marchers, even though the areas through which they passed must have presented more favourable prospects of employment than in South Wales, is so extraordinary as to indicate a loyalty to the aim and purpose of the organised march which cannot be accounted for on any other ground than that there was a determination on the part of the claimant and his companions to occupy their time solely for the fixed purpose of demonstrating to and in London.

"I can find nothing to rebut the inference which I have already

said arises from the circumstances of this case. It is submitted in the grounds of appeal to the Umpire that the fact that the claimant signed the register at the Employment Exchange whilst on the march shows that he was available for work. It shows that he was saying that he was available, but it does not establish that he was so available.

Availability is a question of fact, which has to be proved by the claimant (Section 1 of the Act of 1927).

"The Court of Referees have carefully examined the whole of the circumstances and have availed themselves of the opportunity of

hearing the claimant, and have come to the agreed conclusion that he was not available for work during the period in question. Subject to a limitation of that period, I agree with their finding and decision.

The purpose of the organised march was to demonstrate en route condon and on arrival there and particularly on the 1st May. Up to and including that date the claimant was not, for the reaso Up to and including that date the claimant was not, for the reasons already given, available for work. By that time I think the objective was reached and the purposes of the organised march were fulfilled, and I have some doubt whether it can be said that the inference of non-availability continued to apply afterwards, notwithstanding that the claimant and his companions returned home together.

"But on the 1st May and for every day to and including the 8th May the claimant was an inmate of the Fulham workhouse, and he is disqualified for the receipt of benefit in respect of those days (Section 8 (3) of the principal Act).

(Section 8 (3) of the principal Act).

"Benefit must therefore be disallowed for the period from the

17th April to the 8th May, both dates included

Similar Decisions by the Umpire have been given on the claims of men who participated in the march from Edinburgh (11291/30), Sheffield (11337/30); Bolton (11293/30), Stoke-on-Trent (11162/30), Maidstone (11372/30), and elsewhere.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

LEADING MEN, CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT. NAVAL Leading Men, Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department. Naval Establishments at Home.—Leading Men's Association (Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty) v. Admiralty. Difference—Claim that the allowance of duty pay authorised for leading men be fixed at 12s. a week, rising by annual increments of 2s. to 30s. a week. Decision.—The Court awarded a minimum of 8s. a week, proceeding by yearly increments of 1s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. a week, and thereafter at the discretion of the local officers or the Department, as the case may be, in accordance with present practice; in no case should such increment be less than 2s., or bring the amount of the allowance above 24s. a week. The award also states in what manner the existing allowances are to be adjusted in accordance with the new the existing allowances are to be adjusted in accordance with the new rates awarded. Award issued 1st July, 1930. (1468.)

WAREHOUSEMEN, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—Customs and Excise Stores Branch Association v. Board of Customs and Excise. Difference.—That the increments of warehousemen be increased within their existing scale of pay. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 11th July, 1930. (1469.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—National Union of Leather Workers v. London Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—Application for an increase in the rates of pay of saddlers and harness makers, as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 728. Decision.—The Court decided that the present rates of pay are in accordance with the provisions of Award No. 728. Any question as to the adequacy or otherwise of the rates falls to be dealt with by the parties in the first instance as a new issue. Award issued 14th July, 1930. (1470.)

Assistant Superintendents of Traffic, London Telephone SERVICE.—London Telephone Traffic Officers' Association v. Post Office. Difference.—That the basic salaries of Assistant Superintendents of Traffic be increased. Decision.—The Court awarded the following basic scales :-

Assistant Superintendents of Traffic, Class II: £130—15—400 " I: £400—15—500

Changes resulting from the award to take effect from 1st August 1930, in accordance with Civil Service practice. Award issued 30th

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: ALTERATIONS IN PIECEWORK PRICES.—
Amalgamated Engineering Union and National Union of Railwaymen
v. London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Interpretation
of Awards Nos. 728, 1443, and 1453, relative to erectors and strippers at Darlington. Decision.—The Court decided that they could not, as a matter of interpretation, deal with the questions raised by the Unions as to the action of the Company in putting into operation piecework prices which had not been agreed to between the parties, and in refusing to pay the appropriate time or day rates to a number of men who worked on plain time as a protest. They pointed out, however, that the rights of the respective parties to offer and accept piece-work are not affected by Award No. 728, and that, where men are employed under the award as plain time workers, they must be paid the appropriate time or day rate as laid down in the award. Whether men are so employed is a matter of the contract between the parties. Award issued 1st August, 1930. (1472.)

