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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 17·7, 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 month.

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.

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.

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 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and brush 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 living.

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 August was about 49,000 working days.

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.

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.‡

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

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:—

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

Section of Trade.	Numbers of Workers covered.				
	Total.	Males.		Females.	
		21 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 years and over.	Under 21 years.
Licensed Hotels:—					
With over 10 bedrooms...	15,496	7,437	1,632	5,422	1,005
With 1-10 bedrooms ...	795	196	33	441	125
Public Houses ...	4,378	1,941	240	1,828	369
Licensed Restaurants ...	8,839	3,649	817	3,605	768
Non-licensed Hotels ...	1,557	308	44	972	233
Proprietary Clubs ...	501	240	67	171	23
	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

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:—

Section of Trade.	Percentages of Adult Males whose Total Remuneration was—							
	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:								
With over 10 bedrooms.	3.3	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.9	10.7	7.6	26.5
With 1 to 10 bedrooms.	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 Hotels, 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 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.

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

Section of Trade.	Percentages of Adult Females whose Total Remuneration was—							
	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 bedrooms.	0.8	2.5	6.3	9.2	11.1	12.6	25.6	31.9
With 1 to 10 bedrooms.	8.1	6.4	6.3	14.0	14.6	15.2	23.2	12.2
Public - Houses, Inns, etc.	41.0	5.0	7.5	10.4	9.1	8.5	12.0	6.5
Licensed Restaurants, etc.	0.8	5.0	10.3	15.6	16.7	12.2	12.5	26.9
Non-licensed Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.	8.5	6.2	13.2	16.2	21.2	15.7	12.0	7.0
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., 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:—

Section of Trade.	Percentages of Workers whose Weekly Hours of Duty (exclusive of intervals for meals, etc.) were—						
	Under 30.	30 and under 48.	48.	Over 48 and under 54.	54 and under 60.	60 and under 66.	66 and over.

ADULT MALES (21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER).							
Licensed Hotels:							
With over 10 bedrooms	0.4	5.5	8.0	19.6	29.2	24.7	12.6
With 1 to 10 bedrooms	8.7	4.1	5.6	18.4	18.4	33.6	11.2
Public-Houses, Inns, etc.	42.9	6.4	4.4	9.7	13.3	18.6	4.7
Licensed Restaurants, etc.	3.7	15.6	12.6	22.7	33.4	7.0	5.0
Non - Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, etc.	0.3	15.6	1.0	5.5	27.3	21.1	29.2
Proprietary Clubs ...	7.9	18.7	32.1	18.8	6.7	11.2	4.6

ADULT FEMALES (21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER).							
Licensed Hotels:							
With over 10 bedrooms	0.9	7.6	7.4	17.6	28.8	19.6	18.1
With 1 to 10 bedrooms	8.8	7.5	5.9	15.4	28.8	18.6	15.0
Public-Houses, Inns, etc.	41.7	14.4	3.6	9.7	14.4	13.1	3.1
Licensed Restaurants, etc.	2.1	24.9	6.7	46.1	13.9	5.3	1.0
Non - Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, etc.	2.4	15.1	2.0	15.8	15.3	25.8	23.6
Proprietary Clubs ...	12.9	32.7	10.5	18.1	9.4	15.8	0.6

* 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. net.

‡ 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. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, 1926, pages 122 and 161.

Section of Trade.	Percentages of Workers whose Weekly Hours of Duty (exclusive of intervals for meals, etc.) were—						
	Under 30.	30 and under 48.	48.	Over 48 and under 54.	54 and under 60.	60 and under 66.	66 and over.
ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING JUVENILES.							
Licensed Hotels:							
With over 10 bedrooms	0.5	6.4	7.9	18.9	30.4	21.9	14.0
With 1 to 10 bedrooms	7.0	6.2	7.0	16.0	26.2	24.2	13.4
Public-Houses, Inns, etc.	38.9	11.4	4.6	10.5	14.8	15.7	4.1
Licensed Restaurants, etc.	2.4	21.0	9.8	33.4	24.6	6.0	2.8
Non-Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, etc.	1.5	13.8	1.7	12.7	18.6	25.8	25.9
Proprietary Clubs	8.4	23.0	24.1	19.9	8.0	14.0	2.6

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 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 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.

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 of trade unions.

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 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 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.

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

- by introducing a simpler and speedier method for obtaining the necessary powers for works in cases in which Local Acts are now required;
- by enabling land to be acquired compulsorily by means of an Order confirmed by the appropriate Minister; and,
- 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 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 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 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 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 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.

QUALIFICATIONS 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 (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:—

Group of Organisations.	1929.			1930.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture	1	4	30,000	1	4	30,000
Mining and Quarrying ...	7	124	623,131	8	128	629,025
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	46	73	500,333	49	78	507,640
Textile	29*	113	463,741	29*	105	460,222
Clothing	8	28	156,422	8	29	154,881
Woodworking and Furniture	8	12	57,048	8	11	58,376
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	12	22	135,976	12	29	140,925
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	9	29	286,349	9	29	288,300
Food, Pottery and Other Manufacturing Industries ...	12	15	41,045	14	14	43,573
Railway Service	3	23	411,878	3	23	411,505
Other Transport	4	54	340,869	5	86	503,508
Commerce and Finance ...	8	26	178,777	8	26	187,358
Government	6	10	30,383	6	10	32,249
Entertainments and Miscellaneous	7	6	35,941	8	3	35,735
General Labour	2	53	381,251	1	31	261,023
TOTALS	162*	592	3,673,144	169*	606	3,744,320

The figures of trade union membership represented at the Congress 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."

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 minority Report.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

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 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 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, by-product 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 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 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 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 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.

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.

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 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 entertainment 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 international character of the economic problems in the coal-mining 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.

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 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

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies 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 complete week.

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

Grade.	Week ended 8th March, 1930.		Week ended 9th March, 1929.	
	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
MALES :—				
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	4
Labourers ...	26,807	1,294	24,556	1,004
Locomotive shed staff (except labourers) ...	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 supervisory staff, labourers and watchmen) ...	97,982	12,403	92,253	12,243
Shunters ...	18,117	...	17,452	...
Signalmen ...	27,596	...	27,167	...
Supervisory staff ...	14,112	...	14,492	...
Other grades (excluding ancillary businesses) ...	69,629	8,664	69,606	8,187
Staff employed in ancillary businesses :				
Dock and quay staff ...	14,314	277	14,285	281
Others ...	16,680	1,938	16,858	2,062
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 ...	94,290	1,294
Traffic Department... ..	110,448	8,298
Goods and cartage staff ...	56,853	7,665
Permanent-way section (conciliation grades) ...	61,409	126
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department ...	106,077	3,572
Shop and artisan staff ...	118,719	13,500
Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses) ...	16,474	790
Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment 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 :—

	Week ended	
	8th March, 1930.	9th March, 1929.
Staff entered at salaried rates :—	s. d.	s. d.
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	90 1	89 7
Staff entered at wage rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :—		
Conciliation staff	65 5	66 5
Shop and artisan staff	69 9	69 1

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.

Class.	Week ended 8th March, 1930.		Week ended 9th March, 1929.	
	Average weekly salary or wage.†	Average weekly payments.†	Average weekly salary or wage.†	Average weekly payments.†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriage cleaners ...	46 1	54 0	46 2	53 0
Carters ...	50 8	56 2	50 8	56 2
Checkers ...	54 7	58 7	54 7	58 7
Engine cleaners ...	47 8	51 6	46 6	51 2
Engine drivers and motormen ...	88 0	101 0	87 9	104 10
Firemen and assistant motormen	68 4	77 9	67 5	80 4
Guards ...	64 11	73 0	64 10	76 4
Permanent-way gangers ...	53 3	59 3	53 1	58 0
undermen ...	47 4	54 7	47 5	52 7
Porters (goods staff) ...	47 7	51 1	47 9	51 2
grade 2 (traffic dept.) ...	43 2	46 7	43 6	46 11
parcel ...	50 1	53 11	50 0	53 11
Shunters, class 1 ...	65 0	70 1	65 0	72 3
3 ...	55 0	59 1	55 0	62 6
Signalmen ...	59 3	66 11	59 1	68 2
Ticket collectors, Class 1 ...	58 1	64 6	58 1	64 6
2 ...	54 0	58 6	54 0	58 6
Mechanics and artisans :—				
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
Machinists and machinemen (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) ...	55 6	75 3	55 6	73 6
Smiths (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) ...	64 5	81 3	64 5	80 6
Labourers (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) ...	46 1	57 0	46 0	56 7
Labourers (civil engineering) ...	46 3	52 5	46 7	51 3

* "Railway Companies (Staff)." H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,451 in March, 1930.

‡ See paragraphs immediately before the Table.

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 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.

Amalgamations.—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 £152½ 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 898,800 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 cwt. in the first quarter of 1929, and to 21·69 cwt. for the whole year, an increase of 1·9 per cent. on 1928.

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 ascertainment 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. 2½d., as compared with 9s. 3½d. 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 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 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. 2½d. 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,

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.
Iron ore and ironstone	£ 3,646,000	12,900
Non-ferrous ores	910,000	4,900
Minerals (other than iron ore) used mainly in iron and steel making and other smelting processes	1,829,000	11,300
Minerals used mainly for china, pottery, and glass manufacture	1,629,000	5,500
Minerals used mainly for building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc.	12,718,000	69,200
Other minerals	2,535,000	9,000
Total	23,267,000	112,800

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

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:—

Wage-earners.	1929.				1928 (Total).
	Coal.	Iron Ore and Iron-stone.	Other Minerals.	Total.	
Underground at mines, and inside at quarries:—					
Males under 16	28,372	176	593	29,141	27,031
„ 16 and over	733,966	9,574	60,740	804,280	787,842
Total	762,338	9,750	61,333	833,421†	814,873
Above ground at mines, and outside at quarries:—					
Males under 16	12,873	138	1,065	14,076	13,672
„ 16 and over	160,886	2,674	33,797	197,357	196,894
Females under 16	279	...	6	285	306
„ 16 and over	2,991	6	151	3,148	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 the accidents:—

Place or Cause of Accidents.	No. of Persons Killed.			No. of Persons Injured.		
	Coal Mines†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	Coal Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	34	...	34	107	2	109
Falls of ground	574	10	584	61,650	467	62,117
Shaft accidents	41	1	42	375	70	445
Underground haulage accidents	217	4	221	41,474	432	41,906
Miscellaneous underground accidents	119	11	130	58,714	1,149	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 quarries ... { 1929 1928	1,065 983	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 1928.

‡ Including shale and fireclay mines.

* 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.

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 electricians 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.

Employed in Sea-Trading Vessels.				
	Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards and Others.	All Departments.
Employed at 31st March, 1928 :—				
British	52,440	42,417	37,520	132,377
Foreign	4,237	7,766	3,288	15,291
Lascar	16,181	22,106	14,158	52,445
Total	72,858	72,289	54,966	200,113
Employed at 31st March, 1929 :—				
British	52,604	42,368	38,634	133,606
Foreign	4,756	8,302	3,325	16,383
Lascar	16,736	22,409	14,426	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 Group.	Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards, etc.	All Departments.
Under 18 years	3,757	5	2,292	6,054
18 to 19 years	4,297	346	2,705	7,348
20 to 34 years	24,310	20,606	18,627	63,543
35 to 54 years	15,430	17,306	12,463	45,199
55 to 64 years	2,863	2,373	1,410	6,646
65 years and over	370	205	148	723
Ages not specified	1,577	1,527	989	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 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 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. Workers who had already completed one year's service at 15th September are to receive the increase in wages immediately.

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.

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.

(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.

(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 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 binding.

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 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 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 Account.

* See this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 280.

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 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 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 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 terminated 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 agreement.

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 Consolidated 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' 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 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 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 partnership contracts.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A new Unemployment Insurance Act was passed in Czechoslovakia 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 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 force.

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 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 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 pay-weeks 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 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 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 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 Percentage of Agreed Rate.	Average Total Weekly Hours of Work.	Average Gross Weekly Earnings.
	Rpfgs.§	Rpfgs.§			R.Mks.§
<i>Skilled Workers</i> (male, over 24 years):					
Lithographic surface printers ...	131.3	...	...	47.4	63.03
Offset-litho-printers ...	156.1	...	...	47.9	76.86
Lithographers ...	138.3	...	...	47.0	65.56
<i>Assistant Workers</i> (male over 24 and female over 21 years):||					
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 (female) ...	55.9	53.1	105.2	46.6	27.01

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.

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 of industry :—

Industry.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workers.	Horse Power.
Metal and engineering ...	1,517	114,976	180,933
Textile ...	1,352	91,102	150,227
Watchmaking and jewellery	1,134	48,378	13,793
Clothing ...	993	40,324	12,426
Woodworking ...	1,237	26,967	48,898
Foodstuffs ...	596	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 that week :—

Industrial Group.	Number of persons whose total working time in the week under review was :—				Total.	Percentage of total working over 48 hours.
	Less than 48 hours.	48 hours.	Over 48 and up to 50 hours.	Over 50 and up to 52 hours.		
Cotton ...	4,190	13,277	1,910	13,186	32,563	46.4
Silk and artificial silk ...	3,148	22,480	990	2,079	28,697	10.7
Embroidery ...	361	619	1,386	5,532	7,898	87.6
Clothing (including boot and shoe) ...	2,711	21,065	4,326	11,870	39,972	40.5
Food ...	1,084	22,204	556	1,479	25,323	8.0
Chemicals ...	795	9,010	267	417	10,489	6.5
Paper, leather and rubber ...	506	10,251	413	1,427	12,597	14.6
Printing ...	1,949	12,124	69	5	14,147	0.5
Woodworking ...	2,061	14,631	3,222	6,958	26,872	37.9
Production and working of metals ...	605	27,019	1,804	5,313	34,741	20.5
Engineering and machine-making, electrical apparatus, etc.	783	58,929	2,444	13,346	75,502	20.9
Watchmaking and jewellery ...	1,184	30,547	2,015	14,611	48,357	34.4
Stone, clay, glass, etc.	613	6,683	1,730	4,829	13,855	47.3
All other groups ...	881	12,456	1,657	3,028	18,022	26.0
Total ...	20,871	261,295	22,789	84,080	389,035	27.5

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 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.

* 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.

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 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.

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, 1929. The percentage 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 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 persons on the registers 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 August, 1929.

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 trades.

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 employment was quiet.

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 of the month.

