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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment during June. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 15·8 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 15·3 at 26th May, and 9·6 at 24th June, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 23rd June was 15·9, and for females 15·4. At 26th May, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 15·5 and 15·0.

Insured persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 23rd June, 1930, there were approximately 9,719,400 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 4,200 less than a month before, and 569,500 less than a year before.

Numbers unemployed (excluding persons normally in casual employment).—At 23rd June, 1930, there were 1,160,935 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 3,533 less than a month before but 396,997 more than a year before. The total on 23rd June, 1930, included 855,973 men, 30,328 boys, 246,617 women, and 28,017 girls. It was made up approximately of 759,000 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; 339,500 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 62,430 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,058,566, included 186,582 men, 3,858 boys, 34,767 women, and 1,671 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers temporarily stopped.—At 23rd June, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 350,950 men, 11,626 boys, 188,071 women, and 11,487 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 562,134 was 52,513 more than a month before, and 285,546 more than a year before.

Numbers unemployed normally in casual employment.—At 23rd June, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain, 89,989 men, 197 boys, 2,060 women, and 27 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 92,273 was 3,689 less than a month before, but 14,992 more than a year before.

Industries in which principal variations occurred.—A further substantial increase in the numbers unemployed occurred during the past month in the coal mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, motor vehicle, and cotton industries. Unemployment also increased in the following industries:—pottery, tinplate manufacture, engineering, the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of hosiery, tailoring,

boot and shoe manufacture, and paper making. On the other hand, there was improvement in the slate quarrying, food and drink, hosiery and distributive trades, and in the hotel and boarding house, road transport, shipping, and dock and harbour services.

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 June resulted in a decrease of about £13,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 104,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £2,400 in those of 42,000 workpeople.

The workpeople affected by reductions include a large number in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, who returned to work at reduced rates of wages during June, following the stoppage of work which began in April. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced during June included coal miners in Warwickshire, steel sheet millmen, bobbin makers, flint glass cutters, and men employed by electrical contractors.

Workpeople whose wages were increased during June included iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area and in the Midlands, and a number of male pieceworkers in the hollow-ware trade for whom new minimum piecework basis time rates were fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. a month ago and 61 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 41, 38 and 49.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June was 33. In addition, 12 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 52,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during June was about 429,000 working days. The principal dispute in progress was that in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire, which began in April.

1161
562
93
1916

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1929.

INQUIRIES have recently been made by the Department as to the operation, in 1929, of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership known to have been in existence in that year, and statistics compiled from the information obtained are given below, together with comparative figures for earlier years. These statistics are in continuation of those contained in the Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom issued in 1920 (Cmd. 544) and in annual articles subsequently published in this GAZETTE. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis; schemes consisting in the giving of bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are excluded from these statistics.

ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

The total number of undertakings of all kinds known to have been practising profit-sharing at the end of 1929, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 486. Of these, nine firms had each two separate schemes in operation, and the total number of schemes was therefore 495. About 531,000 workpeople were employed in the businesses concerned, of whom about 260,000 participated, or were entitled to participate, in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the years 1923-29 as to the numbers of schemes in operation, the numbers of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, as to the bonuses paid under these schemes:—

Year.	Number of firms or societies.	Number of schemes.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.*		
				Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1923	437	444	192,000	348	£ s. d. 6 16 4	Per cent. 4.8
1924	447	454	208,000	355	7 13 2	4.8
1925	459	466	218,000	369	9 0 11	5.1
1926	470	477	227,000	378	8 16 10	4.4
1927	484	492	236,000	379	8 11 11	4.0
1928	481	490	252,000	409	8 17 10	4.4
1929	486	495	260,000	410	9 10 2	4.8

There was thus, during 1929, a net addition of five to the number of schemes in operation, and of 8,000 to the number of employees covered.

The figures in the above Table include schemes in co-operative societies as well as schemes in ordinary businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

I.—SCHEMES IN BUSINESSES OTHER THAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

According to the returns received, 315 firms were practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of 1929; nine of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes operated by these firms was 324. Two other schemes were suspended, but not definitely terminated, at the end of 1929.

In addition, there were 8 schemes as to which the Department was unable to obtain particulars in respect of the year 1929. Six of these schemes are believed to be still in operation, and they have been included in the immediately following, and in the succeeding, Tables, among the schemes still in operation at the end of 1929. As to the remaining two schemes the Department has no information; these have been included with the suspended schemes in the last column but one of the following Table, which shows, for various groups of industries, the total number of schemes known to have been put into operation, the number discontinued by the end of 1929, and the number remaining in operation at that date:—

Industry or Business.	Total Number of Schemes known to have been started.	Number of Schemes discontinued by end of 1929.	Schemes suspended, and Schemes for which no information has been received.	Number of Schemes still in operation at end of 1929.
Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc.	32	16	...	16
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	88	41	...	47
Textile	42	12	...	30
Food and drink (manufacture)	61	28	1	32
Paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, etc.	68	37	...	31
Gas, water and electricity supply	81	16	...	65
Insurance, banking and other financial businesses	11	...	...	11
Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders	107	62	1	44
Other businesses	113	64	1	48
Total	635	301	4	330

* Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.

For those firms whose schemes still remained in operation at the end of 1929, particulars are given in the following Table as to the numbers of persons employed and the numbers of employees participating in the schemes:—

Industry or Business.	Schemes in operation at end of 1929.			
	Number of Firms.	Number of Schemes.	Total Number of workpeople employed by these Firms.	Approx. Number of employees entitled to participate.
Agriculture	6	6	800	300
Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc.	16	16	86,000	31,600
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	44	47	82,800	23,700
Textile	30	30	46,500	22,300
Food and drink (manufacture)	30	32	44,400	28,800
Paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, etc.	30	31	15,500	8,300
Gas, water and electricity supply	65	65	54,600	46,100
Insurance, banking, and other financial businesses	11	11	41,800	34,600
Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders	43	44	44,900	12,600
Other businesses	46	48	81,700	20,900
Total	321	330	499,000	229,200

From the figures given it will be seen that profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and in all industries taken together nearly one-half of the schemes started have come to an end. The most conspicuous exception is the gas industry, in which a large proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes; comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and a number have been in operation for twenty years or longer.

The number of workpeople employed by the 321 firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1929 was approximately 499,000, of whom about 229,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number participating, or entitled to participate, in the schemes then in force was approximately 223,000, out of a total of about 487,000 persons employed. The large proportion of employees of the firms concerned who did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years; but to a much greater extent it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only to the extent that they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking.

Types of Scheme.

In view of the variety of different profit-sharing or co-partnership arrangements which are included in the statistics, particulars are given, in the following Table, of the numbers of schemes of various types in operation, and of schemes discontinued, respectively; together with the numbers of workpeople covered by each type of scheme in operation:—

Type of Scheme.*	Schemes in operation at end of 1929.			Number of Schemes discontinued by end of 1929.
	Number of Schemes.	Total Number of Workpeople employed in 1929.	Approx. Number of Employees entitled to participate in 1929.	
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms as to price or dividend	69	187,100	37,000	22
"Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees	29	97,600	13,000	7
Other schemes, analysed by methods of paying bonus:— (a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account	131	112,300	96,000	196
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	13	9,000	8,400	10
(c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking	32	45,800	33,500	19
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; and method of payment unknown	56	47,200	41,300	47
Total	330	499,000	229,200	301

* Where a scheme was modified, after its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.

† In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a given period or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital.