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

PRINTING TRADE, LONDON.—Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society v. Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Difference.—As to the interpretation of a clause, relating to "dinner time," of an Agreement between the parties dated 16th November, 1927. Sir Benjamin A. Cohen, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award issued 14th July, 1930.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERY TRADE, LONDON.—Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers v. London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation. Difference.—As to the terms of a new Working Rule Agreement, the old Agreement having expired on 2nd April after 6 months' notice. The Union claimed increases in time and piecework rates for men and women, strict application of the apprentice ratio, acceptance of a limit on earnings and sharing of work during slack times by part-time signing. The employers offered to stabilise current rates for 12 months, and agreed to recommend a policy of minimum and maximum limits on earnings and acceptance of the principle of sharing of work during slack periods. No settlement being reached, a strike commenced on 13th June, 1930. After several joint conferences presided over by an officer of the Department, an agreement was arrived at providing for the suspension of the sliding scale and stabilisation of rates for a period of 12 months; an increase in rates of wages of women workers to be sympathetically considered; rigid application of the apprentice ratio on a basis to be mutually arranged; and the sharing of available work up to the end of December, 1930, during which period a permanent sharing-of-work rule is to be negotiated. Failing agreement upon such a rule, employers to revert to the practice operating before the dispute as regards dismissals. Arrangements were made for work to be resumed in accordance with the terms of settlement by 25th August, 1930.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—CONFIRMING ORDER. Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J. (49), dated 15th August, 1930, confirming guaranteed time-rates as fixed and overtime rates as varied for certain female hessian weavers in Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and Tayport, and specifying 25th August, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL. Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal N. (15), dated 15th August, 1930, to vary and fix and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female apprentices to cigar making.

Objection period expires 15th October, 1930.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,

Draft Revised Shipbuilding Regulations.

A DEPARTMENTAL Committee, on which both employers and workers were represented, was appointed in 1923 to inquire into the circumstances and causes of accidents in shipbuilding and ship repairing; and draft Regulations for the construction and repair of ships, to take the place of the existing Regulations of 4th April, 1914, were issued in June, 1925, to give effect to the unanimous recommendations of this Committee. Objections were, however, raised to the proposed Regulations, and a revised draft was issued in September, 1927.

Various further objections were received, and protracted negotiations have taken place with the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and other employers' organisations, and with the various trade unions affected. A complete and final agreement has now been reached, and is embodied in a fresh revised draft, which has now been issued by the Home Secretary with formal notice, dated A DEPARTMENTAL Committee, on which both employers and workers

been issued by the Home Secretary with formal notice, dated 2nd September, 1930, that any objections must be sent to the Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1, within 21 days

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines, and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

Examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 26th and 27th November, 1930, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualifica-tion as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on 27th November, 1930.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible, and not later than 16th October, 1930. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's

Examinations.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank,

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Casual Poor.—Casual poor. Circular 1140, dated 13th August, 1930. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

CATERING TRADE.—Report on an enquiry into remuneration, hours of employment, etc., in the catering trade in 1929. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (See page 320.)

CENSUS OF SEAMEN.—Census of seamen, March 31, 1929. Board of Trade Journal, August 14th, 1930. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (See page 325.)