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 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. 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.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper-makers employment showed a decline on the whole. With letterpress 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 stereotypers 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 bookbinders, 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 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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for August, 1930.	August, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	889,754	4.80	+ 0.72	– 0.25
Iron „	7,769	5.35	– 0.05	– 0.56
Shale „	2,531	6.00	+ 0.19	+ 0.06
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	104	– 1	– 66
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	437	– 29	– 88
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	47,913	250,284	– 6.9	– 21.7

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a
		Month before.		Year before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Textiles:—			£	Per cent.
Cotton	51,167	+ 0.8	76,737	+ 1.7
Woollen	52,784	– 1.0	99,122	– 1.8
Worsted	72,455	– 0.6	122,851	– 4.6
Carpet	10,213	– 1.7	16,701	– 6.6
Boot and Shoe ...	63,033	+ 0.9	139,770	– 0.0
Pottery	9,557	– 7.0	16,965	– 4.9
Brick	10,873	– 0.7	28,981	+ 2.9

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, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,214,430	9.1	5.8	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
South-Eastern ...	894,200	7.8	5.8	7.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
South-Western ...	839,530	10.6	7.5	9.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Midlands	1,793,090	15.9	17.8	16.4	– 0.2	+ 7.2
North-Eastern ...	1,985,670	23.2	18.8	22.3	+ 0.4	+ 9.6
North-Western ...	2,119,500	25.0	32.6	27.6	+ 1.4	+ 13.6
Scotland	1,270,390	20.7	17.0	19.7	+ 0.8	+ 8.5
Wales	583,190	27.3	11.8	25.7	– 1.2	+ 8.1
Northern Ireland	258,400	24.8	30.5	27.1	+ 0.7	+ 12.6
Special Schemes	135,600	3.2	0.7	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 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 Ireland:—

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1929.						1929.	
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.	1,270,000
25 November ...	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	25 Nov.	1,323,000
16 December 1929.	12.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	11.1	16 Dec.	1,341,000
27 January ...	13.4	10.4	9.8	2.8	12.6	27 Jan.	1,534,000
24 February ...	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb.	1,582,000
24 March ...	14.5	12.8	10.6	3.4	14.0	31 Mar.	1,731,000
28 April ...	14.9	13.8	10.8	3.8	14.6	28 Apr.	1,752,000
26 May ...	15.5	15.0	11.1	4.2	15.3	26 May	1,823,000
23 June ...	15.9	15.4	11.1	4.7	15.8	30 June	1,947,000
21 July ...	17.4	16.5	11.6	5.5	17.1	28 July	2,072,000
25 August ...	17.7	17.2	12.4	5.1	17.5	25 Aug.	2,106,000

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

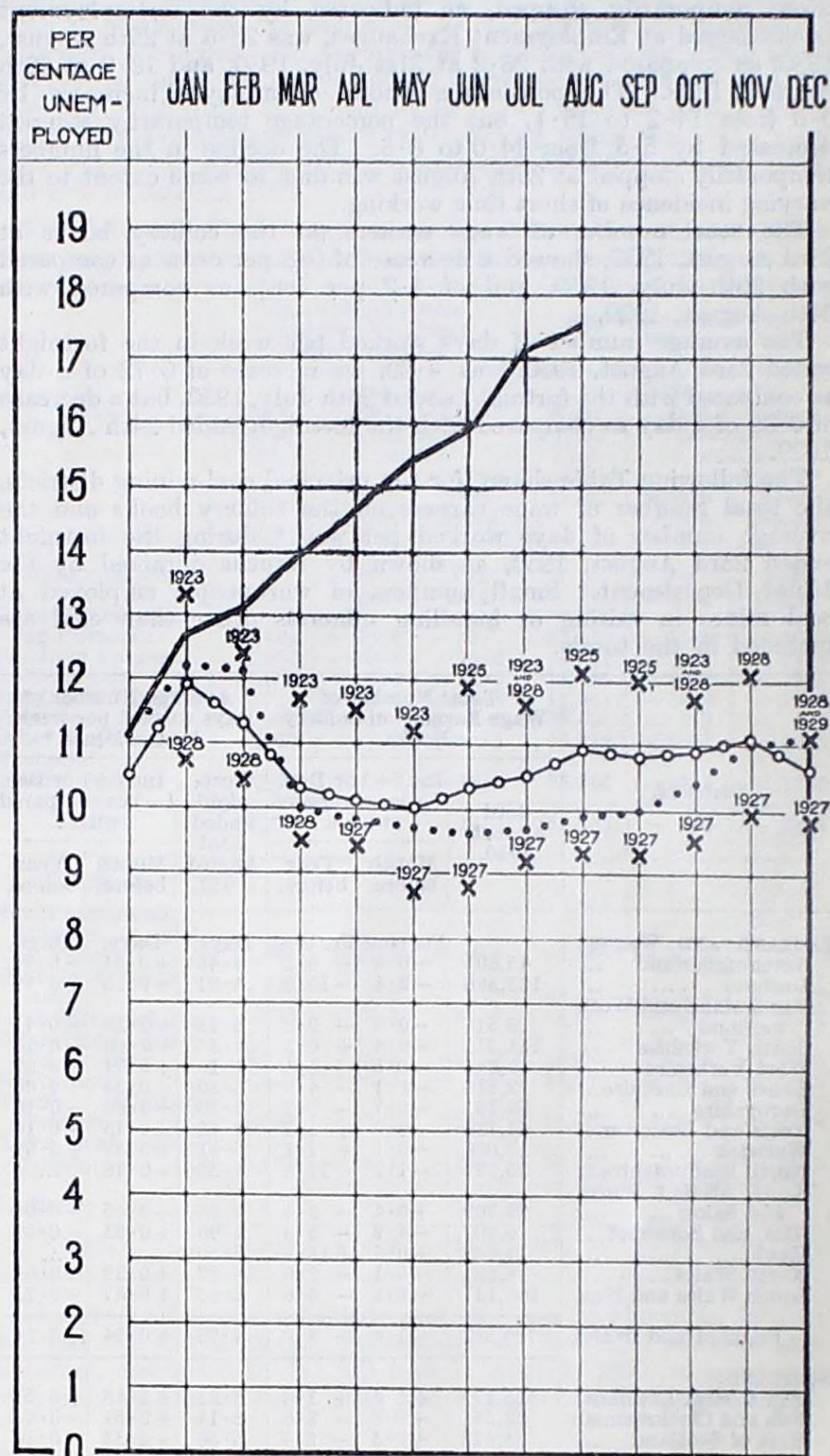
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—

Plain Curve = 1930.

Dotted Curve = 1929.

Chain Curve = { Mean for 1923–25 and 1927–29.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Numbers.	Percentage of Numbers* Insured at July, 1929.
London	1,269	4,346	1,978	4,148	11,741	0.53
South-Eastern ...	977	2,159	923	1,612	5,671	0.63
South-Western ...	834	2,024	792	1,549	5,199	0.62
Midlands	636	3,668	537	3,020	7,861	0.44
North-Eastern ...	769	4,200	894	2,841	8,704	0.44
North-Western ...	763	3,739	715	3,481	8,698	0.41
Scotland	916	2,980	894	2,465	7,255	0.57
Wales	449	1,306	409	467	2,631	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.

COAL MINING.

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 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 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.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	23rd August, 1930.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd August, 1930.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	45,605	-0·6	-6·1	4·45	+0·51	-0·98
Durham ...	123,866	-2·8	-10·9	4·91	+0·52	-0·49
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,514	-0·4	-0·3	5·13	+0·25	-0·41
South Yorkshire ...	115,311	-0·4	+0·3	4·54	+0·48	-0·16
West Yorkshire ...	49,847	-0·5	-3·4	4·10	+0·71	-0·22
Lancs and Cheshire...	72,529	-1·1	-4·5	3·80	+0·34	+0·06
Derbyshire ...	54,151	-0·7	-0·7	4·30	+0·66	-0·16
Notts and Leicester...	61,721	-0·0	+3·3	4·46	+0·75	+0·10
Warwick ...	17,064	-0·1	+1·7	5·41	+0·87	+0·07
North Staffordshire...	25,197	-1·9	-11·8	4·38	+0·76	...
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop ...	29,769	+0·4	-2·6	4·66	+0·65	-0·08
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,507	-4·2	-5·9	4·90	+0·53	-0·09
Kent ...	5,089	+0·5	+18·9	5·50	...	-0·64
North Wales...	14,221	-0·1	-2·0	4·97	+0·29	-0·64
South Wales and Mon.	166,131	-0·8	-4·6	5·63	+0·47	-0·23
England and Wales	799,522	-1·0	-4·0	4·75	+0·54	-0·24
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians	13,279	+2·6	+1·6	5·23	+2·43	-0·51
Fife and Clackmannan	22,541	+0·6	-2·0	5·14	+2·51	-0·43
Rest of Scotland ...	54,412	+0·3	-8·4	5·36	+2·33	-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 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 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 workpeople 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:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	161,722	91,549	15·0	8·6	23·6	-4·6	+7·4
England and Wales...	138,358	84,070	14·5	8·8	23·3	-5·1	+7·1
Scotland...	23,364	7,479	19·2	6·1	25·3	-0·7	+9·5
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland...	9,521	1,482	18·1	2·8	20·9	-8·4	+10·1
Durham ...	30,437	4,586	19·8	3·0	22·8	-1·6	+10·2
Cumberland and Westmorland...	2,020	671	17·0	5·7	22·7	-9·3	-2·5
Yorkshire ...	18,611	27,641	10·1	15·1	25·2	-4·8	+11·6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,987	20,622	15·6	22·9	38·5	+1·0	+7·0
Derbyshire ...	4,549	4,822	7·5	7·8	15·3	-12·0	+3·6
Notts and Leicestershire	2,999	5,378	4·5	8·0	12·5	-5·9	-0·7
Warwickshire	556	428	4·1	3·2	7·3	-3·2	-1·6
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	8,456	5,681	11·9	8·0	19·9	-6·1	+5·3
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,891	590	14·9	4·6	19·5	-1·8	+0·2
Kent ...	148	—	3·4	—	3·4	...	+0·8
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 in August, 1929.

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:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort-night ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	3,289	+0·4	-27·6	4·80	-0·17	-1·10
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,907	+5·7	-9·2	5·93	-0·03	-0·07
Other Districts ...	1,573	-1·8	-2·7	5·42	+0·12	-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

* 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.

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, 1929.

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 of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Aug., 1930.	July, 1930.	Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	93	25	26	46	— 1	— 21
Cumberland and W. Lanes	43	10	10	12	...	— 2
Parts of Lanes and Yorks (including Sheffield and North Wales)	26	8	7	11	+ 1	— 3
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants	53	25	24	31	+ 1	— 6
Lincolnshire	25	11	12	19	— 1	— 8
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick	44	10	12	11	— 2	— 1
South Wales and Monmouth	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, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinsplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 30th August, 1930, 371 tinsplate 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 :—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 30th Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 30th Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinsplate	66	— 3	— 4	371	— 16	— 29
Steel Sheet	6	— 2	— 7	66	— 13	— 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 workpeople 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 :—

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.		
	Week ended 23th Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a		Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,442	– 10.8	– 23.7	25,433	– 11.9	– 25.0
Puddling Forges ...	1,053	– 20.2	– 23.0	4,531	– 21.9	– 27.6
Rolling Mills ...	16,049	– 8.4	– 22.6	73,759	– 12.7	– 32.2
Forging & Pressing	2,263	– 13.8	– 26.6	11,867	– 14.0	– 22.5
Founding ...	7,266	– 1.4	– 4.4	39,606	– 5.1	– 5.0
Other Departments	7,119	+ 13.1	– 12.6	40,028	+ 10.3	– 14.1
Mechanics, 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.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	10,991	– 14.2	– 27.8	58,346	– 16.1	– 32.9
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	17,047	– 4.5	– 4.3	88,582	– 6.4	– 7.2
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	389	+ 0.3	– 44.5	1,804	+ 0.1	– 50.8
Cumberland, Lanes and Cheshire ...	5,116	+ 36.1	– 21.8	25,647	+ 27.8	– 24.9
Staffordshire ...	4,809	– 5.3	– 6.9	25,614	– 4.7	– 8.9
Other Midland Counties ...	2,969	– 7.7	– 18.0	16,024	– 8.9	– 22.0
Wales and Monmouth ...	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 Scottish 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.

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,353	- 115	+ 801	21.8	- 1.1	+ 7.4
South-Eastern ...	671	+ 25	- 7	9.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1
South-Western ...	4,458	+ 841	+ 1,230	20.9	+ 3.9	+ 5.8
Midlands ...	157	+ 18	+ 115	52.3	+ 6.0	+ 38.3
North-Eastern ...	23,669	+ 2,283	+ 7,852	39.2	+ 3.8	+ 13.0
North-Western ...	10,665	+ 655	+ 2,575	36.9	+ 2.3	+ 8.9
Scotland ...	20,439	+ 1,297	+ 7,984	36.6	+ 2.3	+ 14.3
Wales ...	4,891	+ 623	+ 1,460	62.7	+ 8.0	+ 18.7
Northern Ireland ...	3,128	- 91	- 606	26.0	- 0.8	- 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:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	5,629	979	143	331	3,043	10,125	+ 487	+ 5,248
South-Eastern ...	4,159	562	314	66	2,322	7,423	+1,244	+ 4,482
South-Western ...	2,220	155	628	76	1,898	4,977	- 393	+ 1,332
Midlands ...	12,652	2,233	106	1,202	28,657	44,850	+2,857	+23,546
North-Eastern ...	28,045	877	5,427	1,742	2,093	38,184	+5,112	+17,639
North-Western ...	37,481	2,326	154	527	3,310	43,798	+4,114	+21,203
Scotland ...	15,326	425	3,997	1,156	1,307	22,211	+ 912	+10,251
Wales ...	1,460	40	20	135	374	2,029	+ 230	+ 790
Northern Ireland ...	1,384	24	482	11	274	2,175	+ 203	+ 716
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	108,356	7,621	11,271	5,246	43,278	175,772	+14,766	+ 85,207
Percentages Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.								
London ...	6.7	7.3	20.4	9.5	7.6	7.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.7
South-Eastern ...	8.8	7.2	13.2	10.5	8.4	8.7	+ 1.5	+ 5.3
South-Western ...	6.3	4.8	9.9	12.1	6.9	6.8	- 0.6	+ 1.8
Midlands ...	14.5	8.0	7.1	18.2	28.8	20.1	+ 1.3	+10.5
North-Eastern ...	24.0	11.0	26.0	22.2	14.8	22.8	+ 3.1	+10.5
North-Western ...	29.2	11.2	15.6	18.0	15.4	25.1	+ 2.4	+12.2
Scotland ...	20.3	15.9	19.9	21.6	12.0	19.4	+ 0.8	+ 9.0
Wales ...	26.0	10.0	13.3	19.6	16.7	22.3	+ 2.5	+ 8.7
Northern Ireland ...	19.9	5.2	8.9	18.3	12.6	14.4	+ 1.3	+ 4.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	18.5	9.0	19.3	18.6	17.6	17.5	+ 1.5	+ 8.5
<i>Ditto, July, 1930</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.0</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, Aug., 1929</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	...	...