Some particulars of the duration of those schemes of the above types which were still in operation in 1929 are shown below:—

Type of Scheme.	Number in operation at end of 1929.	Number of such Schemes which were started—				
		Before 1901.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1918.	1919 to 1920.	1921 to 1929.
"Share issue" schemes	69	2	8	12	23	24
"Deposit" schemes	29	3	4	5	8	9
Other schemes:— (a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account	131	12	11	27	33	48
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	13	2	...	1	5	5
(c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking	32	...	7	6	6	13
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; and method of payment unknown	56	7	9	9	8	23
Total	330	26	39	60	83	122

Reference was made in a previous paragraph to the fact that in many schemes profit-sharing is only available to those employees who are prepared to purchase shares in the undertaking or to deposit savings with the firm. In the case of the share-purchase schemes the employee is usually offered shares on terms more favourable than those open to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing; but where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest together with a further dividend varying with profits are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 98 of the existing schemes and for 29 of the defunct schemes included in the Table.

The most prevalent type of scheme is the simple arrangement under which a cash bonus is paid to employees, the amount of the bonus representing a specified proportion of the net profits, or of the profit remaining after a fixed minimum rate of interest or dividend has been paid on capital; in some cases the bonus is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend on the capital.

Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed to the credit of the employee in a savings account from which he may freely withdraw) represent about 40 per cent. of the existing and about 65 per cent. of the discontinued schemes. In contrast with these schemes are those under which the whole, or part, of the employee's bonus is not obtainable in cash form; bonuses retained in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, etc., fund, or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking.

In the gas companies' schemes the bonus often takes the form of a percentage on wages varying inversely with the price charged for gas, which itself usually regulates the rate of dividend payable on capital; but in a number of the more recent gas companies' schemes the bonus varies directly with the rate of dividend on capital, or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in such dividends.

Co-partnership Schemes.

Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." It is therefore interesting to notice that among the 330 schemes in operation included in the statistics, there are 136 which provide for some form of shareholding by employees; while of the 301 defunct schemes, 53 provided such arrangements.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned: that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. This type of arrangement has become prominent in recent years. 91 such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 69 are still in force, 47 of these having been started since the end of the war. Although the firms with these schemes in operation employ about 187,000 workers, only about 37,000 participate. The smallness of the proportion is not, in this case, mainly due to the conditions attached to participation, but to the fact that participation is voluntary, and that only a minority of the employees have been able, or have wished, to take advantage of the facilities offered.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is wholly retained for investment in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employee has acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 52 are known to have been started; 32 of these are still in operation, and 19 of them date from after the war. Gas companies provide much the largest

* See note † to previous Table.

section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 23 out of the 32 schemes of this type in operation; and practically all the pre-war schemes of this type were introduced by gas companies.

In addition to the above schemes, which may be regarded as wholly co-partnership in character, a further 47 schemes are included in the Department's statistics in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, &c. Of these 47 schemes, 12 have been terminated and 35 are still in operation; 25 of these 35 schemes are in operation in gas companies.

Bonuses Paid.

In the case of 253 schemes in operation in 1929 particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year. These particulars are summarised, for various industry groups, in the Table given below. Certain firms were unable to supply particulars of bonuses paid or credited, owing, in some cases, to the nature of the scheme itself. There is one important type of scheme, in particular, in regard to which it is usually impracticable to state with precision the amount of the bonus. Where shares are allotted to employees on specially favourable terms, the bonus may be regarded as that part of the dividends on the shares which represents the advantage given to employees over other shareholders; and this advantage is usually insusceptible of exact calculation.

Note.—The figures include "Deposit" schemes, on the assumption that the bonus in these schemes is the supplementary interest, over and above the fixed minimum rate, paid on deposits; the figures in italics show the effect of excluding these schemes.

Industry or Business.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head in 1929.*		Average percentage addition to earnings in 1929.*
			£ s. d.	Per cent.	
Agriculture	5	200	10 1	0.6	
Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc.	13	23,200	1 3 4	1.4	
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	12	23,000	7 7 9	5.3	
Textile	31	18,600	3 12 3	3.0	
Food and drink (manufacture)	24	14,300	3 18 8	3.8	
Paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, etc.	27	15,500	4 16 0	4.4	
Gas, water and electricity supply	23	14,200	5 0 10	4.7	
Insurance, banking and other financial businesses	26	28,200	6 16 2	4.9	
Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders	27	27,300	6 19 7	5.0	
Other businesses	22	5,400	9 18 11	6.7	
Total (1929)	253	188,700	10 2 11	4.8	
Total (1928)	229	177,200	10 11 0	5.0	

The results of the same schemes, classified according to the rates of bonus paid, are shown below:—

Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1929.	
				£	Nil
Nil	59	97,500	34,500	Nil	Nil
Under 2 per cent.	48	38,900	28,000	Nil	9,300
2 and under 4 per cent.	16	7,300	6,400	8,900	...
4 " " 6 " "	30	46,200	37,100	186,000	...
6 " " 8 " "	28	44,600	36,700	184,200	...
8 " " 10 " "	43	53,000	47,000	425,300	...
10 " " 12 " "	41	51,200	45,400	412,200	...
12 " " 14 " "	29	13,700	11,700	126,700	...
14 " " 16 " "	11	5,900	4,500	64,300	...
16 " " 18 " "	11	5,300	4,500	82,100	...
18 " " 20 " "	17	16,400	14,400	254,500	...
20 per cent. or over	5	800	700	18,000	...
Percentage not stated	10	4,400	3,500	124,400	...
Total (1929)	253	296,100	188,700	1,914,800	...
Total (1928)	229	217,000	177,200	1,869,600	...

The average amount of bonus paid in 1929 was a little above the level of the previous year. In 1928, in about one-fifth of the total number of schemes for which returns were received, no bonus was available owing to insufficient profits having been made; in 1929, the proportion rose to nearly a quarter. In each of the past eight years a considerable proportion—ranging from one-fifth to one-third—of all the schemes covered have failed to yield a bonus.

* Schemes under which no bonus was earned are included for the purpose of calculating the average amount of bonus per head and the percentage addition to earnings; but in calculating the latter figure it has been necessary to omit certain cases in which a bonus was earned but the percentage could not be stated.

† Cannot be stated.

In 1929, as in 1928, the highest amount of bonus was paid in the small group of insurance, banking, etc., businesses, the bonuses in this group averaging £26 9s. 2d. per head in 1928 and £27 4s. per head in 1929. In the case of one very large firm in this group, which pays especially high bonuses, no particulars are available as to the percentage addition to earnings which the bonuses represent, and it is accordingly impossible to give an average percentage which would be representative of the group as a whole. A number of firms in other industries, also, were able to give the amount of bonus, but not the percentage rate of bonus; and for this reason the average percentages shown in the Table above are not strictly comparable with the figures representing the average amounts of bonus per head. It is known, however, that if it were possible to include particulars for these schemes also, the average percentage rate of bonus would be higher in each of the past four years.

The results for the various other industry groups in 1929 reveal features similar in general to those for the previous year. As was the case in 1928, a high rate of bonus was paid by firms engaged in merchandising and dealing, and the next highest rate by undertakings engaged in paper manufacture, printing, bookbinding, etc.; while for the few agricultural schemes the bonuses paid were almost negligible, as they were in the three previous years. The most noteworthy changes as between 1928 and 1929 were in the group of firms engaged in the food and drink (manufacturing) industry, in which bonuses averaged £6 16s. 2d. in 1929, as compared with £5 4s. 4d. in 1928, and in the group of firms engaged in merchandising and dealing, in which bonuses averaged £16 18s. 1d. in 1929, as compared with £14 5s. 7d. in 1928.

New Schemes in 1929.