DUST EXPLOSIONS.—Memorandum on dust explosions in factories. Form 829. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Factory and Workshop Acts.—List of official forms, etc., for use in premises under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926. Form 101. June, 1930. Home Office. (S.O. publication; gratis.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(i) Ministry of Labour, Employment Department, South Western Division. First Annual Report of secondary school work, 1929. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (ii) Report of the London Central Schools Employment Committee for the year 1929. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (iii) Reports of Ayr, Camberwell, Cradley Heath, Crewe, Ilkeston, Leigh and Tyldesley Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment for the year 1929. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 2d. each); also of Dundee, Gateshead, City and County of Oxford, Sheffield, South Shields, and Wrexham Committees (price 3d. each).

MINING.—(i) Report to the Secretary for Mines of the Committee appointed by him to inquire into the qualifications and recruitment of officials of mines under the Coal Mines Act. Board of Trade. Mines Department. (S.O. publication, price 2s.) (See page 321.) (ii) Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1929, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a statistical appendix to both Reports. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (See page 324.)

Official Statistics.—Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom, volume eight, 1929. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 325.)

Poor Law Relief.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1930, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SAFETY.—Pamphlets on safety and welfare in factories and workshops. Form 892. June, 1930. Home Office. (S.O. publication; gratis.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of June and July, 1930. U.I. Code 8B (formerly U.I. 440) Pamphlets 6 and 7/1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1929. (New Annual Series. No. 9.)
Tables. Part I. Medical. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Careers Series, No. 8. The Merchant Navy (Navigating Officers). Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1930. ADMIRALTY

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

Chatham: Steel Angles, etc.: H. J. Skelton & Co., Ltd., London, C. Pitch Pine: J. Lenanton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Yards broad: Steelwork: Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston, South

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Bedsteads: Evered & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; James Smith Bedstead Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham.—Belts, Ammunition: Thos. French & Sons, Man-Birmingham.—Belts, Ammunition: Thos. French & Sons, Manchester.—Boiler: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Boxes, Ammunition: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Watt Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brackets, Forged Steel Shaft: Dennystown Forge Co., Dumbarton; Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—Braid, Silk and Silk Sewing: Brough Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Cheadle.—Cable, Electric: Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough: Signers, Brathers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Carpets, Rugs and Mats: Chlidema Carpet Co., Ltd., Kidderminster;
Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Cloth, Leather: The Leather
Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Containers, Smoke Float: Mechans,
Ltd., Glasgow.—Crane, Petrol Electric Mobile: Ransomes & Rapier,

Ltd., Ipswich.—Discs, Sheets, Plates and Rods, Steel: Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—Drums, Steel: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.— Engine, Fire: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flour: Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hoists, Gerdite Dredger, Mechanical Parts for: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Jam, Plum: Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), London, W.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lathes, Gap: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Lathes, Heavy Duty Engine: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Lathes, Precision: William Benson, Ltd., Nottingham.—Machines, Hobbing: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Machines, Planing: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Salford; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—Motor Alternator: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Shafting, Forged Steel Propeller: Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan; Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Syrup, Golden: Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—Tile Lining of Potchers: Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Washers, Distance and Thrust: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; North & Sons, Ltd., Wastford; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Webbing, Silk: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd.,