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.

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 sections. In Wales also it was very bad, and in Northern Ireland it was bad.

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.

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 continuously 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 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 those employers who furnished returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
			£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	6,985	+ 1.9	10,049	+ 7.1	-34.2
Spinning ...	13,902	+ 3.1	19,206	+ 7.9	-36.1
Weaving ...	20,365	+ 1.0	29,233	- 1.3	-40.7
Other ...	5,635	+ 0.9	11,973	+ 0.0	-28.8
Not Specified ...	4,280	- 8.0	6,276	- 6.3	-47.2
TOTAL ...	51,167	+ 0.8	76,737	+ 1.7	-37.8
DISTRICTS.					
Ashton ...	1,839	+29.8	2,679	+41.7	-16.5
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,939	- 3.8	7,287	+ 7.7	-15.7
Oldham ...	6,200	- 2.7	9,487	+ 4.3	-42.6
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,967	+ 3.4	16,920	+ 2.4	-36.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	5,167	+ 6.8	8,152	+13.4	-27.0
Manchester ...	2,820	+ 4.6	3,709	- 4.6	-21.7
Preston and Chorley ...	3,636	-10.4	5,643	-12.8	-47.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	2,720	-12.1	4,248	-18.4	-61.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,595	+ 0.6	3,765	-14.2	-52.0
Colne and Nelson ...	3,154	+ 2.3	6,152	+ 0.7	-45.1
Other Lancashire Towns ...	862	+ 7.6	1,033	+ 7.5	-45.3
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,315	- 0.1	3,472	+ 9.5	-28.3
Other Districts ...	2,953	+ 6.4	4,190	+ 9.9	-18.0
TOTAL ...	51,167	+ 0.8	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, on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 25th August, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th August, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	1,604	11,911	13,515	3,493	14,590	18,083	31,598
Spinning ...	9,895	10,009	19,904	18,681	11,817	30,498	50,402
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	1,937	9,604	11,541	4,812	19,380	24,192	35,733
Weaving ...	7,548	29,237	36,785	14,732	37,265	51,997	88,782
Other Processes	1,059	410	1,469	1,713	453	2,166	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:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 169	+ 1,374	+ 1,543	- 65	- 1,776	- 1,841	- 298
Spinning ...	+ 1,192	+ 1,245	+ 2,437	- 2,274	- 1,866	- 4,140	- 1,703
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 355	+ 960	+ 1,315	+ 665	+ 157	+ 822	+ 2,137
Weaving ...	+ 761	+ 3,006	+ 3,767	+ 1,220	+ 1,304	+ 2,524	+ 6,291
Other Processes ...	+ 32	- 40	- 8	+ 114	- 47	+ 67	+ 59
Total ...	+ 2,509	+ 6,545	+ 9,054	- 340	- 2,228	- 2,568	+ 6,486

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, 1929.

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. in August, 1929.

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 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 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 employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd August, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd August, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure,* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,015	- 0·7	92·7	22,945	- 7·1	78·3
Spinning... ..	32,209	- 0·7	80·4	43,272	- 2·6	69·1
Weaving... ..	17,412	+ 0·1	83·6	31,425	- 7·1	73·7
Other Depts. ...	10,121	- 0·8	96·1	21,858	- 2·8	80·5
Not specified ...	1,698	- 5·4	94·3	3,351	- 1·2	78·9
Total—Worsted	72,455	- 0·6	84·8	122,851	- 4·6	74·2
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	956	- 0·7	77·0	2,118	+ 2·2	80·9
Spinning... ..	11,555	- 3·1	85·0	23,005	- 1·4	85·6
Weaving... ..	22,317	+ 0·0	95·2	36,489	- 2·5	90·4
Other Depts. ...	15,502	- 1·1	91·1	32,825	- 1·9	90·7
Not specified ...	2,454	- 0·6	89·4	4,685	+ 1·8	86·8
Total—Woollen	52,784	- 1·0	91·1	99,122	- 1·8	88·9
CARPET SECTION ...	10,213	- 1·7	103·7	16,701	- 6·6	91·9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,452	- 0·9	88·2	238,674	- 3·6	81·0
Districts† :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	30,445	- 0·6	80·0	53,568	- 4·6	68·0
Huddersfield ...	8,767	- 0·8	105·2	17,016	- 7·3	93·3
Halifax ...	8,201	- 1·2	78·0	11,777	- 5·3	62·4
Leeds ...	7,359	- 0·6	84·7	12,198	- 3·8	78·5
Keighley... ..	7,277	- 1·2	84·8	11,912	- 7·2	80·3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,331	- 0·9	96·2	4,662	+ 2·9	89·4
Total, West Riding	65,380	- 0·8	84·2	111,133	- 5·0	73·1
West of England and Midlands	4,906	+ 2·9	91·1	8,427	- 0·2	81·0
Lancashire	280	- 0·7	96·0	522	- 1·7	91·2
Scotland...	1,889	- 4·0	92·4	2,769	- 3·4	109·3
Total—Worsted	72,455	- 0·6	84·8	122,851	- 4·6	74·2
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	9,730	- 4·6	82·6	19,507	- 4·9	73·5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,440	+ 1·7	94·4	20,391	- 0·2	104·7
Leeds ...	7,451	- 0·9	94·9	14,282	- 3·3	93·7
Halifax and Calder	2,158	- 1·8	86·6	4,143	- 1·6	69·4
Vale ...	1,274	+ 1·1	101·8	2,529	- 0·1	88·2
Total, West Riding	31,053	- 1·2	90·7	60,852	- 2·6	88·6
Lancashire	4,903	+ 1·1	94·0	10,033	+ 4·3	102·7
West of England and Midlands	3,911	- 1·5	91·8	6,821	- 2·8	97·3
Scotland...	12,751	- 1·2	90·2	21,199	- 1·8	82·6
Wales ...	166	...	129·7	217	+ 8·5	122·2
Total—Woollen	52,784	- 1·0	91·1	99,122	- 1·8	88·9
CARPET SECTION ...	10,213	- 1·7	103·7	16,701	- 6·6	91·9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,452	- 0·9	88·2	238,674	- 3·6	81·0

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.

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	— 0.4	— 1.7	+ 3.5	— 3.6	— 0.6
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	— 4.2	+ 1.7	— 0.8
Halifax ...	— 10.1	— 0.6	— 3.3	— 0.1	— 1.2
Leeds ...	— 2.5	+ 0.3	— 1.3	— 2.0	— 0.6
Keighley ...	— 0.4	— 2.0	— 0.7	+ 1.4	— 1.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	— 0.6	—	— 0.4	— 0.9
Total, West Riding	— 0.9	— 0.9	+ 0.1	— 0.9	— 0.8
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 6.9	+ 6.9	+ 0.9	— 0.8	+ 2.9
Lancashire ...	—	— 1.2	—	—	— 0.7
Scotland ...	— 4.7	— 6.1	—	+ 1.9	— 4.0
TOTAL ...	— 0.7	— 0.7	+ 0.1	— 0.8	— 0.6

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield ...	— 13.3	— 1.9	— 0.6	— 4.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Leeds ...	— 0.8	— 1.9	+ 1.1	— 0.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 4.2	— 3.8	— 5.7	— 1.8
Bradford ...	+ 0.5	+ 3.5	—	+ 1.1
Total, West Riding ...	— 4.6	— 0.1	— 0.3	— 1.2
Lancashire ...	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
West of England and Midlands ...	— 0.7	— 1.4	— 0.6	— 1.5
Scotland ...	— 1.2	+ 0.8	— 3.7	— 1.2
Wales ...	— 5.6	+ 4.5	— 2.0	—
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:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th August, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	253	6	259	303	2	305	564
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	648	825	1,473	560	436	996	2,469
Wool Combing ...	298	493	791	818	557	1,375	2,166
Wool Carding ...	613	251	864	722	171	893	1,757
Woollen Spinning ...	456	326	782	521	282	803	1,585
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	872	4,696	5,568	588	5,777	6,365	11,933
Wool Winding and Warping ...	149	73	222	233	120	353	575
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	196	821	1,017	332	1,446	1,778	2,795
Woollen Weaving ...	230	1,404	1,634	230	2,368	2,598	4,232
Worsted Weaving ...	282	1,732	2,014	301	3,235	3,536	5,550
Other Processes ...	1,167	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.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 50	— 10	+ 40	+ 21	+ 2	+ 23	+ 63
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 81	— 18	+ 63	— 36	+ 21	— 15	+ 48
Wool Combing ...	+ 58	+ 39	+ 97	+ 190	— 102	+ 88	+ 185
Wool Carding ...	+ 58	+ 23	+ 81	+ 37	— 1	+ 36	+ 117
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 48	+ 40	+ 88	— 4	+ 82	+ 78	+ 166
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 108	+ 155	+ 263	— 261	+ 430	+ 169	+ 432
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 56	+ 17	+ 73	— 12	— 8	— 20	+ 53
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 61	+ 68	+ 129	— 29	— 203	— 232	— 103
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 67	+ 97	+ 164	— 43	— 188	— 231	— 67
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 133	+ 299	+ 432	+ 44	— 1,487	— 1,443	— 1,011
Other Processes ...	+ 103	+ 1	+ 104	— 120	— 115	— 235	— 131
Total ...	+ 823	+ 711	+ 1,534	— 213	— 1,569	— 1,782	— 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 of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales :—						
London	1,612	— 1.8	— 10.3	3,600	+ 2.0	— 12.3
Leicester	10,335	+ 4.2	+ 1.3	23,579	+ 3.2	— 3.6
Leicester Country District	3,788	+ 0.4	+ 3.2	8,149	— 2.1	— 1.9
Northampton... ..	9,138	— 0.4	— 3.3	21,370	— 3.5	— 5.4
Higham, Rushden and District	5,625	+ 2.3	— 2.9	13,395	+ 5.5	— 2.7
Kettering and District	5,596	+ 1.6	— 0.1	13,578	+ 1.8	+ 0.1
Rest of Northants	1,763	...	— 2.3	3,902	+ 7.6	— 6.2
Stafford and District	2,506	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	5,216	+ 0.7	+ 5.5
Norwich and District	5,765	+ 0.7	— 3.5	11,042	— 0.5	— 3.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District	2,222	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	4,309	+ 7.8	+ 3.5
Leeds and District	1,756	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	3,938	+ 1.3	+ 2.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	5,764	— 1.7	+ 7.0	11,880	— 9.9	+ 10.9
Birmingham and District	1,008	+ 0.4	— 3.0	1,858	— 4.4	— 5.7
Other parts of England 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 9½ 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, 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.

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th August, 1930.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	157	57	214	115	31	146	360
Rough Stuff De- partment ...	461	47	508	329	26	355	863
Clicking Department	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	2,098	78	2,176	2,040	31	2,071	4,247
Finishing Depart- 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:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	+ 13	- 8	+ 5	- 16	- 25	- 41	- 36
Rough Stuff De- partment ...	+ 42	+ 3	+ 45	- 85	+ 4	- 81	- 36
Clicking Department	+ 35	+ 1	+ 36	- 330	+ 12	- 318	- 282
Closing Department	- 8	+ 106	+ 98	- 6	- 414	- 420	- 322
Making Department	- 156	+ 30	- 126	- 501	+ 1	- 500	- 626
Finishing Depart- ment ...	- 68	+ 240	+ 172	- 220	- 39	- 259	- 87
Slipper Making ...	- 18	- 33	- 51	+ 279	+ 161	+ 440	+ 389
Clog Making ...	...	- 1	- 1	- 2	+ 1	- 1	- 2
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ...	- 66	+ 1	- 65	+ 5	...	+ 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:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,720	- 3.3 - 7.7	4,197	+ 8.8 - 9.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,993	- 0.5 + 6.3	19,456	+ 2.3 + 3.7
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,949	+ 0.8 + 1.7	4,803	+ 1.0 - 0.2
Scotland ...	211	- 1.4 - 6.6	525	- 0.4 - 13.1
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 workpeople 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:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work- people at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 25th Aug., 1930.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
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 above ...	249,360	37,481	1,414	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
All other occu- 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.						
London ...	175,380	17,139	16	9.8	- 1.4	+ 3.6
South-Eastern ...	131,570	9,986	44	7.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
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 £3,569,300, 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:—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.
China Manufacture ...	987	- 9.1 - 20.3	1,658	- 15.3 - 27.9
Earthenware Manufacture	6,804	- 7.8 - 12.5	11,861	- 5.7 - 12.9
Other Branches (including 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 ...	7,042	- 7.9 - 14.5	11,145	- 7.0 - 19.3
Other Districts ...	2,515	- 4.5 - 5.3	5,820	- 0.7 + 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 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.

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 showed a decline compared both with the previous month and with 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 :—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of August, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		August, 1930.	July, 1930.	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London	38,871	2.9	2.3	2.9	+ 0.6	...
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	17,039	4.0	4.0	3.3	...	+ 0.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties	10,757	2.8	3.0	2.4	— 0.2	+ 0.4
Scotland	6,535	3.0	2.3	2.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Other Districts ...	10,949	3.0	2.4	1.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Total	84,151	3.1	2.7	2.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Lithographic Printing	11,265	4.0	3.3	1.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.1
Bookbinding	18,963	5.7	4.8	2.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.1

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 :—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
2nd August, 1930 ...	3,973	1,783	5,756	6,640	12,396
9th " "	3,873	1,165	5,038	7,061	12,099
16th " "	4,386	1,897	6,283	7,200	13,483
23rd " "	4,031	1,603	5,634	7,093	12,727
30th " "	3,876	1,456	5,332	6,988	12,320
Average for 5½ 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 and Ipswich.

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.

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 Hartlepoons 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 British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during August :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Aug., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Eight Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1930.	Aug., 1929.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool†	13,154	— 1,601	— 509	97,688	99,585
Manchester	766	+ 130	+ 42	5,261	6,121
London	10,669	— 565	— 293	78,887	78,468
Southampton	11,066	— 243	— 1,303	77,516	80,133
Tyne Ports	2,091	— 444	— 574	18,327	22,754
Sunderland	229	+ 6	— 173	2,070	2,085
Middlesbrough	431	+ 54	— 219	2,983	3,830
Hull	951	— 169	— 438	8,327	9,615
Bristol‡	874	— 348	— 229	7,664	8,386
Newport, Mon.	433	— 187	— 335	4,523	6,587
Cardiff§	2,160	— 158	— 378	17,191	22,237
Swansea	871	+ 146	+ 163	5,650	6,118
SCOTLAND :					
Leith	333	+ 5	+ 22	2,146	2,446
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	392	— 389	— 89	3,581	3,020
Glasgow	3,697	— 419	— 579	27,680	27,458
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	193	— 61	+ 107	1,921	1,510
TOTAL for above Ports	48,310	— 4,243	— 4,785	361,415	380,353

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

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 ...	2,938	12	296	2	3,248
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,388,909	25,180	459,628	19,380	1,893,097
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	31,313	6,869	11,952	5,420	55,554
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	17,184	28,154	16,731	28,982	91,051
5. Two months' file ...	48,504	3,768	41,894	3,633	97,799
Persons on Register (lines 2—4)	1,437,406	60,203	488,311	53,782	2,039,702
Books Lodged (lines 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.