Fifteen new schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1929. Particulars have been furnished in respect of fourteen of these schemes, and these are briefly summarised below :-

Industry or business.	Approximate total number of employees.	Brief description of scheme.
Drapers, furnisners, etc.	2,000	The whole of the dividend on certain shares in the trading companies, subject to certain prior charges (viz. :- payment of dividend upon certain shares of a co-partnership finance company, and obligation to cancel deferred bonds held by that company in purchasing a deferred interest in the shares in the trading companies) are applied to the purchase of shares in the co-partnership finance company.
Manufacture of special steels, razor blades, magnets, etc.	1,200	7½ per cent. cumulative participating preference shares, carrying rights to supplementary dividends, issued to employees at par.
Electricity supply	700	A bonus of 5 per cent. on his salary or wages is allocated to each co-partner for each 1 per cent. due to the ordinary shareholders under the sliding scale arrangement embodied in the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925.
Electricity supply	540	A bonus of 3 per cent. on his salary or wages is allocated to each co-partner for each 1 per cent. due to the ordinary shareholders under the sliding scale arrangement embodied in the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925.
Electricity supply	210	An employee becomes a co-partner after the expiration of twelve months' service, as from which date he or she is entitled to receive a bonus of 4 per cent. on his or her salary or wages for each 1 per cent. dividend payable to the ordinary shareholders in excess of the "standard dividend" as defined in the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925.
Manufacture and distribution of gas.	190	A bonus is credited increasing with each fall in the price of gas below a given price. One-third of bonus is withdrawable; the rest is retained to accumulate for investment in the Company's stock.
Electricity supply	170	A bonus of 4 per cent. on his salary or wages is allocated to each co-partner for each 1 per cent. due to the ordinary shareholders under the sliding scale arrangement embodied in the London Electricity (No. 2) Act, 1925.
Molasses importers and distributors.	150	Ordinary £1 shares issued to employees on favourable terms.
Electricity supply	145	A bonus equal to 5 per cent. on his or her salary or wages (exclusive of overtime) is allocated to each co-partner for each 1 per cent. authorised additional dividend payable to the ordinary shareholders in excess of the standard dividend under the arrangement embodied in the London Electricity Acts, 1925.
Electricity supply	120	A bonus of 5 per cent. on his salary or wages is allocated to each co-partner for each 1 per cent. authorised additional dividend payable to the ordinary shareholders in excess of the standard dividend, under the arrangement embodied in the London Electricity Acts, 1925.
Electricity supply	100	A sum of £75 is allocated as a bonus to co-partners for each £100 authorised as additional dividend to the deferred shareholders under the arrangement embodied in the London Electricity Acts, 1925.
Life assurance ...	55	A cash payment, free of income tax, based partly on the trading profits for the previous year and partly on the average capital profits for the preceding three years, is distributed annually amongst all members of the staff.

Industry or business.	Approximate total number of employees.	Brief description of scheme.
Caterers ...	25	A special class of employees' shares, with right to 20 per cent. dividend in priority to dividend on ordinary shares, and thereafter equal rights with ordinary shares, allotted free to employees at discretion of directors.
Newspaper publishers.	20	7½ per cent. preference shares, participating equally with ordinary shares after the payment of 7½ per cent. on the latter, issued to employees at par.

It will be noticed that seven out of the fourteen schemes introduced in 1929 were in the electricity supply industry; they are all based on the sliding-scale arrangement embodied in the London Electricity Acts, 1925, to which reference was made in the annual article on profit-sharing and co-partnership in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1926 (p. 203). These Acts provide that, when a company is charging less than its authorised standard charges to its consumers, the difference shall be described as "consumers' benefit"; in such circumstances, the shareholders may (under certain conditions) receive an additional dividend, and the co-partners a share of surplus profits under a co-partnership scheme approved by the Electricity Commissioners. This sliding-scale arrangement applies to 14 electricity supply companies in London, the majority of which have adopted schemes of co-partnership based on its provisions. In most of these schemes, the co-partner's bonus is placed to his credit in a deposit account, from which he can make withdrawals at notice; the bonuses are not compulsorily retained for investment, but provision is made for the investment of the bonuses (in the shares of the employing company or in other specified securities) at the request of the co-partner.

Of the remaining seven new schemes described in the Table, one is a cash bonus scheme, while six provide for capital holding, five consisting in the issue of shares on favourable terms, and one in the retention of a portion of the bonus for investment in the Company's stock.

Schemes terminated in 1929.

Eight schemes were reported to the Department as having been discontinued during 1929; particulars of these schemes are given below :-

Date of starting.	Industry or Business.	Approximate total number of employees.	Reasons for discontinuance.
1919	Drapers, furnisners, decorators, etc.	570	Absorption by a trust company also practising co-partnership.
1917	Tin, etc. mining ...	450	Diminution of profits.
1928	Gas manufacture and supply.	130	Amalgamation with another gas company practising co-partnership.
1926	Gas manufacture and supply.	115	Amalgamation with another gas company practising co-partnership.
1928	Manufacture of ladies' costumes, sports-wear, etc.	60	Dissatisfaction of employers with results.
1923	Chocolate, etc., merchants.	45	Amalgamation with another company not practising profit-sharing.
1923	Gas manufacture and supply.	40	Amalgamation with another gas company practising co-partnership.
1925	Ironmongers' and builders' merchants.	15	Discontinued in favour of a system of indeterminate bonuses fixed afresh each year by directors.

The following Table analyses, by cause of discontinuance, and by duration, all the schemes known to the Department to have been started and subsequently discontinued :-

Cause of Discontinuance (as reported by the firms concerned).	Numbers of Schemes which lasted							Total Schemes Discontinued by end of 1929.
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 years or over.	Period not known.	
Apathy of employees, and dissatisfaction of employers with results ...	9	26	22	9	6	4	3	79
Dissatisfaction of employees ...	2	4	3	3	2	2	...	16
Diminution of profits, and losses or want of success ...	5	20	9	8	4	4	1	51
Enterprise abandoned; death of employer; liquidation or dissolution of business, etc. ...	3	12	4	6	6	5	1	43
Changes in, or transfer of, business	...	9	15	8	5	9	...	49
Substitution of increased wages, or shorter hours, or other benefits ...	...	11	11	5	2	5	...	34
Other causes; cause not known or indefinite ...	5	3	6	6	2	1	6	29
Total ...	33	85	70	45	27	30	11	301

It will be observed that many schemes have been discontinued owing to a change of ownership or other business changes: in such cases no conclusion can be drawn as to the success or otherwise of the profit-sharing (or co-partnership) scheme as such. In other cases, the employers have preferred to substitute for the profit-sharing or co-partnership scheme arrangements which, while favourable to the employees, do not come within the category of profit-sharing. In several cases (of which there are four examples in the Table of schemes discontinued in 1929), there is merely a substitution of one profit-sharing or co-partnership scheme for another; here, though the number of schemes may be reduced, there is no diminution in the number of employees working under profit-sharing conditions. In yet other cases, a firm which has discontinued profit-sharing has afterwards introduced a new scheme, often after only a short interval.

Comparison with previous years.

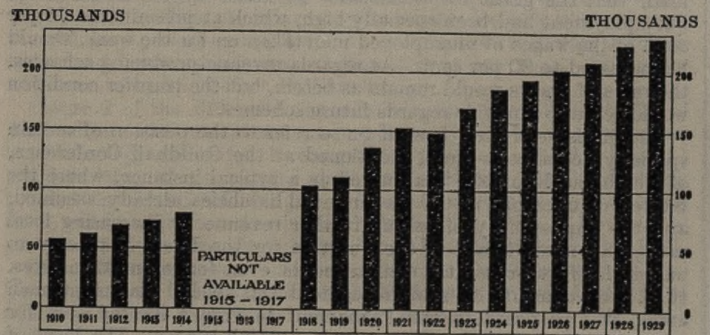
The following Table shows the total number of firms known to have been practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of each of the years 1910-29, the number of schemes in operation in connection with these firms, and the approximate number of employees entitled to participate under the schemes. The Table also gives particulars, so far as these are available, of the average bonus paid in each year; but, as already explained, it is not possible in the case of a number of schemes to obtain statistics of bonuses paid, and the figures given, therefore, relate only to certain schemes for which this information is available.