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, S.W., and Manchester.—Asbestos Cement Slates and Sheeting: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boilers, Independent: National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull.—Boxes, Ammunition, etc.: Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Brushes, Clothes: Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Cartons, Ammunition: M. Cook & Son, London, N.—Chassis, Medium, Six-Wheeled, and Cabs: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Clothing for Royal Hospital, Chelsea: G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Copper Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Covers, Waterbottle: Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterbottle: Crossley Motors Ltd., Condon, E.C.—Covers, Waterbottle: Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Condon, Cond Ltd., London, E.C.—Govers, Waternottle: Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Lancs.—Granes, Electric: T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—Gresoli: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cylinders: J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Standard Can Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Drilling Machines: F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Finning Machines: J. Hands & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gear Planer: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Generating Sets: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol; Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford. -Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. —Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.
—Hydraulic Press: J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—
Lamps, Electric: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby;
Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd.,
London, W.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham;
Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd.,
Johnstone; G. & A. Harvey, Ltd., Govan; C. Redman & Sons,
Ltd., Halifax.—Lead, Pig: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, Johnstone; G. & A. Harvey, Ltd., Govan; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Lead, Pig: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Metal Rod (Copper Alloy): Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Meters, Electric: Reason Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brighton; Measurement, Ltd., Oldham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Netting, Mosquito: W. A. Smith, Nottingham.—Oil, Lubricating: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pads, Rubber: British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Paint, White Lead: T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—Shoes, Horse: W. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Slotting Machine: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Steel, Round: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Tin, Ingot: Lewis Lazarus & Sons, London, E.C.—T.N.T.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Ardeer, Ayrshire; Athole G. Allen & Co., Stocktonon-Tees.—Tractors, Four-Wheel Drive: Four-Wheel Drive Motors, Ltd., Slough.—Vacuum-Cleaning Plants: British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Watches, G.S.: Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry.—Woven Wire Fencing: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, etc., Glazing Work: Mellowes & Co., Sheffield; Paragon Glazing Co., London, S.W. Glasgow, etc., Artificers' Work: Brown, Fraser & Co., Glasgow. Colchester, Tar-Spraying and Repairs to Roads: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. South London, Artificers' Work: Sabey & Sons (Islington), Ltd., London, N. Shorncliffe and Hythe, Bitumen Spraying and Repairs to Roads, etc.: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Aldershot, Cambridge Hospital, Reconstruction of Heating etc., Installation: E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. Gosport, New Barracks, M.O.'s Quarter and Garage: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Strensall Camp, Overhead Distribution Service: Graham Bros. Dover. Shorncliffe, Regimental Offices, etc.: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Aldershot, Cambridge Hospital, Reconstruction of Heating etc., Installation: E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. Gosport, New Barracks, M.O.'s Quarter and Garage: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Strensall Camp, Overhead Distribution Service: Graham Bros., Middlesbrough. York, Pontefract and Halifax, Road Repairs: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Willsworthy Camp, Bathhouse, Ablution Room and Stables: W. Ball & Son, Okehampton. Taunton, Exeter and Okehampton, Periodical Services: Oakes, Bros. Bradford. Colchester, Tar and Bitumen Spraying and Repairs to Roads: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Bury St. Edmunds, Periodical Painting: F. Holdsworth, Shipley. Colchester, R.A.O.D Workshops, Roller Steel Shutters: A. L. Gibson, Twickenham. Colchester, R.A.O.D. Workshops, Electric Light and Switchgear: Trusloves, Ltd., Colchester. Dover and Canterbury, Repairs to Roads and Tar Spraying: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover, Lydd, Reinforced Concrete Road for Tanks: G. H. Bates & Son, Lydd. Chatham, Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Chatham, Road Repairs and Dressing: L. Terry & Co., West Malling, Kent. Dreghorn Castle, Repairs to: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Dunblane, Queen Victoria School, Steam Boiler and Chimney at Power Station: Spencer-Hopwood, Hitchin, Herts. Aldershot, Wellington Lines, Badajos Barracks, Vehicle Shed: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Aldershot, Stanhope Lines, Married Soldiers' Quarters, Enclosing Staircases to Attics: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Woolwich, Repairs to Slated Roofs: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Woolwich, Repairs to Roads and Parades: British Tarspraying, Ltd., Leeds. Leicester, Glen Parva Barracks, Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Melton Mowbray, Remount Depot, Repairs to Roads: Orton & Dalby, Hugglescote, near Leicester.

September, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Peto & Radford, London, S.W.—Air Compressor: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Aircraft and Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.—Aircraft, Modification: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge; D. M. Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., Slough.—Airscrew Balancing Machines: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Ammeters: Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Arms, Training: Adamant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Balloons: Macinlop, Ltd., Manchester.—Brackets, Wing Tip Flares: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—Buildings and Works Services: Furnace (Farnborough): Lucas Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham. Married Quarters (Eastchurch): J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate. Repairs to Roofs (Cranwell): F. McNeill & Company, 52, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. Steam Mooring Plant (Cardington): Babcock & Wilcox, London, E.C. Steelwork for M.T. Shed (Singapore): Tees-Side Quarters (Eastchurch): J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate. Repairs to Roofs (Cranwell): F. McNeill & Company, 52, Russell Square, London, W.C.I. Steam Mooring Plant (Cardington): Babcock & Wilcox, London, E.C. Steelwork for M.T. Shed (Singapore): Tees-Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Transport Tower (Cardington): Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gekpit Lamps: D. H. Bonnella & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Gotton Fabric: Perseverance Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Dinghies, Collapsible: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Duralumin: Jas. Booth & Company (1915), Ltd., Nechells, Birmingham.—Electric Storage Battery: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire.—Engines, Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, etc.: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft and Carburettors, Hubs, etc.: Rolls, Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Crankcase: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Crankcase: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., London, W.—Floodlights, Aerodrome: Chance Bros., & Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Gauges: Dewrance & Company, London, S.E.—Generators: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Generating Sets: Ruston Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Hose, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Manchester.—Indicators, Air Speed: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Jackets, Life-saving: G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lathes: Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Masts, Bentwood, Telescopic: McGruer Hollow Spar Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lathes: Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Masts, Bentwood, Telescopic: McGruer Hollow Spar Co., Ltd., London, E.—Radiators: John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Radiators, Aircraft: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—Radiators, Aircra

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Alternator; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.—Ambulances: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bed Covers: H. Bond & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Bituminous Emulsion: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bolts and Nuts: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—Buoys: J. Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas: Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barrhead, Scotland.—Carriage Traverser: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Casement Fittings: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chains: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Clothing: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Coal: Evans & Reid Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—Coal Tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester; Shields & Ramsay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Concrete Mixers: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Condensed Milk: Nestle & Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—Copper: L.C.I. Metals, Ltd. (Elliott's Metal Co.), Birmingham.—Cranes: J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, Leeds; Butters Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; Grafton & Co., Bedford; Royce, Ltd., Manchester.—Drawbars: W. G. Allen & Sons (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Drawing Materials: S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drugs: CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

British Drug Houses, Ltd. (G. Curling Wyman & Co.), London, E.C.—Electric Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Welding Plant: Alloy Welding Processes, Ltd., London, E.—Fencing Materials: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gelignite: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Hydraulic Wheeldrop: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Inert Cells: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Linotype Spares: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Locomotives: Beyer Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lorry Spares: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., London, S.W.—Machinery for Carriage Shop: T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—Metal Sheeting: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Monotype Installation: Lanston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paints: London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paints: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ballyclare, co. Antrim; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green, Bucks.—Pipes: British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough on Tees.—Poles: J. Spencer, Ltd., London, E.C.—Postal Call Boxes: Roneo, Ltd. London, E.C.—Postal Call Boxes: Roneo, London, E.C.; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough on Tees.—
Poles: J. Spencer, Ltd., London, E.C.—Postal Call Boxes: Roneo,
Ltd., London, E.C.—Pumping Machinery: Worthington-Simpson,
Ltd., London, W.C.—Rail Anchors: P. & M. (England), Ltd.,
London, S.W.—Rails: Lancashire Steel Corporation, London, E.C.—
Restaurant Carriage: Metropolitan Cammell Carriage Wagon &
Finance Co., Birmingham.—Road Rollers: Agricultural & General
Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rivets: Patent Shaft & Axletree
Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Road Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London,
E.C.—Serge: J. Smith & Co., Greetland, near Halifax.—Shuttering:
Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Signal
Materials: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., London, N.
—Sluice Valves: Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock.—Spindles:
Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Spramex: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Steel Casing: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., London,
E.C.—Steel Plates: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steelwork:
Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd.,
Middlesbrough; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Salop; F. Morton
& Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Tees-side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Newport, Mon.—Telephene Equipment: International Automatic
Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Switchboards:
Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C., General Electric Co.,
Ltd., London, W.C.—Tents: Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London,
E.C.—Theodolites: Cooke Troughton & Simms, London, S.W.—
Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Trailers: Eagle Engineering
Export Co., London, S.W.—Train Lighting Spares: Chloride
Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tyres: J. Baker &
Bessemer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Water Mains: Stanton Ironworks Co.,
Nottingham.—Water Meters: Tylors (W. & S.), Ltd., London, N.—
Wire: Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Whiteeross Co.,
Nottingham.—Water Meters: Tylors (W. & S.), Ltd., London, N.—
Wire: Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Whiteeross Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, Lanarkshire; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ryburndale Paper Mills, Ltd., Ripponden, Yorks.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 909 (1930)—Copperplate and Lithographic Printing: Warrington & Co., London, W.C. 1,374 Books, "General Ledger U. 25": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Printing Machinery: Furnival & Co., Ltd., Reddish and Stockport; Harrild & Sons, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.—Stamping, etc., Paper (Scotland): Harvey's, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Waste Paper (Edinburgh): E. Chalmers & Co., Ltd., Leith.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Mail Bag Exchanging: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Jas. & Fredk. Howard, Ltd., Bedford.—Apparatus, Protective: Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Battery Stores: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blocks, Terminal: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Coils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Generators: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Generators: General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry.—Hydrometers, and Floats for: W. A. E. Busby, London, E.C.; F. C. R. Holland & Co., London, E.C.—Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Kiosks: Carron Company, Carron, Stirlingshire. Lugs, Lead: T. Francis & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipes, Steel: B Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co.,