Numbers on Registers, 28th July to 25th August, 1930.

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
28th July, 1930 ...	1,431,505	56,024	476,041	47,897	2,011,467	2,071,882
4th August 1930 ...			Not Available			
11th " " ...	1,456,390	58,686	483,750	51,911	2,050,737	2,115,387
18th " " ...	1,418,899	60,345	485,509	53,204	2,017,957	2,080,623
25th " " ...	1,437,406	60,203	488,311	53,782	2,039,702	2,105,881
Average (3 weeks) ...	1,437,565	59,745	485,856	52,966	2,036,132	2,100,630

Analysis of figures for 25th August, 1930.

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

Great Britain.					
Men ...	961,962	381,650	93,794	1,437,406	1,431,505
Boys ...	47,990	11,992	221	60,203	56,024
Women ...	282,713	203,092	2,506	488,311	476,041
Girls ...	41,185	12,575	22	53,782	47,897
Total ...	1,333,850	609,309	96,543	2,039,702	2,011,467

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	990,687	385,254	97,153	1,473,094	1,465,780
Boys ...	48,836	12,245	222	61,303	56,956
Women ...	302,068	211,537	2,569	516,174	500,005
Girls ...	42,055	13,233	22	55,310	49,141
Total ...	1,383,646	622,269	99,966	2,105,881	2,071,882

Vacancies notified and filled.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Week ended				Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.†
28th July, 1930 ...	...	...	...	36,319	32,071
4th August, 1930 ...	...	...	...	62,176	54,825
11th " " ...	...	...	...	37,372	33,847
18th " " ...	...	...	...	34,203	31,378
25th " " ...	...	...	...
Average (4 weeks) ...	...	...	...	33,438	30,013

Of the 120,050 vacancies filled, 70,713 were for men, 27,790 for women, and 21,547 for juveniles.

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 4th August, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 4,008 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 25th August, 1930, was 600 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 25th August, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 25th August, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with 28th July, 1930.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	126,284	35,127	8,727	170,138	+ 2,034
South-Eastern Division	49,572	9,763	4,891	64,226	+ 3,618
Brighton ...	1,986	323	210	2,519	+ 256
Chatham ...	2,966	411	471	3,848	+ 299
Ipswich ...	2,497	273	334	3,104	+ 283
Norwich ...	4,411	1,434	383	6,228	+ 383
Rest of Division ...	37,712	7,322	3,493	48,527	+ 2,397
South-Western Division	65,730	12,628	5,604	83,962	+ 3,623
Bristol ...	13,550	4,361	1,570	19,481	+ 862
Plymouth ...	5,758	963	338	7,059	+ 4
Portsmouth ...	4,605	577	574	5,756	+ 256
Reading ...	1,548	291	190	2,029	+ 183
Southampton ...	5,959	468	540	6,967	+ 466
Swindon ...	844	174	159	1,177	+ 104
Rest of Division ...	33,466	5,794	2,233	41,493	+ 1,748
Midlands Division	193,544	82,069	14,597	290,210	+ 90
Birmingham ...	33,578	17,484	2,170	53,232	+ 645
Coventry ...	10,163	2,118	417	12,698	+ 350
Cradley Heath ...	4,527	1,740	219	6,486	+ 885
Derby ...	4,180	916	459	5,555	+ 339
Leicester ...	7,745	6,204	443	14,392	+ 877
Northampton ...	2,884	1,468	210	4,562	+ 560
Nottingham ...	9,990	4,818	751	15,559	+ 1,194
Smethwick ...	3,163	1,636	260	5,059	+ 295
Stoke-on-Trent ...	17,216	11,188	1,515	29,919	+ 121
Walsall ...	5,331	2,151	688	8,170	+ 783
West Bromwich ...	3,090	1,107	251	4,448	+ 484
Wolverhampton ...	9,344	2,312	723	12,379	+ 934
Rest of Division ...	82,333	28,927	6,491	117,751	+ 4,869
North-Eastern Division	346,990	74,171	24,153	445,314	+ 9,509
Barnsley ...	12,290	766	305	13,361	+ 7,384
Bradford ...	15,859	11,274	1,542	28,675	+ 193
Darlington ...	3,423	406	363	4,192	+ 860
Dewsbury ...	2,312	1,681	463	4,456	+ 118
Doncaster ...	3,878	589	578	5,045	+ 258
Gateshead ...	8,190	1,630	680	10,500	+ 320
Grimsby ...	2,241	265	186	2,692	+ 314
Halifax ...	4,121	3,362	151	7,634	+ 489
Hartlepool ...	8,116	487	520	9,123	+ 229
Huddersfield ...	4,623	3,274	517	8,414	+ 198
Hull ...	12,739	1,557	915	15,211	+ 122
Leeds ...	19,789	9,296	1,150	30,235	+ 2,298
Lincoln ...	3,018	348	372	3,738	+ 64
Middlesbrough ...	15,141	526	707	16,374	+ 2,188
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	16,289	3,136	1,211	20,636	+ 776
Rotherham ...	11,458	498	523	12,479	+ 3,044
Sheffield ...	33,550	6,523	2,536	42,609	+ 3,221
South Shields ...	9,755	374	691	10,820	+ 477
Stockton-on-Tees ...	7,801	408	493	8,702	+ 747
Sunderland ...	13,932	1,488	938	16,358	+ 1,003
Wakefield ...	3,962	1,045	448	5,455	+ 1,366
York ...	2,835	398	338	3,571	+ 798
Rest of Division ...	131,668	24,840	8,526	165,034	+ 12,102
North-Western Division	337,613	213,323	33,320	584,256	+ 27,662
Accrington ...	6,755	6,711	721	14,187	+ 994
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	6,731	5,717	907	13,355	+ 12
Barrow ...	4,130	348	346	4,824	+ 74
Birkenhead ...	6,500	845	664	8,009	+ 703
Blackburn ...	11,717	17,947	1,465	31,129	+ 736
Blackpool ...	2,765	572	122	3,459	+ 156
Bolton ...	13,725	9,829	1,280	24,834	+ 663
Burnley ...	9,212	10,913	567	20,692	+ 2,848
Bury ...	3,255	4,008	331	7,594	+ 525
Chorley ...	4,799	4,526	413	9,738	+ 1,287
Liverpool ...	59,943	11,201	5,855	76,999	+ 2,235
Manchester ...	32,752	18,366	3,380	54,498	+ 3,389
Nelson ...	3,897	4,129	395	8,421	+ 244
Oldham ...	20,056	13,995	1,561	35,612	+ 1,128
Preston ...	7,677	9,648	822	18,147	+ 2,704
Rochdale ...	7,298	5,578	682	13,558	+ 1,081
St. Helens ...	6,708	937	424	8,069	+ 734
Salford ...	13,957	6,874	1,434	22,265	+ 1,155
Stockport ...	4,666	5,622	512	10,800	+ 355
Warrington ...	3,693	921	537	5,151	+ 552
Wigan ...	10,002	4,746	750	15,498	+ 308
Rest of Division ...	97,375	69,890	10,152	177,417	+ 10,829
Scotland Division	179,786	54,737	15,147	249,670	+ 3,775
Aberdeen ...	4,111	1,726	478	6,315	+ 984
Clydebank ...	3,558	675	334	4,567	+ 1,399
Dundee ...	8,966	10,366	1,091	20,423	+ 12,602
Edinburgh ...	13,172	3,371	1,042	17,585	+ 1,814
Glasgow ...	63,333	16,598	5,057	84,988	+ 5,565
Greenock ...	5,549	1,531	613	7,693	+ 1,145
Motherwell ...	4,684	353	371	5,408	+ 759
Paisley ...	3,779	1,178	353	5,310	+ 203
Rest of Division ...	72,634	18,939	5,808	97,381	+ 1,274
Wales Division	137,887	6,493	7,546	151,926	+ 14,526
Cardiff ...	12,234	1,561	972	14,767	+ 450
Llanelli ...	4,581	283	250	5,114	+ 472
Newport ...	8,455	432	502	9,389	+ 700
Swansea ...	8,614	586	709	9,909	+ 712
Rest of Division ...	104,003	3,631	5,113	112,747	+ 16,860
Northern Ireland	35,688	27,863	2,628	66,179	+ 5,764
Belfast ...	19,665	17,320	1,641	38,626	+ 3,781
Londonderry ...	2,523	974	88	3,585	+ 119
Lurgan ...	1,127	1,643	117	2,887	+ 277
Lisburn ...	801	783	36	1,620	+ 73
Newry ...	1,899	723	138	2,760	+ 7
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	9,673	6,420	608	16,701	+ 1,507
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,473,094	516,174	116,613	2,105,881	+ 33,999

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

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 remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 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.

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.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			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	2,695
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	160,733	1,053	161,786	90,869	680	91,549	251,602	1,733	253,335	251,539	1,732	253,271
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	2,240	7	2,247	1,118	...	1,118	3,358	7	3,365	3,320	7	3,327
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,608	10	1,618	148	2	150	1,756	12	1,768	1,756	12	1,768
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,109	13	4,122	1,539	8	1,547	5,648	21	5,669	5,248	19	5,267
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	854	2	856	1,730	...	1,730	2,584	2	2,586	2,584	2	2,586
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	1,491	168	1,659	442	11	453	1,933	179	2,112	1,851	177	2,028
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,205	25	1,230	594	10	604	1,799	35	1,834	1,754	35	1,789
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,316	25	2,341	630	14	644	2,946	39	2,985	2,946	39	2,985
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,524	130	2,654	722	44	766	3,246	174	3,420	3,204	174	3,378
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,545	159	1,704	346	10	356	1,891	169	2,060	1,854	167	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	21,141
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,172	759	2,931	884	128	1,012	3,056	887	3,943	3,040	887	3,927
Glass Bottles	2,661	223	2,884	1,202	50	1,252	3,863	273	4,136	3,863	273	4,136
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	10,034	1,275	11,309	1,469	240	1,709	11,503	1,515	13,018	11,297	1,506	12,803
Explosives	887	602	1,489	208	47	255	1,095	649	1,744	1,095	648	1,743
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	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	7,158
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	4,966	19	4,985	1,717	26	1,743	6,683	45	6,728	6,680	45	6,725
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	26,971	339	27,310	38,956	179	39,135	65,927	518	66,445	65,909	518	66,427
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	4,184	414	4,598	2,057	62	2,119	6,241	476	6,717	6,158	476	6,634
Tin Plates	2,885	290	3,175	6,425	471	6,896	9,310	761	10,071	9,308	760	10,068
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,922	220	3,142	4,036	46	4,082	6,958	266	7,224	6,954	266	7,220
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,832	578	2,410	2,650	132	2,782	4,482	710	5,192	4,477	710	5,187
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	65,577	3,541	69,118	37,797	1,441	39,238	103,374	4,982	108,356	102,001	4,971	106,972
Electrical Engineering	4,567	1,481	6,048	1,219	354	1,573	5,786	1,835	7,621	5,762	1,835	7,597
Marine Engineering, etc.	9,404	33	9,437	1,822	12	1,834	11,226	45	11,271	10,744	45	10,789
Constructional Engineering	3,991	96	4,087	1,113	46	1,159	5,104	142	5,246	5,093	142	5,235
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	22,753	2,257	25,010	17,059	1,209	18,268	39,812	3,466	43,278	39,542	3,462	43,004
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	2,018	223	2,241	460	116	576	2,478	339	2,817	2,389	339	2,728
Tramcars	5,702	44	5,746	1,675	20	1,695	7,377	64	7,441	7,369	64	7,433