Year.	Number of Firms practising Profit-sharing or Co-partnership.	Number of Schemes in operation.	Approximate Number of employees entitled to participate.	Schemes for which particulars are available as to Bonuses paid or credited.*		
				Number of Schemes.	Average amount of Bonus per head.	Percentage addition of Bonus to earnings.
1910	122	123	57,000	76	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1911	126	127	61,000	88	7	5.0
1912	138	140	69,000	97	5 0 4	5.9
1913	150	152	73,000	110	5 5 11	5.9
1914	163	167	80,000	117	5 4 9	6.7
1915	164	168	80,000	99	3 18 0	5.3
1916	158	163	75,000	101	3 4 3	4.6
1917	162	168	80,000	105	3 15 2	5.3
1918	170	175	103,000	107	3 13 9	5.1
1919	222	227	111,000	121	5 0 7	4.9
1920	252	269	136,000	158	9 18 3	6.4
1921	264	271	152,000	181	6 14 2	3.6
1922	277	283	148,000	189	6 7 11	4.0
1923	278	285	170,000	194	7 5 10	5.1
1924	282	289	186,000	198	8 2 5	5.0
1925	291	298	194,000	211	9 13 5	5.3
1926	301	308	202,000	238	9 9 5	4.5
1927	315	323	209,000	224	9 3 8	4.0
1928	313	322	223,000	249	9 5 5	4.3
1929	321	330	229,000	253	10 2 11	4.8

As judged by the numbers of schemes in operation and by the numbers of employees participating, the profit-sharing movement has made almost continuous progress during the period covered by these figures. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes during the period were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 94 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. During the succeeding years progress has been slower, but in the last three years there has been a net increase of 22 schemes and of 27,000 workpeople participating.

The variations from year to year in the numbers of employees known to be working under profit-sharing arrangements are illustrated in the following diagram :-

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE COVERED BY PROFIT-SHARING OR CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEMES IN OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.



Expressed as a percentage addition to the wages of the recipients the average bonus for the whole period 1910-29 represents an addition of 4.9 per cent. During this period the average for any year has never exceeded a figure of 6.7, and has never fallen below 3.6.

The historical aspect of the profit-sharing movement may be further illustrated by the following Table, which gives particulars of schemes started, schemes discontinued, and schemes still in operation, classified by the date of starting of the schemes :-

* Schemes under which no bonus was earned are included. † Cannot be given.

Period in which started.	Total number of schemes known to have been started.	Number of schemes discontinued (or suspended*) by end of 1929.	Schemes still in operation at end of 1929.		
			Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.
Before 1881	35	31	4	1,700	600
1881-1890	80	69	11	17,700	14,100
1891-1900	78	67	11	9,900	7,100
1901-1910	84	45	39	87,600	51,300
1911-1918	98	38	60	59,100	26,600
1919 ...	62	23	39	44,200	24,900
1920 ...	58	14	44	57,900	16,200
1921 ...	15	7	13	35,300	14,700
1922 ...	15	7	13	22,000	3,200
1923 ...	18	5	14	18,500	21,500
1924 ...	14	1	13	30,100	12,000
1925 ...	13	3	10	18,500	4,200
1926 ...	15	3	12	13,800	8,800
1927 ...	22	1	21	6,100	2,800
1928 ...	13	2	11	85,600	17,800
1929 ...	15	0	15	5,200	3,400
Total ...	635	305	330	499,000	229,200

Of the 330 schemes in operation at the end of 1929, only 26 were started in or before the year 1900; 205 of the schemes, or over 60 per cent., date from 1919 or later. On the other hand, a large proportion of the defunct schemes were of early origin, and only 51 of the total of 301 defunct schemes had been started since the end of the war.

It will be seen that the number of new schemes started in 1929 was fifteen, as compared with thirteen in 1928. In 1928, owing to the magnitude of some of the firms that introduced schemes, there was an addition of nearly 86,000 to the total number of employees covered, and of nearly 18,000 to the number of employees entitled to participate. In 1929 the additions were 5,200 and 3,400 respectively.

II.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of 1929, 165 co-operative societies were known to the Department to have in operation definite profit-sharing systems. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, &c., but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics on profit-sharing, and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

Over 32,000 workpeople are employed by the 165 societies mentioned above, and practically all of these workpeople participated, or were entitled to participate, in the schemes. Thus, in contrast with many schemes in ordinary businesses, profit-sharing, when practised by co-operative societies, applies in nearly all cases to virtually the whole of the workers employed.

Statistics are given in the following Table as to the numbers of schemes known to have been in operation in each of the years 1923 to 1929 and as to the bonuses paid under all but a few of these schemes; separate figures are shown for each type of co-operative society :-

Year.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.†			
			Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Agricultural Societies.						
1923	55	600	54	600	3 0 2	2.8
1924	59	600	57	600	2 15 3	2.4
1925	61	600	56	600	2 0 8	1.8
1926	60	600	56	600	2 2 8	1.8
1927	61	600	52	500	1 16 7	1.5
1928	61	700	58	700	2 13 11	1.9
1929	59	700	54	600	2 6 4	1.8
Industrial Productive Societies.						
1923	51	8,200	51	8,200	4 17 5	4.3
1924	52	8,300	51	8,200	5 4 10	4.9
1925	52	8,600	52	8,500	4 18 6	4.6
1926	53	8,700	52	8,700	5 0 11	4.5
1927	50	8,900	51†	8,900	5 3 1	4.6
1928	51	9,600	51	9,600	5 11 5	5.1
1929	51	10,100	50	10,100	5 15 6	5.1
Retail Distributive Societies.						
1923	53	13,100	49	12,800	3 11 6	2.9
1924	54	13,600	49	13,300	3 19 6	3.1
1925	55	14,900	50	14,300	4 11 6	3.5
1926	56	16,000	51	15,800	4 15 0	3.8
1927	58	16,900	52	16,800	4 15 4	4.1
1928	56	18,800	51	18,500	5 9 9	4.4
1929	55	19,700	53	19,700	5 10 4	4.2
Totals—All Societies.						
1923	159	21,900	154	21,600	4 1 0	3.4
1924	165	22,500	157	22,100	4 8 4	3.8
1925	168	24,100	158	23,400	4 12 9	3.8
1926	169	25,300	159	25,100	4 15 11	4.0
1927	169	26,400	155	26,200	4 16 9	4.2
1928	168	29,100	160	28,800	5 9 0	4.6
1929	165	30,500	157	30,400	5 10 9	4.4

* Two suspended schemes are included; these were started in 1920 and 1921 respectively. † Two schemes also are included for which the Department was unable to obtain particulars this year; one of these was started in 1919, the other in 1920.

† Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included. ‡ A bonus was paid in this year under one scheme which ceased operation before the end of the year.

Agricultural Societies.—The agricultural societies form the smallest group, measured by the numbers of employees working under profit-sharing conditions. Thirty-eight of these 59 societies are of the type known as *Requirement Societies*,* whose main function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils, or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; of the remainder, seventeen are of the type known as *Produce Societies*,* these being chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and four are *Service Societies*,* which supply their members with some service connected with agriculture, e.g., auctioning of produce, transport, etc.

The schemes in force with all of these agricultural societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; and in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. As is the case with non-co-operative agricultural schemes, the rates of bonus paid in recent years have been noticeably small, amounting to less than 2 per cent. on wages in each of the years 1925 to 1929; 18 societies paid no bonus in 1929, and in 7 of these societies no bonus was paid in each of the years 1925-1929.