Conduits—Laying: Bournemouth, New Milton and Higheliffe (Hants): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Prescot, Runcorn and Newton-le-Willlows (Lanes): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Ltd., Edinburgh; Ltd., Edinburgh; Ltd., Edinburgh; Ltd., Edinburgh; Ltd., Edinburgh; Hurst (Berks), Watlington (Oxon), etc.: W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Lindfield and Haywards Heath—East Grinstead (Sussex); Eridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey; East Horsley (Surrey); Eridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey; Fairfield-Sanderstead and Upper Warlingham: Bridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey; Downland (Surrey) Telephone Exchange Area (Scheme 2): Bridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey; Tottington (Lanes): Thornleys (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton; Southbourne (Hants): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.; Shaftesbury (Dorset): Wort & Way, Salisbury; Sunderland (North Side): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool; Wembley Auto Exchange Area West: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool; Glasgow—Ayr: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool; Caterham (Surrey) and Orpington (Kent): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Shaften, Surrey; Battersea—Earlsfield; J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Nottingham Central (Schemes 6 and 7): J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham; Glasgow—Ayr-Troon: Crawford & Co., Eakbank, Midlothian; Tilchurst (Berkshire): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; Battersea, etc.: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; Hammersmith, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Addingham: T. P. Leach & Sons, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington; Spendion—Furces (Sections I, II, III, IV, V): P. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington; Spendion—Furcions of the Scheme Streen Scheme S

The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Aberdeen Telephone Repeater Station—
Erection: J. Scott & Son (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen; Ashtonunder-Lyne Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: A, Jeffreys, Dukinfield; Barrow-in-Furness P.O.—Erection: W. J. Woof Cronshaw
& Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Belfast, Parliament Buildings—Brick
Partitions, etc.: Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., Darwen; Birmingham, Calthorpe Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: The Limmer &
Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork:
Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge; Blackburn P.O.—Plumber:
Joshua Grimshaw, Blackburn; Borough High Street, S.E., P.O.—
Reconstruction: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; Braintree
P.O.—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.W.; Braintree
P.O.—Glazier: Henry Ede & Son, Ltd., Plymouth; Buckingham Palace, S.W.—Renewing Lantern Lights, etc.: J. Mowlem
& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Cheadle Sub P.O.—Erection: Mark
Lane & Co., Ltd., Stockport; Chislehurst, Kent, Telephone Exchange
—Erection: G. H. Dibblin, Dartford; Clerkenwell, E.C., County
Court—Plumber, etc.: W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, W.;
Colinton, Midlothian, Telephone Exchange—Erection: L. B. White,
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D. & J. Borthwick, Edinburgh; Glazier: R. Graham, Edinburgh; Ironfounder, etc.: P. Bell & Son, Edinburgh; Plasterer:
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