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	65,631	309	65,940	4,458	33	4,491	70,089	342	70,431	66,963	340	67,303
Metal Trades :—												
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	16,905
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,821	38	1,859	201	3	204	2,022	41	2,063	1,973	40	2,013
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps	4,409	3,374	7,783	976	853	1,829	5,385	4,227	9,612	5,353	4,227	9,580
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,140	1,916	6,056	4,764	740	5,504	8,904	2,656	11,560	8,895	2,656	11,551
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,412	2,202	3,614	1,002	410	1,412	2,414	2,612	5,026	2,413	2,612	5,025
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	2,020	1,846	3,866	830	435	1,265	2,850	2,281	5,131	2,846	2,281	5,127
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	621	53	674	126	4	130	747	57	804	747	57	804
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,929	2,329	4,258	875	687	1,562	2,804	3,016	5,820	2,795	3,015	5,810
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	36,443
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton ...	29,606	77,554	107,160	53,460	97,259	150,719	83,066	174,813	257,879	83,055	174,759	257,814
Woollen and Worsted ...	9,222	17,981	27,203	12,233	24,130	36,363	21,455	42,111	63,566	21,294	41,969	63,263
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	3,845	4,937	8,782	2,998	6,279	9,277	6,843	11,216	18,059	6,745	11,200	17,945
Linen ...	5,935	13,897	19,832	3,439	8,858	12,297	9,374	22,755	32,129	1,019	3,897	4,916
Jute ...	2,985	7,703	10,688	1,727	4,218	5,945	4,712	11,921	16,633	4,712	11,921	16,633
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	812	2,045	2,857	361	1,072	1,433	1,173	3,117	4,290	1,031	2,620	3,651
Hosiery ...	1,152	6,922	8,074	1,525	7,922	9,447	2,677	14,844	17,521	2,658	14,739	17,397
Lace ...	453	788	1,241	691	1,070	1,761	1,144	1,858	3,002	1,144	1,858	3,002
Carpets ...	466	1,179	1,645	1,341	1,973	3,314	1,807	3,152	4,959	1,806	3,152	4,958
Textile Industries not separately specified ...	1,253	4,183	5,436	482	1,971	2,453	1,735	6,154	7,889	1,531	5,189	6,720
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	8,882	4,762	13,644	20,181	7,404	27,585	29,063	12,166	41,229	27,877	10,423	38,300
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,878	982	3,860	1,465	422	1,887	4,343	1,404	5,747	4,331	1,404	5,735
Leather Goods ...	1,359	1,356	2,715	386	332	718	1,745	1,688	3,433	1,715	1,682	3,397
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring ...	8,861	8,018	16,879	1,992	12,206	14,198	10,853	20,224	31,077	10,234	19,668	29,902
Dress Making and Millinery ...	827	3,854	4,681	137	2,446	2,583	964	6,300	7,264	939	5,797	6,736
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	812	1,433	2,245	466	994	1,460	1,278	2,427	3,705	1,277	2,422	3,699
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	648	6,209	6,857	92	4,261	4,353	740	10,470	11,210	547	5,877	6,424
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	708	876	1,584	248	514	762	956	1,390	2,346	952	1,385	2,337
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	8,509	4,208	12,717	6,831	3,375	10,206	15,340	7,583	22,923	15,127	7,575	22,702
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	8,419	4,774	13,193	493	373	866	8,912	5,147	14,059	8,273	5,033	13,306
Grain Milling ...	2,112	279	2,391	254	34	288	2,366	313	2,679	2,228	298	2,526
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	2,365	4,677	7,042	533	1,203	1,736	2,898	5,880	8,778	2,870	5,868	8,738
Food Industries not separately specified ...	5,346	8,244	13,590	249	1,013	1,262	5,595	9,257	14,852	5,472	9,152	14,624
Drink Industries ...	7,018	3,368	10,386	347	230	577	7,365	3,598	10,963	6,937	3,547	10,484
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	745	2,485	3,230	16	288	304	761	2,773	3,534	694	2,602	3,296
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,462	250	6,712	856	89	945	7,318	339	7,657	7,121	339	7,460
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,633	282	1,915	598	59	657	2,231	341	2,572	2,159	340	2,499
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	10,924	1,939	12,863	1,214	395	1,609	12,138	2,334	14,472	11,916	2,323	14,239
Woodworking not separately specified ...	1,932	772	2,704	706	356	1,062	2,638	1,128	3,766	2,533	1,107	3,640
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper and Paper Board ...	1,935	838	2,773	1,208	738	1,946	3,143	1,576	4,719	3,113	1,570	4,683
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,158	2,728	3,886	201	638	839	1,359	3,366	4,725	1,322	3,241	4,563
Wall Paper Making ...	255	148	403	27	20	47	282	168	450	282	167	449
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	193	233	426	18	30	48	211	263	474	211	262	473
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	10,235	6,635	16,870	650	984	1,634	10,885	7,619	18,504	10,607	7,424	18,031
Building and Public Works Contracting :—												
Building ...	112,978	273	113,251	5,067	19	5,086	118,045	292	118,337	114,493	286	114,779
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	46,416	36	46,452	1,379	3	1,382	47,795	39	47,834	45,733	37	45,770
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber ...	4,574	3,536	8,110	1,179	1,411	2,590	5,753	4,947	10,700	5,736	4,945	10,681
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	926	124	1,050	494	62	556	1,420	186	1,606	1,420	186	1,606
Brushes and Brooms ...	937	450	1,387	379	217	596	1,316	667	1,983	1,276	665	1,941
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	756	493	1,249	82	48	130	838	541	1,379	833	539	1,372
Musical Instruments ...	2,883	554	3,437	404	129	533	3,287	683	3,970	3,277	683	3,960
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	465	629	1,094	128	87	215	593	716	1,309	591	716	1,307
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	11,495	174	11,669	708	35	743	12,203	209	12,412	11,932	209	12,141
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service ...	10,698	329	11,027	987	25	1,012	11,685	354	12,039	11,536	351	11,887
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	5,201	520	5,721	290	5	295	5,491	525	6,016	5,307	523	5,830
Road Transport not separately specified ...	27,404	402	27,806	1,863	10	1,873	29,267	412	29,679	28,378	411	28,789
Shipping Service ...	33,301	407	33,708	282	37	319	33,583	444	34,027	32,759	440	33,199
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	59,260	230	59,490	1,055	68	1,123	60,315	298	60,613	58,948	297	59,245
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,426	187	2,613	110	26	136	2,536	213	2,749	2,501	212	2,713
Distributive Trades ...	100,517	44,116	144,633	5,596	4,647	10,243	106,113	48,763	154,876	101,355	47,562	148,917
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	7,211	1,158	8,369	120	31	151	7,331	1,189	8,520	7,169	1,175	8,344
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government ...	8,447	706	9,153	328	92	420	8,775	798	9,573	8,490	774	9,264
Local Government ...	32,243	680	32,923	1,082	43	1,125	33,325	723	34,048	31,712	710	32,422
Professional Services ...	3,512	1,402	4,914	242	85	327	3,754	1,487	5,241	3,663	1,463	5,126
Entertainments and Sports ...	8,658	3,765	12,423	264	222	486	8,922	3,987	12,909	8,607	3,939	12,546
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	14,039	24,512	38,551	217	770	987	14,256	25,282	39,538	13,783	24,885	38,668
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	2,079	6,690	8,769	103	1,592	1,695	2,182	8,282	10,464	2,113	8,055	10,168
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	30,461	2,532	32,993	1,299	726	2,025	31,760	3,258	35,018	30,638	3,188	33,826
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	2,049,698

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

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 25TH AUG., 1930.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH AUGUST, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCE- NTAGES AS COMPARED WITH				
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST JULY, 1930.	26TH AUG., 1929.	20TH AUG., 1928.		
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 :—	1,069,180	5,530	1,074,710	15.0	19.0	15.1	8.5	12.3	8.5	23.5	31.3	23.6	- 4.6	+ 7.4	- 5.0	23.6	
Coal Mining	14,960	10	14,970	15.0	70.0	15.0	7.4	—	7.5	22.4	70.0	22.5	+ 1.1	+17.6	+ 8.5	22.3	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,430	40	5,470	29.6	25.0	29.6	2.7	5.0	2.7	32.3	30.0	32.3	+ 1.9	+15.4	+18.6	32.4	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	42,270	420	42,690	9.7	3.1	9.7	3.7	1.9	3.6	13.4	5.0	13.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	+ 4.2	12.8	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,470	10	10,480	8.2	20.0	8.2	16.5	—	16.5	24.7	20.0	24.7	+ 1.6	+15.1	+21.3	24.7	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	15,440	1,580	17,020	9.7	10.6	9.7	2.8	0.7	2.7	12.5	11.3	12.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	+ 2.3	12.2	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	15,690	170	15,860	7.7	14.7	7.8	3.8	5.9	3.8	11.5	20.6	11.6	+ 4.0	+ 6.6	+ 6.4	11.4	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	11,860	160	12,020	19.5	15.6	19.5	5.3	8.8	5.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	- 0.6	+15.2	+ 9.3	24.8	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—	16,040	1,390	17,430	15.7	9.4	15.2	4.5	3.1	4.4	20.2	12.5	19.6	- 0.3	+ 7.3	+ 2.2	19.5	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	18,360	1,120	19,480	8.4	14.2	8.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	10.3	15.1	10.6	- 0.7	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	10.6	
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	75,090	6,900	81,990	9.2	20.8	10.2	2.9	5.2	3.1	12.1	26.0	13.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 2.1	13.3	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	34,890	39,040	73,930	9.9	14.8	12.5	13.2	18.8	16.1	23.1	33.6	28.6	...	+13.3	+ 7.4	28.7	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	21,470	6,170	27,640	10.1	12.3	10.6	4.1	2.1	3.7	14.2	14.4	14.3	- 0.5	+ 4.8	+ 4.2	14.2	
Glass Trades :—	15,360	1,960	17,320	17.3	11.4	16.7	7.8	2.5	7.2	25.1	13.9	23.9	+ 3.3	+ 5.5	+ 3.9	23.9	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	81,910	23,980	105,890	12.3	5.3	10.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	14.0	6.3	12.3	+ 0.6	+ 6.1	+ 6.4	12.2	
Glass Bottles	12,840	5,550	18,390	6.9	10.8	8.1	1.6	0.9	1.4	8.5	11.7	9.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.6	+ 4.5	9.5	
Chemicals, etc. :—	14,410	4,500	18,910	6.7	5.8	6.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	7.1	6.3	6.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	+ 2.5	6.9	
Chemicals	55,290	19,880	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	
Explosives	21,810	260	22,070	22.8	7.3	22.6	7.8	10.0	7.9	30.6	17.3	30.5	+ 2.2	+20.1	+10.6	30.5	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	174,520	4,200	178,720	15.5	8.1	15.3	22.3	4.2	21.9	37.8	12.3	37.2	+ 4.2	+17.2	+12.8	37.2	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	37,280	3,250	40,530	11.2	12.7	11.3	5.5	1.9	5.3	16.7	14.6	16.6	+ 1.3	+ 7.7	+ 6.6	16.5	
Metal Manufacture :—	27,620	3,660	31,280	10.4	7.9	10.2	23.3	12.9	22.0	33.7	20.8	32.2	+ 9.5	+ 7.8	+26.8	32.2	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	27,710	1,390	29,100	10.5	15.8	10.8	14.6	3.3	14.0	25.1	19.1	24.8	+ 2.5	+15.3	+13.5	24.8	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	18,610	3,690	22,300	9.8	15.7	10.8	14.3	3.5	12.5	24.1	19.2	23.3	+ 1.6	+12.5	+10.2	23.3	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	539,330	47,420	586,750	12.2	7.5	11.8	7.0	3.0	6.7	19.2	10.5	18.5	+ 1.6	+ 8.8	+ 8.3	18.4	
Tin Plates	65,760	18,670	84,430	6.9	7.9	7.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.8	9.8	9.0	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 3.8	9.0	
Iron and Steel Tubes	57,520	930	58,450	16.3	3.5	16.1	3.2	1.3	3.2	19.5	4.8	19.3	+ 3.3	+10.0	+ 5.8	20.3	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	27,180	1,060	28,240	14.7	9.1	14.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	18.8	13.4	18.6	+ 1.3	+ 7.9	+ 4.7	18.6	
Engineering, etc. :—	220,630	24,780	245,410	10.3	9.1	10.2	7.7	4.9	7.4	18.0	14.0	17.6	+ 1.0	+ 8.6	+ 6.5	17.7	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	16,370	2,510	18,880	12.3	8.9	11.9	2.8	4.6	3.0	15.1	13.5	14.9	+ 1.6	+ 6.3	+ 5.0	14.7	
Electrical Engineering	52,680	1,530	54,210	10.8	2.9	10.6	3.2	1.3	3.1	14.0	4.2	13.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	+ 2.7	13.7	
Marine Engineering, etc.	201,430	3,070	204,500	32.6	10.1	32.2	2.2	1.0	2.2	34.8	11.1	34.4	+ 2.7	+10.4	+ 6.4	35.0	
Constructional Engineering	80,270	8,480	88,750	12.8	14.2	12.9	6.3	5.3	6.2	19.1	19.5	19.1	+ 1.8	+10.4	+ 5.8	19.1	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—	15,270	1,340	16,610	11.9	2.8	11.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	13.2	3.1	12.4	- 0.1	+ 6.3	+ 4.2	12.3	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	57,440	36,530	93,970	7.7	9.2	8.3	1.7	2.4	1.9	9.4	11.6	10.2	+ 0.9	+ 5.7	+ 5.1	10.2	
Carriages, Carts, etc.	23,050	10,490	33,540	18.0	18.3	18.1	20.6	7.0	16.4	38.6	25.3	34.5	+ 2.2	+19.5	+17.6	34.5	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	13,900	11,460	25,360	10.2	19.2	14.3	7.2	3.6	5.5	17.4	22.8	19.8	+ 1.4	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	19.8	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	17,440	10,620	28,060	11.6	17.4	13.8	4.7	4.1	4.5	16.3	21.5	18.3	+ 0.7	+ 9.2	+ 7.6	18.3	
Metal Trades :—	8,150	590	8,740	7.6	9.0	7.7	1.6	0.7	1.5	9.2	9.7	9.2	- 0.1	+ 4.4	+ 5.0	9.2	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	22,110	19,570	41,680	8.7	11.9	10.2	4.0	3.5	3.8	12.7	15.4	14.0	- 0.9	+ 7.4	+ 6.6	14.0	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	118,830	72,540	191,370	11.1	16.4	13.1	6.3	5.6	6.0	17.4	22.0	19.1	+ 1.2	+10.9	+ 8.9	19.1	
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps...	200,670	354,120	554,790	14.8	21.9	19.3	26.6	27.5	27.2	41.4	49.4	46.5	+ 1.1	+31.7	+30.0	46.5	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	96,110	142,920	239,030	9.6	12.7	11.4	12.6	16.9	15.2	22.3	29.5	26.6	+ 0.3	+11.6	+11.9.		

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH AUGUST, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH AUG., 1930.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST JULY, 1930.	26TH AUG., 1929.	20TH AUG., 1928.	
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.)																
Furniture Making Upholstering, etc.	98,410	21,930	120,340	11.1	8.8	10.7	1.2	1.8	1.3	12.3	10.6	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 6.3	+ 6.0	12.0
Woodworking not separately specified	17,840	5,380	23,220	10.8	14.3	11.6	4.0	6.7	4.6	14.8	21.0	16.2	+ 0.7	+ 5.5	+ 5.8	15.8
Printing and Paper Trades :—																
Paper and Paper Board	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
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	20 400	37,610	58,010	5.7	7.3	6.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	6.7	8.9	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.9	8.0
Wall Paper Making	4,320	1,850	6,170	5.9	8.0	6.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	6.5	9.1	7.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	7.3
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,680	3,560	6,240	7.2	6.5	6.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.2	+ 3.6	7.6
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	168,590	92,540	261,130	6.1	7.2	6.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	6.5	8.2	7.1	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	7.0
Building and Public Works Contracting :—																
Building	816,780	9,200	825,980	13.8	3.0	13.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	14.5	3.2	14.3	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	+ 3.9	14.2
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	163,170	1,260	164,430	28.4	2.9	28.3	0.9	0.2	0.8	29.3	3.1	29.1	+ 1.8	+ 9.4	+ 9.6	28.9
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber	38,980	26,330	65,310	11.7	13.4	12.4	3.1	5.4	4.0	14.8	18.8	16.4	+ 2.4	+ 9.4	+ 8.9	16.4
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,590	2,190	13,780	8.0	5.7	7.6	4.3	2.8	4.1	12.3	8.5	11.7	+ 2.3	+ 7.3	+ 7.0	11.7
Brushes and Brooms	5,620	4,540	10,160	16.7	9.9	13.7	6.7	4.8	5.8	23.4	14.7	19.5	+ 1.4	+ 6.5	+ 7.9	19.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,700	9,650	26,350	4.5	5.1	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.6	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	5.2
Musical Instruments	21,420	6,970	28,390	13.5	7.9	12.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	15.3	9.8	14.0	+ 1.3	+ 8.8	+ 8.7	14.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,330	6,230	12,560	7.3	10.1	8.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	9.4	11.5	10.4	+ 0.8	+ 5.0	+ 3.3	10.4
Gas, 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
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service	131,260	7,130	138,390	8.2	4.6	8.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	8.9	5.0	8.7	+ 2.3	+ 4.1	+ 2.4	8.6
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	148,050	6,690	154,740	3.5	7.8	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.7	7.8	3.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	3.8
Road Transport not separately specified	175,540	7,030	182,570	15.6	5.7	15.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	16.7	5.9	16.3	+ 0.9	+ 5.4	+ 5.1	16.1
Shipping Service	135,320	6,100	141,420	24.6	6.7	23.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	24.8	7.3	24.1	+ 0.5	+ 8.7	+ 9.4	24.1
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	35.1	9.7	34.7	0.6	2.9	0.7	35.7	12.6	35.4	+ 1.0	+ 5.6	+ 4.1	35.3
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	16,220	2,230	18,450	15.0	8.4	14.2	0.6	1.2	0.7	15.6	9.6	14.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 2.5	14.9
Distributive Trades	1,015,430	663,660	1,679,090	9.9	6.6	8.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	10.5	7.3	9.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.5	+ 3.9	9.0
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	154,630	73,960	228,590	4.7	1.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.6	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	3.7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government	97,390	21,450	118,840	8.7	3.3	7.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	9.0	3.7	8.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	8.0
Local Government	254,380	19,670	274,050	12.7	3.5	12.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	13.1	3.7	12.4	+ 1.3	+ 3.9	+ 4.3	12.1
Professional Services	69,870	51,860	121,730	5.0	2.7	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.4	2.9	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	4.3
Entertainments and Sports	47,780	26,180	73,960	18.1	14.4	16.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	18.7	15.2	17.5	+ 0.1	+ 7.8	+ 9.1	17.3
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	121,010	212,690	333,700	11.6	11.5	11.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.8	11.9	11.8	+ 0.5	+ 5.3	+ 5.8	11.7
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	27,860	107,170	135,030	7.5	6.2	6.5	0.3	1.5	1.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.9	7.7
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 :—