Industrial Productive Societies.—Of the 51 productive societies in 1929, 50 were workers' productive societies; the remaining society (employing about 2,000 workpeople) was a baking society. The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers, but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type; of the 51 schemes, 9 provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for investment in the society's share capital, while 26 schemes provide for the whole bonus to be so retained until the employee has to his credit a stated amount of capital. In the case of four other societies some part of the bonus is similarly retained for investment; and in three cases, the whole or part of the bonus is used for provident, etc., purposes; thus, in the case of only 9 of these 51 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the numbers of societies in each of these industry groups in 1929, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in that year:—

Industry.	Number of schemes.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1929.†	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Textile	6	950	£ 8 d.	Per cent.
Boot and shoe	16	1,640	4 19 6	4.8
Other clothing	3	3,650	4 14 9	3.7
Printing, bookbinding, etc. ‡	15	1,110	5 2 0	6.0
Other industries	10	2,730	3 16 8	2.5
			8 7 6	5.8
Total	50	10,080	5 15 6	5.1

Failure to earn sufficient profits to provide a bonus is a feature frequently found among these productive societies. In 1929 no bonuses were available in 17 of the societies, of which 2 were in the textile group, 7 in the boot and shoe group, and 4 in the printing and bookbinding group; indeed, in 10 of the 51 societies no bonus has been available during the whole of the seven years 1923-1929. Nevertheless, owing to the fact that the schemes in these societies usually provide that, when profits are realised, employees shall receive a substantial share of such profits, the average rate of bonus was in every year above the level of that paid in the other classes of society.

Retail Distributive Societies.—The societies classified under this title, although primarily engaged in retail distribution, in nearly every case engage to some extent in production; and the profit-sharing arrangements apply almost invariably to the productive as well as to the trading sections. The type of scheme which is most common among these societies consists in paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than ¼d. in the £ on gross sales and ¼d. in the £ on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. Where the former arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is merely a collective commission on sales and is, therefore, outside the scope of these statistics. Accordingly, in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

The co-partnership type of scheme is practically non-existent in the retail distributive societies, bonuses being almost invariably paid out in cash. These bonuses, when averaged, show a steady increase throughout the period 1923-1928, but a small decrease in 1929; as will be seen, they are much larger than those paid by the agricultural societies, but rather smaller than those paid by the industrial productive societies.

* The classification into these types may, in certain cases, be somewhat arbitrary, as some societies exercise more than one function.

† Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.

‡ One society in the printing, bookbinding, etc., group, failed to make a return.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS: ANNOUNCEMENT OF IMPROVED TERMS.

THE Prime Minister, who was accompanied by other Ministers, presided over a Conference of Representatives of Local Authorities at the Guildhall, London, on 17th June. The Conference had been called to enable H.M. Government to gather the views of the Local Authorities as to the best means of expediting and expanding the programme of works now in hand or in contemplation by Local Authorities with a view to the relief of unemployment, of simplifying procedure, and removing other causes of delay. At the close of the Conference a committee of representatives of the Local Authorities was appointed, to consult with representatives of the principal Government Departments concerned with a view to carrying forward the work of the Conference.

On 25th June, at a further meeting with representatives of the Local Authorities, statements were made by the Minister of Health and by the Minister of Transport, summarising the results of these consultations, and stating the conclusions reached by H.M. Government and the improved terms now offered for works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. These statements have now been published as a White Paper.*

The Minister of Health stated that the Government were impressed by the desire and complete willingness of the Local Authorities to do all that they could to expand and expedite works which would make some contribution to the solution of the present grave unemployment problem. He recognised that the burdens on Local Authorities at the present time are heavy, and that the financial resources of some of them have been severely strained. He referred, on the other hand, to the great contribution already made by the State for the relief of unemployment, and to the heavy financial responsibility undertaken by the State, through the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and in other ways, directly relieving Local Authorities of burdens which would otherwise have fallen upon them.

He proceeded to point out that, at the consultations already mentioned, the Local Authorities indicated two main directions in which they desired that their position should be eased, in order that they might be free to co-operate with the Government to the fullest possible extent.

The first was the question of transfer. Some Local Authorities regarded the transfer conditions as irksome and hampering; the other side of the picture was presented by spokesmen from mining areas. The Government recognised that the general unemployment situation had materially changed since the transfer terms were originally settled, and they had decided that, in regard to Unemployment Grants Committee grants, transfer conditions should not for future schemes be imposed as a requirement to qualify for the higher rate of grant; though schemes already started, and schemes sanctioned but not started, must be carried out on the terms on which they were negotiated.

The second main question raised by the Local Authorities related to rates of grant. An improvement in the rates of grant was implicit in the decision just announced with regard to transfer, because it meant that authorities with an unemployment rate of 10 per cent., which had hitherto been eligible only for the lower rate of grant, would in future receive the higher rate of grant, viz., 75 per cent. of the interest and sinking fund charges for the first part (up to 15 years) of the loan period, and 37½ per cent. for the remainder, up to 15 years. This meant that, for non-revenue producing schemes, all authorities would now receive the higher rate of grant.

The Government had not seen their way to increase this generous rate, but they were prepared to give the authorities in all cases the option of taking an equated grant of the same capitalised value throughout the period of the loan. The Government had also decided, in regard to schemes financed otherwise than by way of loan, that the grant for authorities in areas where the average unemployment had been specially high, which at present was 75 per cent. of the wages of unemployed men taken on for the work, should be increased to 90 per cent. As regards revenue-producing schemes, the rates of grants would remain as before, but the transfer condition would cease to apply as regards future schemes.

The Minister of Health went on to refer to the position of certain specially necessitous areas, mentioned at the Guildhall Conference, of which the Rhondda was quoted as a typical instance, where the burden of unemployment, the financial liabilities already assumed, and the impossibility of raising further revenue by increasing local rates, had made it out of the question for the Local Authority to undertake further capital commitments even for essential services. H.M. Government, he said, recognised the special claims of such areas, and proposed to ask Parliament to vote a limited sum for schemes to be put in hand during the coming winter. The basis of distribution would be to make to the Local Authority a grant outright of an amount equal to the closely estimated cost of approved works, the execution of which would be left to the Local Authority.

The Minister of Transport, in his statement, drew attention to the facts that Road Fund grants were already above the general level of State grants-in-aid, and that a substantial part of the trunk road programme had already been settled on the basis of the employment of transferred labour, and the five years' programme of £27½ millions had already been largely arranged on this basis. The transference of labour had justified the Government in making special grants, and had enabled them to relieve the solid blackness of areas where unemployment was not merely serious but predominant. The

* Cmd. 3616. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

COTTON INDUSTRY: REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Committee appointed in August of last year "to consider and report upon the present condition and prospects of the cotton industry, and to make recommendations as to any action which may appear desirable and practicable to improve the position of that industry in the markets of the world" have presented their Report.*

The Committee observe that while the world consumption of cotton piece goods appears to have risen, the yardage of such goods exported from Great Britain is now less than two-thirds of what it was in 1910-13. While the loss has been most serious in coarse standard lines, competition is becoming keener in all classes of goods, including the finer and more varied lines. The loss has been greatest in the exports to India, China and Japan, owing to the great increase in the home production of cotton goods in India, and to the development of the cotton industry of Japan, which has largely ousted Great Britain from the China market, and has also developed a substantial export trade to India.

The Committee express the view that "until far-reaching improvements are introduced into the British industry there is no likelihood that Lancashire will be able to arrest the decline in her export trade, still less that she will recover the trade which she has lost." They point out that the organisation of the Lancashire cotton industry has hardly changed (except in the finishing section) since the nineteenth century, and that her successful foreign rivals in world trade have adopted a very different method of organisation based on the establishment of the closest relations between producing and marketing. If the manufacture of standard goods is once more to be energetically developed, Lancashire must have a marketing system so organised as to secure a steady outlet for goods produced by the most economic methods.

It is also pointed out that the cost of production of cotton goods in Lancashire is substantially higher than that in the principal competing countries, and that in order to meet competition it is essential that the employers and operatives in all sections of the industry should reduce costs and increase efficiency by concerted action. These ends may be sought by three lines of approach:—

- technical improvement in the spinning and manufacturing sections, involving considerable re-equipment;
- the formation of large units within each section of the industry;
- the extension of co-operative effort on the lines initiated by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations.