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing ...	2,561	0.2	49	0.0	80	0.0	40	0.0
Mining ...	172,240	15.0	96,440	24.5	1,278	0.4	711	0.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	6,385	0.6	1,698	0.4	314	0.1	68	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ...	6,930	0.6	2,163	0.6	1,436	0.4	361	0.2
Pottery ...	3,450	0.3	4,595	1.2	5,771	1.7	7,343	3.3
Glass Trades ...	4,833	0.4	2,086	0.5	982	0.3	178	0.1
Chemicals, etc. ...	15,987	1.4	3,176	0.8	3,553	1.0	568	0.3
Metal Manufacture	43,760	3.8	55,841	14.2	1,860	0.5	916	0.4
Engineering, etc.	83,539	7.3	41,951	10.6	5,151	1.5	1,853	0.8
Vehicles ...	30,473	2.6	19,194	4.9	2,524	0.7	1,345	0.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	65,631	5.7	4,458	1.1	309	0.1	33	0.0
Metal Trades ...	39,812	3.5	21,277	5.4	24,855	7.1	7,685	3.4
Textile Trades ...	64,611	5.6	98,438	25.0	141,951	40.7	162,156	72.1
Leather ...	4,237	0.4	1,851	0.5	2,338	0.7	754	0.3
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,509	0.7	6,831	1.7	4,208	1.2	3,375	1.5
Clothing Trades...	11,856	1.0	2,935	0.7	20,390	5.8	20,421	9.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	26,005	2.3	1,892	0.5	23,827	6.8	3,141	1.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ...	20,951	1.8	3,374	0.9	3,243	0.9	899	0.4
Printing and Paper Building and Public Works Contracting ...	13,776	1.2	2,104	0.5	10,582	3.0	2,410	1.1
Other Manufacturing Industries...	159,394	13.8	6,446	1.6	309	0.1	22	0.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries...	10,541	0.9	2,666	0.7	5,786	1.7	1,954	0.9
Transport and Communication	11,495	1.0	708	0.2	174	0.1	35	0.0
Distributive Trades	138,290	12.0	4,587	1.2	2,075	0.6	171	0.1
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	100,517	8.7	5,596	1.4	44,116	12.7	4,647	2.1
Miscellaneous	7,211	0.6	120	0.0	1,158	0.3	31	0.0
Total ...	99,439	8.6	3,535	0.9	40,287	11.6	3,530	1.6

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 :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th August, 1930, as compared with 21st July, 1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining...	- 49,326	+ 41	- 49,285
Jute ...	- 289	- 4,137	- 4,426
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery...	+ 138	- 1,993	- 1,855
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs...	- 1,268	- 385	- 1,653
Rubber ...	+ 978	+ 567	+ 1,545
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	+ 311	+ 1,288	+ 1,599
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding...	+ 1,627	+ 7	+ 1,634
Road Transport not separately specified ...	+ 1,615	+ 30	+ 1,645
Dock, Harbour, etc., Service ...	+ 1,641	+ 22	+ 1,663
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	+ 1,145	+ 623	+ 1,768
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ...	+ 575	+ 1,213	+ 1,788
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	+ 85	+ 1,749	+ 1,834
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	+ 1,925	- 1	+ 1,924
Dress Making and Millinery ...	+ 156	+ 1,772	+ 1,928
Food Industries not separately specified ...	+ 440	+ 1,654	+ 2,094
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	+ 1,842	+ 492	+ 2,334
Building ...	+ 2,409	+ 33	+ 2,442
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 2,559	+ 72	+ 2,631
Linen ...	+ 1,085	+ 1,634	+ 2,719
Tin Plates ...	+ 2,797	+ 184	+ 2,981
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 2,998	+ 4	+ 3,002
Railway Service ...	+ 3,039	+ 86	+ 3,125
Local Government ...	+ 3,357	+ 136	+ 3,493
Textile Bleaching, etc. ...	+ 2,657	+ 1,096	+ 3,753
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	+ 5,532	+ 4	+ 5,536
Cotton ...	+ 1,830	+ 4,165	+ 5,995
Tailoring ...	+ 1,734	+ 5,656	+ 7,390
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges...	+ 7,404	+ 45	+ 7,449
Distributive Trades ...	+ 4,056	+ 4,682	+ 8,738
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	+ 8,870	+ 447	+ 9,317
Net Variation for above Industries	+ 11,922	+ 21,186	+ 33,108
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries...	+ 26,970	+ 22,590	+ 49,560

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	2,209	2,790	4,999	1,214	2,514	3,728
South-Eastern ...	911	1,342	2,253	961	1,677	2,638
South-Western ...	1,033	1,787	2,820	843	1,941	2,784
Midlands ...	4,303	3,091	7,394	3,946	3,257	7,203
North-Eastern ...	7,176	6,232	13,408	4,020	6,725	10,745
North-Western ...	9,183	7,045	16,228	9,841	7,251	17,092
Scotland ...	4,416	3,657	8,073	3,366	3,703	7,074
Wales ...	2,818	2,210	5,028	609	1,909	2,518
Great Britain ...	32,049	28,154	60,203	24,800	28,982	53,782

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1929.		Percentage Unemployed at 25th August, 1930.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	116,600	103,340	2.6	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.0	1.9
South-Eastern ...	47,400	31,610	2.1	0.3	2.4	2.7	1.0	3.7
South-Western ...	43,860	28,640	2.5	0.3	2.8	2.9	0.9	3.8
Midlands ...	86,830	73,350	2.7	2.6	5.3	2.5	3.4	5.9
North-Eastern ...	100,950	58,590	5.1	2.7	7.8	4.6	3.4	8.0
North-Western ...	90,880	80,040	5.9	5.0	10.9	5.5	7.6	13.1
Scotland ...	63,450	50,560	6.5	1.4	7.9	5.4	2.4	7.8
Wales ...	33,030	8,870	5.3	4.0	9.3	6.3	2.3	8.6
Special Schemes...	4,600	2,800	0.3	...	0.3	0.1	...	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.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,530	3,593	8,123	1,835	1,601	3,436
South-Eastern ...	803	581	1,384	220	178	398
South-Western ...	1,012	657	1,669	326	214	540
Midlands ...	1,071	864	1,935	470	412	882
North-Eastern ...	1,661	1,759	3,420	587	743	1,330
North-Western ...	1,428	1,418	2,846	594	518	1,112
Scotland ...	802	818	1,620	335	346	681
Wales ...	412	340	752	121	149	270
Great Britain ...	11,719	10,030	21,749	4,488	4,161	8,649

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 27TH AUGUST, 1930.

Division.	No. of Centres Open.†			No. of Classes Open.†		Average daily Attendance.						Separate individuals who have attended, 1st April, 1930, to 28th Aug., 1930.
						As a condition for receipt of benefit.		Others.		Totals.		
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Mixed.	For Boys.	For Girls.							
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	1	...	2	...	...	234	109	...	...	234	109	3,020
South Eastern ...	...	...	1	...	...	122	70	1	18	123	88	764
South Western ...	...	...	2	1	...	159	106	22	17	181	123	1,243
Midlands ...	2	...	2	...	...	576	258	34	13	610	271	3,872
North Eastern ...	11	4	...	1	...	1,227	245	559	10	1,786	255	9,848
North Western ...	5	3	3	1	1	901	608	76	108	977	716	8,658
Scotland ...	11	6	1	1	1	368	111	40	1	408	112	5,749
Wales ...	13	2	1	...	...	492	77	406	105	898	182	6,227
Great Britain	43	15	12	4	2	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.

‡ 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 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.

Numbers.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	625,539	11,824	193,269	6,172	836,804
Not satisfied ...	257,886	—	49,948	—	307,834
Total ...	883,425	11,824	243,217	6,172	1,144,638
Temporarily stopped claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	342,889	10,889	187,695	11,619	553,092
Not satisfied ...	12,530	—	5,740	—	18,270
Total ...	355,419	10,889	193,435	11,619	571,362
Casual claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	83,475	200	2,031	21	85,727
Not satisfied ...	8,677	—	319	—	8,996
Total ...	92,152	200	2,350	21	94,723
Insured non-claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	—	—	—	—	—
Not satisfied ...	28,230	6,706	8,839	5,414	49,189
Total ...	28,230	6,706	8,839	5,414	49,189
Total:					
Condition satisfied ...	1,051,905	22,913	382,995	17,812	1,475,623
Not satisfied ...	307,323	6,706	64,846	5,414	384,289
Total ...	1,359,226	29,619	447,841	23,226	1,859,912

Percentages.

Wholly unemployed claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	70.8	100.0	79.5	100.0	73.1
Not satisfied ...	29.2	—	20.5	—	26.9
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Temporarily stopped claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	96.5	100.0	97.0	100.0	96.8
Not satisfied ...	3.5	—	3.0	—	3.2
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Casual claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	90.6	100.0	86.4	100.0	90.5
Not satisfied ...	9.4	—	13.6	—	9.5
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Insured non-claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not satisfied ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total:					
Condition satisfied ...	77.4	77.4	85.5	76.7	79.3
Not satisfied ...	22.6	22.6	14.5	23.3	20.7
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 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.

	Number who had been on the Register						Total.
	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.	2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	
Men: 21-64 ...	62,998	51,391	45,469	36,273	196,131	652,052	848,183
Young men: 18-20 ...	6,047	5,626	5,201	3,591	20,465	51,577	72,042
Boys: 16-17 ...	1,871	1,367	1,283	844	5,365	7,811	13,176
Women: 21-64 ...	9,957	9,789	9,878	6,922	36,546	187,888	224,434
Young women: 18-20 ...	2,577	2,415	2,087	1,506	8,585	24,499	33,084
Girls: 16-17 ...	867	642	512	412	2,433	4,461	6,894
Total ...	84,317	71,230	64,430	49,548	269,525	928,288	1,197,813

	Percentage who had been on the Register						Total.
	Not more than 1 week.	1 week but not more than 2 weeks.	2 weeks but not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks but not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	
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 ...	14.2	10.4	9.7	6.4	40.7	59.3	100.0
Women: 21-64...	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	16.3	83.7	100.0
Young women: 18-20 ...	7.8	7.3	6.3	4.6	26.0	74.0	100.0
Girls: 16-17 ...	12.6	9.3	7.4	6.0	35.3	64.7	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.

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

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	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)...	Men ... 59 Women ... 23 Total ... 82	359 125 484	418 148 566
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ... 2,904 Women ... 2,574 Juveniles ... Total ... 5,478	5,321 5,523 ... 10,844	8,225 8,097 ... 16,322
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	Men ... 2,425 Women ... 1,412 Juveniles ... 229 Total ... 4,066	3,591 2,429 601 6,621	6,016 3,841 830 10,687
Employment lost through misconduct	Men ... 1,754 Women ... 648 Juveniles ... 235 Total ... 2,637	2,483 761 437 3,681	4,237 1,409 672 6,318
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ... 376 Women ... 850 Juveniles ... 35 Total ... 1,261	936 2,823 275 4,034	1,312 3,673 310 5,295
Not unemployed ...	Men ... 668 Women ... 56 Juveniles ... 9 Total ... 733	1,716 436 75 2,227	2,384 492 84 2,960
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	Men ... 189 Women ... 361 Juveniles ... 6 Total ... 556	280 807 23 1,110	469 1,168 29 1,666
Other grounds ...	Men ... 428 Women ... 81 Juveniles ... 13 Total ... 522	1,210 248 92 1,550	1,638 329 105 2,072
Total ...	Men ... 8,803 Women ... 6,005 Juveniles ... 530 Grand Total ... 15,338	15,896 13,152 1,813 30,861	24,699 19,157 2,343 46,199

C.—Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	38	603	641
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees:—	Men ... 34 Women ... 48 Juveniles ... 2	76 240 6	110 288 8
Total Appeals ...	84	322	406

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

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

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

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
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
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	36,173	100,014	136,187
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	20,920	33,984	54,904
Employment lost through misconduct ...	13,905	19,571	33,476
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	6,021	17,358	23,379
Not unemployed ...	3,377	11,229	14,606
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	2,857	4,850	7,707
Other grounds ...	3,125	7,986	11,111
Total ...	87,018	203,862	290,880
Trade Dispute* Cases.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,414	12,997	14,411
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officer dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	664	1,872	2,536
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officer	921	2,053	2,974
Appeals by Associations ...	400	793	1,193
Appeals by Claimants ...	496	1,787	2,283
Total ...	1,817	4,633	6,450

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Five weeks ended 30th August, 1930.	Four weeks ended 30th July, 1930.	Five weeks ended 31st August, 1929.
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,480,000	1,390,000	1,510,000
Employed Persons ...	1,270,000	1,205,000	1,300,000
Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect 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 ...	8,220,000	6,220,000	3,955,000
Cost of Administration ...	615,000	490,000	505,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	210,000	165,000	165,000
Other Items ...	20,000	...	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 31st March, 1929.)