Having stated the various remedies that it is open to Lancashire herself to apply to her present troubles, the Committee say that "there is no alternative method of recovery. The system which brought prosperity to the cotton industry is to-day manifestly inadequate to meet the strain of modern conditions. A new world has emerged from the chaos created by the war, and the great losses that Lancashire has since suffered are in large part due to an attempt to conduct its industry on pre-war lines and to a refusal to recognise that the old conditions, so favourable to Lancashire, have passed away for ever. Recent years of adversity have, however, given some proof that the leaders of Lancashire realise the gravity of the situation and the need for new methods to cope with it. The necessary measures for re-organisation are known and the finance required is available.

"The well-being of the cotton industry is more than the concern of Lancashire herself. It is of vital interest to the country as a whole. No nation could tolerate the neglect of hopeful means of recovery when confronted with the decline of so important an export industry, with the burden of hardship and misery which such a decline must mean to the workers whose employment is destroyed. The crisis is urgent, and immediate action is imperative. We are confident that the organised operatives and employers of Lancashire will embark forthwith upon the serious consideration of the measures essential to the recovery of their trade. If, however, this hope is disappointed, or if any section proves recalcitrant, we think it right to place on record our considered view that it would be the duty of H.M. Government themselves to consider inviting Parliament to confer upon them any necessary powers."

The Committee recommend that the Government should take all possible steps to urge on the employers and operatives in Lancashire the importance of reducing costs of production and recovering the lost export trade. Among the possible methods of technical improvement which the Committee suggest are, the use of Indian cotton, instead of, or in a suitable admixture with, the more expensive American cotton; the use of ring instead of mule spindles under certain conditions; the use of high-draft spinning and of high-speed winding machinery; and the greater use of automatic and semi-automatic looms. In this connection, however, the Committee state that, as the initial cost of automatic looms is high, it was represented to them that automatic looms could not be worked economically on a single shift per day.

The advantages of the formation of larger units by amalgamation would be to facilitate technical improvements, to enable a common policy to be formulated in each section, and to provide a firm basis for a large measure of co-ordination between the various sections of the industry, with a view to a concerted forward policy. The Committee received satisfactory assurances that, "for any comprehensive and satisfactory rationalisation scheme having for its object the reduction of production costs and improved marketing, the necessary finance will be forthcoming."

* Cmd. 3615. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. The appointment of the Committee (as a sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research) was notified in the issue of the GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 272.

Government had therefore decided that it would be best to carry through the five years' programme as already arranged, and on the terms already announced, with one very important modification. Hitherto an additional grant of 15 per cent. had been made to depressed mining areas and areas adjacent thereto, where a preference was given to married men, by arrangement with the Ministry of Labour. This concession was now to be extended to all areas where unemployment had been severe and prolonged, subject to the same condition, viz., that the Local Authority agreed to employ, as far as practicable, only married men and single men with dependants. Mr. Morrison also announced that the trunk road programme had been greatly extended: the total expenditure which the Government were now prepared to envisage was £21 millions, instead of the £9,500,000 announced last July.

Further details of the Government's proposals in regard to the provision of work for the unemployed are contained in a Circular* issued to Local Authorities on 3rd July by the Ministry of Health. Referring to the proposed grant for works in specially necessitous areas the circular states that it is proposed to ask Parliament to vote a sum of £500,000 for works in necessitous areas. The grants would be for meeting the whole cost of schemes in such areas, i.e., areas which are least able to incur capital expenditure chargeable on their own resources, and are in consequence prevented from availing themselves of the ordinary measures of assistance from the Unemployment Grants Committee, areas where the rates have been heavy for some years, where severe and prolonged unemployment has prevailed, and where the Local Authorities have been unable to provide necessary works. Any applications must be limited to places where these conditions exist. Only works for execution in the coming winter will be considered.

Special attention is also drawn in the Circular to two points. In the first place, though the requirement as to the employment of transferred labour is withdrawn (so far as regards schemes approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee), the Government nevertheless appeal to Local Authorities to co-operate with them in doing what they reasonably can to help in securing employment for persons from depressed areas, especially persons who have passed through the Ministry of Labour's Centres. They feel sure that with goodwill much can be done in this respect. Secondly, the Government appeal for expedition in presenting schemes for approval. "The Government would emphasise that they have adopted the measures now announced because of the exceptional problem with which the country is likely to be confronted in the coming winter. It is necessary that united endeavour should be made to provide as much employment as possible, and the Government urge Local Authorities to do all that they can to press forward during the coming months with schemes specially put in hand for the present occasion, and also with any ordinary work which can be undertaken by them."

A separate summary is given below of the Public Works Facilities Bill, which was read a second time in the House of Commons on 11th July.

THE PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES BILL.

THE Public Works Facilities Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on 11th July.†

The object of this Bill is to facilitate, during the continuance of the Bill, the execution by Local Authorities and statutory undertakers of works which will contribute to the relief of unemployment; it is proposed that, unless Parliament otherwise determines, the Bill should continue in force only until 31st December, 1933.

Clause 1 is designed to provide a more expeditious alternative to private Bill procedure in respect of powers required for the execution of works to relieve unemployment. The Local Authority or statutory undertakers requiring the powers will, instead of proceeding by private Bill, submit to the appropriate Minister, in the form of a draft order, the proposals which they would otherwise have incorporated in a private Bill. This procedure may be initiated at any time, whereas the ordinary procedure applicable to private Bills is limited by fixed dates, and begins at the end of December in any year. The order will have to be laid before Parliament.

Clause 2 of the Bill, with the schedule, makes available to Local Authorities and statutory undertakers a simplified and more expeditious procedure for the compulsory purchase of land. Clause 3 provides that these powers shall not authorise the compulsory acquisition of land belonging to a Local Authority, or to a railway, dock, canal, water or other public undertaking; there is, however, a provision for the compulsory acquisition of easements over such land.

Clause 4 makes some small amendments to section two of the Unemployment Relief Works Act, 1920, to meet practical difficulties which have been experienced by Local Authorities in operating that section.

Clause 5 is designed to expedite progress of electricity schemes, by obviating the necessity of a public inquiry by the Ministry of Transport, in cases where the Minister is satisfied that objections to a special order under the Electricity (Supply) Acts have been met by amendments made to the order by the Electricity Commissioners.

* Ministry of Health Circular 1126: Provision of Work for the Unemployed. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. The corresponding Circular for Scotland is Scottish Office Circular 2451 (same title and price).

These Circulars transmitted, for the information of Local Authorities, (i) a revised statement, issued by the Unemployment Grants Committee, of the conditions and terms of grants for approved schemes of work to relieve unemployment, under Part II of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929; and (ii) a Circular issued on 3rd July by the Ministry of Transport, on the subject of Works of Improvement and New Construction on Classified Roads.

† House of Commons Bill 225: H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The German Federal Statistical Office have published in their official journal* the principal results of an inquiry in June, 1929, into wages and hours of labour in the printing industry. The inquiry, which related to the first two pay weeks in June, covered a total of 46,212 workers, employed by 982 establishments in 400 localities, i.e., over a third of the estimated total number of workers employed in the industry. Over two-thirds of the total covered were skilled workers and, of the unskilled, over one-half were women. The occupational groups covered were hand and machine compositors, machine minders, rotary pressmen, stereotypers, male and female assistants and machine-feeders (female). The inquiry did not cover, however, skilled workers who were serving their first year in the establishment in which they had completed their apprenticeship, machine compositors and machine feeders who had not completed their period of training, and assistants of both sexes who had not been in continuous employment in the industry for a period of one year. Owing to overlapping, it was not found possible to differentiate between the branches of the industry, i.e., book-printing, newspaper-printing, etc.

The predominant method of wage-payment was the time-rate system, piece rates being found only in the chief centres of the industry, and even there to a very limited extent; for example, of hand compositors covered by the inquiry only 2.5 per cent. and of machine compositors only 7.7 per cent. were found to be employed on piece-work.

The following Table shows the average actual hourly and weekly earnings 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 hours a week worked.

Occupation.	Hourly Earnings.	Agreed Hourly Rate.	Hourly Earnings as Percentage of Agreed Rate.	Average Total Weekly Hours of Work.	Average Gross Weekly Earnings.
A. Time-workers.					
<i>Compositors, hand.</i>					
Up to 21 years ...	101.8	99.0	102.8	46.4	47.61
Over 21 and up to 24 years ...	116.0	108.5	106.9	46.7	55.19
Over 24 years ...	133.7	118.3	113.0	47.6	65.69
<i>Compositors, machine.</i>					
Up to 21 years ...	124.6	117.1	106.4	47.9	63.89
Over 21 and up to 24 years ...	150.5	128.9	116.7	47.5	76.77
Over 24 years ...	170.4	141.1	120.8	47.9	89.79
<i>Machine minders.</i>					
Up to 21 years ...	106.4	100.4	106.0	46.2	50.36
Over 21 and up to 24 years ...	121.3	109.5	110.7	47.2	59.03
Over 24 years ...	139.2	119.0	117.0	47.7	68.13
<i>Rotary machine minders.</i>					
Over 24 years ...	155.8	119.9	129.9	49.8	95.00
<i>Stereotypers.</i>					
Over 24 years ...	164.0	119.5	137.2	48.7	89.81
<i>Assistants, male.</i>					
Over 19 and up to 21 years ...	82.8	78.3	105.7	48.2	44.63
Over 21 and up to 24 years ...	92.4	87.2	105.9	48.1	49.33
Over 24 years ...	114.5	103.7	110.4	48.3	63.35
<i>Assistants, female.</i>					
Over 17 and up to 19 years ...	47.4	45.6	104.0	47.4	22.79
Over 19 and up to 21 years ...	54.2	51.1	106.0	47.2	25.95
Over 21 years ...	63.4	57.5	110.3	46.2	29.76
<i>Machine feeders.</i>					
Over 17 and up to 19 years ...	59.3	58.7	101.0	46.9	28.20
Over 19 and up to 21 years ...	64.0	63.2	101.3	47.6	30.61
Over 21 years ...	73.4	69.7	105.4	46.8	34.65
B. Piece-workers.					
<i>Compositors, hand.</i>					
Over 24 years ...	208.2	...	...	46.7	99.84
<i>Compositors, machine.</i>					
Over 24 years ...	305.7	...	...	46.1	152.41

The excess of earnings over rates was most marked in the case of skilled workers, and in each occupational group it increased with the age-class. The average hourly earnings of skilled workers on piece-work were 208.2 Reichspfennigs for hand compositors over 24 years of age, and 305.7 Reichspfennigs for machine compositors over 24 years of age. There was no available basis on which comparison could be made between the above average hourly earnings on piece-work and the agreed piece-rates.

The average gross weekly earnings of skilled time-workers over 24 years of age for all localities covered ranged from 65.69 Reichsmarks for hand compositors to 95.00 Reichsmarks for rotary machine minders, these average earnings being greatly exceeded by piece-workers, of whom hand compositors over 24 years of age earned 99.84 Reichsmarks and machine compositors 152.41 Reichsmarks.

Comparison between the different localities covered by the inquiry showed that the average hourly earnings and also the excess of earnings over rates were greatest for all the most important occupational groups in the chief printing centres, Greater Berlin, Leipzig and Hamburg-Altona. The average weekly earnings of skilled workers over 24 years of age on time-work ranged, according to district, from 53.98 Reichsmarks in rural districts, where no district bonus was payable, to 79.68 Reichsmarks in those districts in which the district bonus payable amounted to 25 per cent. In the same way, the range of average weekly earnings of male assistants over 24 years of age was from 33.20 Reichsmarks to 66.43 Reichsmarks; while the range for female assistants over 21 years of age was from 18.21 Reichsmarks to 34.62 Reichsmarks.

* *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 8, 1930, Berlin.
† Excluding all bonuses, except district bonuses varying according to the cost of living in the different localities.
‡ The exchange value of 1 Reichsmark (100 Reichspfennigs) is about 11.8d.

The number of hours actually worked per week averaged, for all classes of workers, 47.6 (including 1.1 hours paid as overtime). The variations in the average weekly hours of the occupational groups and age-classes were not very great. The rotary machine minders worked the longest average week, namely, 49.8 hours (including 2.4 hours paid as overtime), and in a number of areas, such as Greater Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hanover, Stuttgart and Königsberg, showed an average week of over 50 hours (including an average of over 3 hours paid as overtime), this high average being often due to the requirements of the big newspaper section of the industry, and partly also to certain special regulations with regard to holiday substitute duty. It should be stated that the normal working hours for machine compositors in the chief centres of the industry are fixed, by special agreement, at less than 48 hours a week, generally at 46 hours.

Any comparison of 1929 average weekly earnings with pre-war earnings was difficult in view of the lack of comparable pre-war data. The following Table gives the figures obtained as the result of a special inquiry with regard to pre-war wages addressed to firms in the districts paying the highest agreement rates. It compares the gross weekly earnings in 1913/14 and in June, 1929.

Occupation (Time-workers).	Gross Weekly Earnings.		
	1913-14.	June, 1929.	June, 1929, as percentage of 1913-14.
	Marks.	Reichsmarks.	
Compositors, hand, over 24 years ...	37.14	69.35	186.7
Assistants, male, over 24 years ...	31.74	66.31	208.9
Assistants, female, over 21 years ...	16.85	32.22	191.2

The following Table shows the comparative purchasing power of these weekly earnings (pre-war=100), after allowance has been made for changes in the purchasing power of wages and in the worker's contribution to social insurance, and for the introduction of the wage-tax :-

Occupation (Time-workers).	Average gross weekly real earnings in June, 1929, as compared with 1913-14 (= 100).	
	before	after
	deducting wage-taxes and worker's social insurance contributions.	
Compositors, hand, over 24 years ...	122	117
Assistants, male, over 24 years ...	136	132
Assistants, female, over 21 years ...	125	120

Comparison of 1929 agreed rates for skilled workers with pre-war agreed rates could be made with greater accuracy, and showed that the agreed weekly rate of wages of a skilled worker over 24 years of age was 33.37 marks in 1913 and 56.86 Reichsmarks in June, 1929, with an accompanying decrease of agreed weekly hours of work from 53 to 48, i.e., an increase in the nominal agreed weekly rates of wages of 70.4 per cent. The increase in purchasing power of these wages was 11.1 per cent. before, and 8.2 per cent. after, deduction of wage-tax and worker's insurance contributions.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS ON THE CONTINENT.

The Economic Advisory Council have issued the Report* of a delegation which recently visited France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany and Czechoslovakia in order to obtain information as to conditions in the iron and steel industries in those countries. The delegation consisted of Mr. J. A. Gregorson, General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, Mr. R. Dennison, Assistant Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and two officers of the Ministry of Labour. The Report contains information with regard to the war and post-war position of the iron and steel industry in each country, production, exports, employment and unemployment, organisation among the workers, the extent of collective bargaining, systems of wage payment, wages and allowances, hours of work, overtime rates, and social services, based on particulars collected from Government Departments, employers' organisations, individual employers, and trade unions.

On the basis of the information obtained by the delegation, estimates are given of the average normal weekly earnings of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workmen at blast furnaces, steel-melting plants, and rolling mills, and of all classes of workers in the industry, at January-February, 1930, as shown below :-

Country.	Skilled Men.	Semi-skilled Men.	Unskilled Men.	All Classes of Workers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
France ...	51 6	40 3	32 2	37 0
Belgium ...	53 9	38 10	30 10	35 5
Luxemburg ...	49 2	38 10	32 0	36 7
Germany ...	68 6	52 10	47 0	50 11
Czechoslovakia ...	58 5	32 11	23 2	30 5

* Cmd. 3601. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

The figures represent total earnings, inclusive of family allowances, where paid, and all other cash allowances.