* 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 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 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 above total:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of July, 1930.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		July, 1930.	June, 1930.	July, 1930.	June, 1930.
Mining	157,100	6.3	6.4	24.9	19.9
Quarrying, stone, brick, 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	21.4	19.1
Leather	69,600	27.6	26.5	19.9	18.1
Wood	310,500	33.0	30.4	15.6	14.0
Food, tobacco, etc.	301,500	13.7	13.3	14.5	10.5
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.‡

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.

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.

ITALY.*

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 respectively.

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 Department 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.

POLAND.¶

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-metallic 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.

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.

‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 20th August, 1930. Warsaw.

** Trend of Employment, July, 1930. Washington.

†† The August Employment Situation, 1930, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

‡‡ 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 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal	33,000	4,000	£ 950	£ 50
Textile	2,000	10,000	100	700
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	16,000	...	2,400
Other	13,000	5,000	1,200	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 2½ 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 2½ 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.

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 ¾d. or 1d. per hour for men and ¾d. 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 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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	14,000	800	£ 450	£ 150
Other Mining and Quarrying.	14,000	3,350	400	350
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	600	2,500	75	375
Iron and Steel	86,000	13,000	6,400	2,050
Engineering	107,000§	750	9,300§	75
Shipbuilding	66,000	1,500	5,600	750
Other Metal	27,000	37,000	3,400	3,350
Textile	4,750	397,000	250	51,900
Clothing	2,200	6,000	275	1,020
Food, Drink and Tobacco	350	6,750	40	700
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	1,750	8,250	195	1,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	16,500	...	2,500
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	100	480,000	10	42,300
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply.	900	3,250	170	180
Transport	421,000	19,750	29,100	1,600
Public Administration Services.	10,250	9,350	1,625	800
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 workpeople, and net decreases of £36,450 in those of 491,000 workpeople.

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 15 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 ¼ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 24½ per 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.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	3 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	
	West of Scotland ...	3 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	
Chain, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½-in. diameter.	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).
			Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommyied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½-in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾-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, 5½d. per hour.
			Commercial end-welded dollied and tommyied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers.	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 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour.
	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Pontypridd.	1st full pay day in Aug.	Admiralty end-welded chain makers	Increase¶ of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
			Side-welded chain makers	Increase¶ of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 5 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
			Anchor and grapnel makers ...	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 selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ 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.)
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	3 Aug.	Adult workers employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding maintenance craftsmen):— Men on basis rates of over 6s. 10½d. per shift. Men on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift.	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 7 per cent. above standard; and ex-gratia bonus of 2½ per cent. previously paid withdrawn. Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 14½ per cent. above standard, including ex-gratia bonus of 7½ per cent. previously paid. Rate after change for labourers, 6s. 10½d. per shift, plus 14½ per cent.
Cotton Winding.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	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.†
Silk Manufacture.	Leek	Pay day in week ending 16 Aug.	Timeworkers:— Male workers 21½ and over ...	Decrease‡ 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.
			Male workers under 21½ ...	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 19½ and under 21½, the rate at 19 and under 19½ remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows:—9s. 6d. at 14 increasing each half-year to 25s. 6d. at 18 and to 43s. at 21.
			Adult female workers...	Decrease‡ of amounts not exceeding 1s. 6d. per week for those in 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.
			Female workers under 21 years	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 27s. at 20.
			Pieceworkers (excluding weavers). Twisters	Decrease‡ of ¾d. 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. Decrease‡ of ¾d. per hour for timeworkers and ¼d. per roll for pieceworkers.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Leek	29 Aug.	Mechanics	Decrease of 4s. per week (72s. to 68s.).
	Dumfries	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture.	Decrease‡ of ½d. in the shilling on rates adopted in November, 1919, 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, Dysart, 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 ¼d. per hour for male workers 21 years and over, and of ¾d. 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 ¼d. and ¼d. per hour for men and women respectively. Current minimum hourly time rates for adult workers: males 10½d. to 11½d.; females, 6½d. to 7d. (See Notice of Order on page 314 of August GAZETTE.)
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers	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.
Silk Dyeing	Leek	Pay day in week ending 16 Aug.	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 of 6d. at 22. Minimum rates after change for those 21½ and over: dyers and glossers, 49s. 6d.; mixers, 49s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.
			Male workers under 21½ years ...	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 20½, and in an increase of 6d. at 20½ 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 to 27s. at 18, and to 46s. at 21.
			Male workers 21 years and over ...	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.
Baking and Confectionery.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 9 Aug.	Female workers 18 years and over...	Decrease‡ of 3d. per week (28s. 4d. to 28s. 1d.).
			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.
	Northampton ...	Aug.	Youths	Scale of rates adopted, starting at 12s. 6d. at 14 and increasing each year to 46s. at 20.
	Brecon, Monmouthshire, East and Mid Glamorgan, and West Wales Districts.	Last pay day in Aug.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase‡ of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 62s. 6d.
	Pontypriidd and Rhondda Valley.	Last pay day in Aug.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase‡ of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s.
	Vale of Leven, Dumfries and Helensburgh.	1st 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 Macclesfield 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: skilled men, 56s.; labourers, 53s.
Mill Sawing.	Various towns in West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield and Rotherham).*	1st full pay after 1 Aug.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: foreign timber section, 1s. 6d.; home grown section, 1s. 5d.
Furniture Manufacture.	London ...	1 Aug.	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating wages, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
	North East Lancashire† and Todmorden.	1 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists.	Decrease† of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 6½d.
	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 23 Aug.	Journeymen ... Apprentices ...	Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: men on skilled processes, 1s. 5d.; windsor, cane and cheap rushbottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out, and benders, 1s. 4½d. Increase† of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 10s. during first six months, increasing to 15s. 8d. in fourth six months and to 30s. 4d. during eighth six months.
Paper Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.§	11 Aug.	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding mechanics, etc., and those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills):— Timeworkers:— Male workers 21 and over ...	Decrease of ½d. for Class III dayworkers and 1d. per hour for other workers. Minimum rates after change for papermaking||: Class I occupations—shift-workers, 1s. 5d.; Class II—shift-workers, 1s. 2d.; dayworkers, 1s. 0½d.; Class III—shift-workers, 1s. 1d.; dayworkers, 11½d.; West of England, Scotland and Wales, 1d. per hour less.§
			Male workers under 21 ...	Decrease of from ½d. to ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at 14, increasing each year to 7½d. at 18 and to 10½d. at 20; West of England, Scotland and Wales—2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 6½d. at 18 and to 9½d. at 20.§
			Female workers ...	Decrease of from ½d. to ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 6½d. at 18 and over; West of England, Scotland and Wales—2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 6½d. at 18 and over.§
Building.	Norwich ...	1 Aug.	Plasterers ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).¶
	Ayr ...	18 Aug.	Joiners ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Hartlepool ...	1 Aug.	Manual workers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 1s. 1½d.; roadmen, 1s. 3½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.; street sweepers, 1s. 0½d.
	Thornaby-on-Tees ...	1 Aug.	Manual workers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers and refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.; day scavengers, 11½d.
	Herefordshire ...	5 July	Roadmen employed by County Council.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. to 31s. 6d.).**
National Government.	Various districts in Great Britain	1 July	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, increasing by yearly increments of 1s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., and thereafter, subject to recommendation, by increments of not less than 2s. to a maximum of 24s.††. (See I.C. Decision No. 1468 on page 353.)
		1st pay week in June.	Chargemen of skilled labourers and chargemen of labourers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Naval Establishments.	Charge pay for men on permanent list to be increased by 2s. per week to 10s. after 3 years' service, increasing thereafter by two yearly increments of 1s. to present maximum of 12s.: other men with charge pay of 8s. per week to receive an increment of 1s. per week after 3 years' service and a further 1s. twelve months thereafter, making a maximum of 10s. (service to be calculated from a date not earlier than 1 June, 1927).‡‡ (See I.C. Decision No. 1457 on page 231 of June GAZETTE.)
	Woolwich ...	1st pay week following 18 June.	Labourers engaged on loading and unloading vessels at the Royal Naval Armament Supply Depot.	Special allowance of 8d. per day paid in addition to the general rate for labourers increased to 10d. per day, when engaged on loading and unloading vessels. Rate after change: 49s. per week, including bonus, plus 10d. per day when engaged on loading and unloading vessels. (See I.C. Decision No. 1465 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 November 1922, reduced† from 57 per cent. to 55 per cent. for pieceworkers and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in a decrease of ½d. per hour for skilled workers, the rates for semi-skilled workers remaining unchanged, leaving time rates as follows:—skilled workers—London, 1s. 2½d.; Provinces, 1s. 2d.; semi-skilled—London, 11½d.; Provinces, 11d.
Basket Making.	Yorkshire (except Hull and Sheffield).	4 Aug.	Basket, skip and hamper makers...	Decrease of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices leaving wages 58 per cent. and 73 per cent. above the list for pieceworkers and timeworkers respectively.
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain classes of male time-workers.§§ All other male timeworkers ...	Increase§ in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 314 of August GAZETTE):— Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.).
			Female pan hands ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for those 19 and under 20, and of ¼d. per hour for those 20 and over, the rates for those under 19 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows:—2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 11d. at 21 and over.
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase of ½d. or ¼d. per hour in time rates and ½d. per hour in piecework basis time rates.
			Male and female pieceworkers	Increase of ½d. per hour in time rates for those 21 years and over, and of ¼d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate, the time rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6½d. at 21 and over.
			Apprentices ...	Increase in the minimum piece rates of 3 per cent., leaving wages 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. 1½d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively in Class I occupations in the North and South of England and 1s. 2d. and 1s. 0½d. 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 and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment 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 ascertainment are given after the Table :—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron :	1930.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	Apr.–June	65 10	– 3 1½	+ 1 4½
Cumberland ...	May–June	75 5½	– 0 2½	+ 5 4½
(Hematite mixed numbers.)				
Lincolnshire ...	Apr.–June	64 7	– 0 2½	+ 2 0
Nottinghamshire ...	Apr.–June	66 1½	+ 1 1½	+ 8 2½
North Staffordshire ...	Apr.–June	68 7½	– 4 2½	+ 0 4
Northamptonshire ...	Apr.–June	60 3½	– 1 4	+ 5 7
West of Scotland...	Apr.–June	77 3	– 1 2	+ 4 0
Manufactured Iron :				
North of England (Bars and angles.)	May–June	182 5	– 0 9½	+ 8 6
West of Scotland... (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	May–June	210 9½	– 0 2	– 1 5½
Steel :				
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	Apr.–June	122 7½	– 1 7½	+ 3 5½
South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	Mar.–May	158 6½	+ 5 11	+ 30 2½

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 ¼ 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 ¼ 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 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.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainment for North of 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 ascertainment, 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.

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.

Destination.	Applications Approved in August, 1930.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in August, 1930.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1929.	Jan.–August, 1930.		1922 to 1929.	Jan.–August, 1930.
Australia ...	57	171,074	1,282	78	169,959	1,674
Canada ...	443	122,746	8,094	503	118,248	6,587
New Zealand ...	152	44,005	809	125	42,886	833
Africa and other 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 only from those dates.

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 exceeding 100,000.

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.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in August, 1930.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with July, 1930.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
County of London	49,029	84,774	133,803	302	– 6
Birkenhead ...	870	3,369	4,239	269	+ 10
Birmingham ...	5,589	12,086	17,675	182	+ 1
Blackburn ...	826	2,189	3,015	241	– 29
Bolton ...	882	2,356	3,238	178	+ 2
Bradford ...	1,221	6,369	7,590	262	+ 34
Brighton ...	1,058	1,855	2,913	198	– 1
Bristol ...	2,186	5,462	7,648	195	– 4
Burnley ...	558	1,643	2,201	220	– 16
Cardiff ...	1,514	6,563	8,077	360	+ 2
Coventry ...	415	1,369	1,784	110	+ 1
Croydon ...	1,052	1,501	2,553	115	– 1
Derby ...	784	4,705	5,489	390	+ 19
East Ham ...	621	2,111	2,732	185	+ 2
Gateshead ...	750	5,467	6,217	507	+ 20
Huddersfield ...	511	1,262	1,773	157	+ 12
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,688	13,050	14,738	491	– 4
Leeds ...	2,631	10,003	12,634	264	– 5
Leicester ...	753	4,106	4,859	198	– 1
Liverpool ...	7,253	30,497	37,750	434	+ 6
Manchester ...	3,940	20,191	24,131	323	+ 17
Middlesbrough ...	617	3,297	3,914	295	+ 2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,047	11,066	12,113	426	– 7
Norwich ...	939	4,347	5,286	421	+ 4
Nottingham ...	1,735	7,454	9,189	344	– 2
Oldham ...	909	1,032	1,941	136	+ 6
Plymouth ...	929	4,745	5,674	266	+ 6
Portsmouth ...	1,352	2,205	3,557	136	– 1
Preston ...	620	425	1,045	83	...
St. Helens ...	503	3,766	4,269	391	– 8
Salford ...	1,799	4,330	6,129	260	– 6
Sheffield ...	2,243	20,304	22,547	435	+ 23
Southampton ...	1,289	2,232	3,521	204	+ 3
Southend-on-Sea ...	297	882	1,179	103	– 4
South Shields ...	745	3,019	3,764	315	– 12
Stockport ...	610	1,116	1,726	135	+ 1
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,794	4,565	6,359	228	– 2
Sunderland ...	1,157	7,462	8,619	468	+ 6
Swansea ...	752	4,681	5,433	334	+ 11
Wallasey ...	246	880	1,126	111	– 1
Walsall ...	636	2,940	3,576	357	– 9
West Ham...	2,169	8,363	10,532	342	+ 2
Wolverhampton ...	606	1,467	2,073	154	...
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 ...	4,718	54,544	59,262	552	+ 12
Edinburgh...	1,493	12,929	14,422	337	+ 5
Dundee ...	635	2,382	3,017	180	+ 4
Aberdeen ...	411	2,162	2,573	164	+ 3
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,257	72,017	79,274	434	+ 9
TOTAL for above 47 areas in August, 1930...	114,382	393,523	507,905	306	+ 2

* The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, and persons receiving outdoor 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, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning 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 :—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Work-people involved in all Dis-putes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Dis-putes in progress in Month.
	Started before begin-ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	1	8	9	4,200	11,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2	9	11	1,500	5,000
Textile ...	1	3	4	400	5,000
Woodworking, Furni-ture, etc. ...	4	1	5	1,300	23,000
Other ...	2	14	16	800	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

involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1929 AND 1930.‡

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 :—

Industry Group.	January to August, 1929.			January to August, 1930.		
	No. of Dis-putes begin-ning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre-gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis-putes begin-ning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre-gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	85	45,400	425,000	104	42,600	130,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	7	1,100	89,000	5	400	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	6	300	1,000	5	500	5,000
Chemical ...	3	100	8	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, Furniture, etc. ...	11	1,100	13,000	20	3,200	86,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1	400	20,000	3	600	6,000
Building, Public Works Con-tracting, etc....	26	2,500	21,000	33	2,900	39,000
Transport ...	14	3,500	7,000	17	4,900	24,000
Commerce, Dis-tribution and 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		Cause or Object.||	Result.||
	Directly.	In-directly.||	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING INDUSTRY:—						
Colliery workpeople—Craghead, co. Durham.	1,158		1930. 8 Aug.	1930. 8 Aug.	Non-payment of minimum wage to a putter.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union.
Colliery workpeople — White-haven.	1,374		11 Aug.	13 Aug.	Dispute as to discontinuance of payment for certain safety inspections.	Amicable settlement effected.
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:—						
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:—						
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 353.)

* 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 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 1d. 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.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Sept., 1930, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1930.	1st Sept., 1930.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1930.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 9	0 9	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 6	1 6	+ 0 7½	...
Breast	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	...
Breast	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 0 4½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3	1 3	+ 0 4½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 0 2½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	1 11½	+ 0 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 6	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 7½	1 7½	+ 0 5	...
Salt	1 2½	1 6½	1 6½	+ 0 4	...
Cheese†	0 8½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 0 3½	...
Margarine	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	+ 0 0½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 6½	+ 0 2	- 0 1

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st September, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st August, 1930.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	68	65	67	67
Thin Flank	33	38	36	37
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	45	45	45	45
Thin Flank	14	20	17	18
Mutton, British—				
Legs	72	73	72	73
Breast	52	49	51	50
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	67	61	64	64
Breast	19	25	22	23
Bacon (streaky)*	41	42	41	41
Fish	117	96	106	106
Flour	40	44	42	43
Bread	47	47	47	47
Tea	23	34	29	29
Sugar (granulated)	32	25	28	29
Milk	70	72	71	63
Butter—				
Fresh	31	39	35	34
Salt	27	29	28	29
Cheese†	42	46	44	45
Margarine	7	1	4	3
Eggs (fresh)	66	62	64	53
Potatoes	54	30	42	62
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	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 increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 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.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made 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. ...	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67	66
Feb. ...	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65	64
Mar. ...	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66	61
April ...	132	133	82	74	73	78	68	65	64	62	57
May ...	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61	55
June ...	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60	54
July ...	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61	55
Aug. ...	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63	57
Sept. ...	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	64	57
Oct. ...	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	65	...
Nov. ...	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	67	...
Dec. ...	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	68	67	...

NOTE.

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

* 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.*

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 44		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...							1930. 1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia...	...	...	...	...	25	May	
Denmark ...	59	53	53	49	37	July	
Egypt (Calro)†...	58	47	44	40	35	April	
Finland ...	967	968	1,016	979	837	July	
France (Paris)†...	474	457	447	506	526	Aug.	
" (other towns)†...	510†	453†	436†	482†	469	May	
Germany ...	45	57	54	56	45	Aug.	
Italy ...	...	440	416	458	407	July	
Norway ...	98	75	73	57	51	Aug.	
Spain (Madrid)†...	86	84	73	77	77	June	
" (Barcelona)†...	63	64	68	73	74	June	
Sweden† ...	56	51	57	51	39	Aug.	
Switzerland ...	59	57	57	55	52	July	
United States ...	54	50	50	55	41	July	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	59	52	52	60	47	July	
Canada ...	51§	49	47	50	45	Aug.	
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	55	54	43	45	33	Aug.	
Irish Free State ...	74	66	66	66	56	July	
New Zealand ...	49	44	46	46	43	July	
South Africa ...	16	19	16	16	9	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.*

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 57		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E							1930. 1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	772	Aug.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	8	June	
Denmark ...	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	439¶	407¶	419¶	455¶	472	2nd Qr.	
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	49	Aug.	
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	71§	67§	70§	69§	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	...	15	23	23	17	Aug.	
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	64	July	
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	62	60	61	61	59	July	
United States...	A,B,C,D,E	75§	73§	70§	70§	71	Dec.'29	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	45¶	46¶	49¶	49	4th Qr.	
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	57§	55	55	56	54	Aug.	
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	37	Aug.	
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	68	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 (Paris, 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), November, 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; E = 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 poisoning and three due to epitheliomatous ulceration.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	4
Plumbing and Soldering...	1
Shipbreaking ...	1
Printing ...	1
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	...

† Pottery ... 2

Vitreous Enamelling ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
Paint and Colour Works...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	1
Coach and Car Painting ...	1
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...
Other Industries ...	2
Painting of Buildings ...	3

TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 18

(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Aniline Poisoning ...	1
TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ...	1

(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	...
Handling of Horsehair ...	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
TOTAL, ANTHRAX ...	2

(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Pitch ...	2
Tar ...	6
Paraffin ...	...
Oil ...	6
TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ...	14

(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Chrome Tanning ...	...
Chromium Plating ...	1
Other Industries ...	...

TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... 1

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 with 38 in August, 1929.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen and Goods Guards ...	2
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ...	...
Firemen ...	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	6
Porters ...	2
Shunters ...	...
Mechanics ...	1
Labourers ...	2
Miscellaneous ...	7
Contractors' Servants ...	...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 21

MINES.

Underground ...	71
Surface ...	9

TOTAL, MINES ... 80

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 7

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton ...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	2
Other Textiles ...	1
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	...
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	4
Metal Founding ...	2
Engineering and Machine Making ...	1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).

Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	2
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft...	3
Other Metal Trades ...	1
Shipbuilding ...	8
Wood ...	2
Gas... ...	2
Electric Generating Stations ...	...
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	2
Chemicals, etc. ...	3
Food and Drink ...	4
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Rubber Trades ...	...
Other Non-Textile Industries	1

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	7
Buildings ...	16
Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	3

TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 65

Total (excluding Seamen) 173

SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	2
" " Steam ...	30
Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
" " Steam ...	7

TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 39

Total (including Seamen) 212

* 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.

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 concerning appointments.

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 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 glazing 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.

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 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 published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1929 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net) and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (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 payment 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 unanimous.

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 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 statutory 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 condition 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 employment.

"The whole subject must be discussed anew 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 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 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 foregoing statement, but for present purposes one will suffice. Men in one part 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 decided.

"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* to London and on arrival there and particularly on the 1st May. 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).

"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 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 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 July, 1930. (1471.)

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.

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, 1901.

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 2nd September, 1930, that any objections must be sent to the Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1, within 21 days of the date of the notice.

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 qualification 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, London, S.W. 1.

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, E.C. **Pitch Pine:** J. Lenanton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Yards Abroad: Steelwork:** Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston, South Staffs.

(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, 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; 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, Cordite Dredger, Mechanical Parts for:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Jam, Plum:** Lipton, 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., Watford; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Webbing, Silk:** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.

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., Waterfoot, Lancs.—**Cranes, Electric:** T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—**Cresoli:** 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.—**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, 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., Stockton-on-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. 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

Atties: 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.

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, Edgecumbe & 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 Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Transport Tower (Cardington): Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cockpit Lamps:** D. H. Bonnell & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cotton 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 Assemblies:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft and Carburettors, Hubs, etc.:** Rolls, Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Crankcase:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running:** Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927) Ltd., Shoreham, Sussex.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares:** D. Napier & Son, 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, W.C.—**Parachute Spares:** Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—**Photographic Plates:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Photographic Stores:** Houghton-Butcher Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Radiators:** John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Radiators, Aircraft:** Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—**Radiators, Aircraft:** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Greet, Birmingham.—**Reaction Testing Apparatus:** Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Receivers, W/T:** Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sewage Ejector Plant:** York Engineering & Foundry Co., Ltd., York.—**Shorts, Khaki Drill:** H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Sights, Bomb and Norman:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—**Six-wheelers:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—**Soda, Caustic:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Sheets:** Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport, Worcs.—**Thermometers:** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Tool Boxes:** Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—**Trailer Axles:** Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Transmitters:** Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Trousers, Blue:** Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Valves, W/T:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Vices, Bench:** C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Wavemeters:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wheels, Aero:** Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

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:** I.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:**

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 Sheetting:** 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:** 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.; Cochran & 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., London, S.W.—**Switches and Crossings:** Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Telephone 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.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

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; Phoenix 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:** Phoenix 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., Prescott, Lancs; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirolli-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., London, E.—**Cords for Telephones:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; 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., Landore; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Rings, Insulator:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Sleeves, Paper:** Samuel O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Rochdale.—**Thread:** Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.

Conduits—Laying: Bournemouth, New Milton and Highcliffe (Hants): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Prescott, Runcorn and Newton-le-Willows (Lancs): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Liverpool, Heswall (Cheshire) and Upton Cheshire: W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Hurst (Berks), Watlington (Oxon), etc.: W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh; Lindfield and Haywards Heath—East Grinstead (Sussex): Bridgwater Bros., Ashted, Surrey; East Horsley (Surrey): Bridgwater Bros., Ashted, Surrey; Fairfield—Sanderstead and Upper Warlingham: Bridgwater Bros., Ashted, Surrey; Downland (Surrey) Telephone Exchange Area (Scheme 2): Bridgwater Bros., Ashted, Surrey; Tottington (Lancs): 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; Norton-on-Tees: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool; Caterham (Surrey) and Orpington (Kent): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, 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., Eskbank, Midlothian; Tilehurst (Berkshire): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; Rainham (New Road), Essex: 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., Gillingham, Bradford; Colchester: May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Trowse, Norwich; Kendal—Barrow-in-Furness (Sections I, II, III, IV, V): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington; Sheffield—Beauchief: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington; Spondon—Ibstock—Market Bosworth: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington.—**Filters for Ventilating Plant:** Various Automatic Exchanges: The Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Loading Coils and Terminations:** Liverpool—Colwyn Bay Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Radio Station—Two Low Power Telephone Transmitting Equipments:** Rugby: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Western Park (Leicester): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hove (Brighton): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Evington (Leicester): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine. Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Byron (South Harrow): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Stockport (Manchester): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Batteries. Holborn (Tandem): Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Museum: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Downland: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. 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; Ashton-under-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.E.; Brixham, Devon, P.O.—Slater: 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, Bellshill; Consett, Co. Durham, Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalt Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Plumber: E. Byles, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Slater: Digby, Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dollis Hill, Cricklewood, N.W., Research Station—Steelwork: Fleming Brothers, Glasgow; Wall: King & Stannard, London, N.; Eccles P.O.—Erection: The Russell Building & Contracting Co., Ltd., Manchester; Edinburgh, Maintenance Work—Excavator, etc.: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh; Glazier: R. Graham, Edinburgh; Ironfounder, etc.: P. Bell & Son, Edinburgh; Plasterer: D. & J. Borthwick, Edinburgh; Plumber: P. Knox & Son, Edinburgh; Ewell, Epsom, Telephone Exchange—Copper Work: L. Carter & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; Plasterer: Uden & Foster, Epsom; High Wycombe Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. C. Dean, High Wycombe; Hither Green, S.E., Catford Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford; Holloway, N., Money Order Office—Extension: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd.,

London, W.; Excavator: Willment Bros., London, S.E.; Plumber, etc.: W. Laidler, London, W.; Steelwork: Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge; Stonework: C. W. Courtenay, London, S.W.; Inverness P.O.—Carpenter: A. & D. Smith, Inverness Painter: D. Macbean & Son, Inverness; Plasterer: D. Dallas & Co., Inverness; Plumber: Hugh Fraser & Sons, Inverness; Steelwork: The Rose Street Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness; Kew Gardens, Surrey—Tar-Spraying: Smith, Wright & Co. (Asfordby), Ltd., London, S.W.; Liberton, Edinburgh, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Angus & Sons, Edinburgh; Merton Abbey Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: The General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; National Gallery, W.C.—Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Neath Employment Exchange—Asphalter: The Western Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Newport, Mon., Pill Baths Employment Exchange—Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Pinner, Middlesex, Telephone Exchange—Stonework: Ham Hill & Doulting Stone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Prestbury, Macclesfield, Telephone Exchange—Painter: E. V. Rumsey, Macclesfield; Plasterer: Chas. Hoyland, Alderley Edge; Plumber: W. J. Griffiths, Ltd., Alderley Edge; Steelwork: Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., Stockport; Ramsgate Employment Exchange—Erection: Rice & Son, Ltd., Margate; Rayleigh, Essex, P.O.—Asphalter: The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Copper Tubing: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; Floors: The Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C.; Joiner: Davey & Armitage, Ltd., Southend; Mason: The Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: C. J. Cooke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Regent's Park, N.W.—Pavilion: W. J. Marston & Son, London, S.W.; Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.—Pre-Cast Slabs: Kendell's Paving Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Rutherglen, Glasgow, Employment Exchange—Erection: J. McDonald, Ltd., Glasgow; Sale, Manchester, P.O.—Asphalter: The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plasterer, etc.: A. Horrocks & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Plumber: Robert Heyworth & Co., Manchester; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stonework: The Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Sandgate, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Staircase: The Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Seven Kings, Ilford, Telephone Exchange—Concretor, etc.: Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Plumber, etc.: J. C. Spooner & Son, London, E.C.; Southall Telephone Exchange—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office—Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Southampton; South Harrow, "Byron" Telephone Exchange—Staircases: The Alexandra Stone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Staines P.O.—Asphalter: The Ragusa Asphalt Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London, E.; Roof Slabs: Concrete, Ltd., London, W.C.; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stonework: George Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Robinhood; W. A. Reeve, London, E.; The Wandsworth Stonemasonry Works, London, S.W. Streetly, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: J. A. Hewkin & Sons, Shenstone. Tipton, Staffs, Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd., Walsall. Uxbridge P.O.—Stonework: Cowley Concrete Co., Ltd., Cowley. Wednesbury, Staffs, Employment Exchange—Erection: J. Lees & Son (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston. Yeovil Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engineering Services:** Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.—Heating: The Fretwell Heating Co., London, E. South Kensington, S.W., Imperial College of Science—Wiring: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, E.C. Teddington, Middlesex, National Physical Laboratory—Switchgear: The English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Wiring: Twentyman & Willmott, Ltd., London, W. York Sorting Office—Heating: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City.—**Painting:** J. Scott Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. Jones & Son, London, W.; W. Turner Lord & Co., London, W.; A. B. Ross, Southampton; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Miscellaneous:** Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, Northampton. Casements (Metal): W. James & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Furniture and Fittings: G. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; F. L. Creasy, Clacton; Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Hands & Sons, High Wycombe; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Wilkes & Sons, Wolverhampton. Rugs: Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster. Scourers: Wild & Co., Heywood. Springs (Door): R. Adams, London, W.C.; Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.

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Supply of Boiler for Customs Steam Launch: Messrs. Alexander Anderson & Son, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Supply of Overall Clothing:** Messrs. D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.

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