The normal weekly hours of work at the blast furnaces, computed on the basis of the period between the normal time of starting and finishing the week's work, were generally 56; at steel-melting plants they mostly ranged from 48 in Czechoslovakia to 52 in Belgium and Germany, with somewhat longer hours, in some cases, on certain classes of work; and at rolling mills they were usually 48. The Report gives particulars of the statutory provisions regulating hours of labour in the five countries.

The particulars given in regard to some of the other points dealt with are briefly summarised below :-

France.—Since the war, the industry has considerably increased its capacity and output and has been equipped with the most modern plant. In addition, the valuable ore fields of Alsace-Lorraine are now at the disposal of the industry. There is no unemployment. On the contrary, the post-war development has been so great that there has been a serious shortage of labour, which has been met by the importation of foreign labour on a large scale. There is no effective organisation among the workers and no system of collective agreements such as exists in Great Britain, wage contracts being made between the employer and the individual workman. State schemes of social services have not been developed to the same extent as in Great Britain. Systems of family and other allowances and various social services, however, were in operation at most of the works.

Belgium.—The industry has considerably increased its capacity and output since the war, and has become equipped with the most modern plant. Some foreign labour is employed, but the large majority of workers are Belgians. There is little or no unemployment. While there is a representative trade union, basic wage rates are fixed by negotiation between the employer and the individual workmen, and there is only a very limited system of collective bargaining. State schemes of social services have not been developed to the same extent as in Great Britain. Social allowances, however, are provided in the form of company's houses at nominal rents, cheap food supplies, etc., and there are family allowance systems at many works.

Luxemburg.—Productive capacity and output have been greatly increased since the war and the equipment has been modernised and improved. There has been a large importation of foreign workers. No unemployment was found. Although there is a trade union, there is no such system of collective agreements as in Great Britain, wage contracts being made between the employers and the individual worker. A State system of social services covers sickness, accident, invalidity and old age insurance, and some provision for unemployment. Various social allowances and services are also provided by the employers.

Germany.—Notwithstanding a large amount of reconstruction and improvement in equipment, the German iron and steel industry is seriously affected by competition from France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and there is much unemployment. The workers are comparatively well organised in trade unions and there is an extensive system of collective agreements, supplemented by conciliation and arbitration machinery. There is a highly developed State system of social insurances and of poor relief.

Czechoslovakia.—The iron and steel industry has shown marked development in recent years and there is little unemployment. The majority of the workers are organised in trade unions, and wages are regulated by collective agreements. There are compulsory systems of sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance, to which employers and workers contribute, and accident insurance is compulsory on the employers. There is no system of compulsory unemployment insurance, but the Government grant subsidies to the unemployment insurance funds of trade unions.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, in the April and May issues of its official journal, *Maandschrift*, gives particulars of the wages and hours of labour in the second half of 1929 and at 1st January, 1930, in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries of the Netherlands, from which the Tables below have been extracted. For the purpose of regulating wages, the *Metaalbond* (an association of employers in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries), has divided the various centres into four groups. Class I includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Schiedam; Class II, Utrecht, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Hengelo, Flushing, etc.; Class III, Breda, Winschoten, Deventer, Kinderdijk, etc.; while Class IV comprises less important towns. The wages data relate to 103 undertakings employing 45,714 workers, and are as given below.

The following Table shows, for 24,955 workers in age-group "A", the average hourly time rates at 1st January, 1930, the average

minimum hourly earnings guaranteed under the National Rules of the *Metaalbond* of February, 1928, and the average hourly earnings during the second half of 1929, for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in three classes of towns. Age-group "A" includes skilled workers aged 30 to 65 years inclusive, semi-skilled workers aged 28 to 65 years inclusive, and unskilled workers aged 26 to 65 years inclusive.

	Class of Town.		
	I.	II.	III.
Skilled:			
Average hourly time rate at 1st January, 1930 ...	Cents* 65	Cents* 63	Cents* 59
Average minimum hourly earnings guaranteed by <i>Metaalbond</i> ...	68	63	56
Average hourly earnings† during second half of 1929 ...	83	77	69
Semi-skilled:			
Average hourly time rate at 1st January, 1930 ...	59	54	50
Average minimum hourly earnings guaranteed by <i>Metaalbond</i> ...	60	55	48
Average hourly earnings† during second half of 1929 ...	76	65	59
Unskilled:			
Average hourly time rate at 1st January, 1930 ...	51	49	42
Average minimum hourly earnings guaranteed by <i>Metaalbond</i> ...	52	47	40
Average hourly earnings† during second half of 1929 ...	63	56	48

The next Table gives, for the second half of 1929, the average hourly earnings of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers aged 21 years and over in these industries in nine towns, showing the class to which each town belongs and the number of workers covered.

Name of Town.	Class of Town.	Skilled.		Semi-skilled.		Unskilled.	
		Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earnings.†	Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earnings.†	Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earnings.†
Amsterdam ...	I	2,745	Cents.* 82	1,743	74	1,176	62
Rotterdam and Schiedam ...	I	6,175	77	3,424	72	3,512	61
Hengelo ...	II	1,461	72	1,038	63	297	56
Haarlem ...	II	724	71	417	65	242	56
Utrecht ...	II	1,101	70	675	60	716	52
Arnhem and Rhoden ...	II	428	74	205	66	131	51
Dordrecht ...	II	533	69	1,046	59	243	49
Breda ...	III	295	62	358	53	189	45
Wisch and Gendringen ...	IV	240	59	752	51	366	42

In the next Table the average hourly earnings in the second half of 1929 are shown for workers of age-group "A" in certain occupations and certain centres.

Occupation.	Average Hourly Earnings† in Cents.*							
	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht.	Hengelo.	Haarlem.	Breda.	Wisch and Gendringen.	
Class of Town.	I.	I.	II.	II.	II.	III.	IV.	
Skilled Workers.								
Filter ...	89	81	73	77	75	68	59	
Turner ...	94	84	74	77	79	71	63	
Boilermaker ...	80	83	...	84	81	67	...	
Coppersmith ...	87	81	76	81	81	75	60	
Patternmaker ...	89	84	75	78	75	64	58	
Plater (shipbuilding) ...	85	84	...	...	85	...	...
Hand moulder ...	77	82	81	85	69	60	63	
Smith ...	87	81	79	77	78	62	62	
Semi-skilled Workers.								
Drilling machinist ...	85	72	65	70	67	56	...	
Erector (constructional ironwork) ...	75	74	64	72	70	60	...	
Lathe hand ...	81	74	...	68	61	...	...
Riveter ...	80	84	71	66	73	...	...
Planing machinist ...	88	80	69	71	71	56	...	
Grinding machinist ...	81	72	58	67	62	52	48	
Machine moulder ...	...	70	67	68	61	55	53
Unskilled Workers.								
Labourer ...	64	63	55	57	59	46	42	
Smith's striker ...	70	64	52	63	59	45	...	

Particulars of the normal weekly working hours during the second half of 1929 are given with regard to 40,931 adult workers in 135 undertakings. It is shown that 87 per cent. worked 48 hours, 6 per cent. worked over 48 hours, 5 per cent. worked 47½ hours, whilst 2 per cent. worked less than 47½ hours a week.

An article giving corresponding particulars for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for July, 1929 (page 240).

* The exchange value of the Dutch guilder (= 100 cents) is nearly 1s. 8d.
† Includes payments for piecework, contract work, bonuses, overtime, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was a further decline in employment during June. A further substantial increase in the numbers unemployed occurred in the coal-mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, motor vehicle, and cotton industries. Unemployment also increased in the following industries:—pottery, tinplate manufacture, engineering, the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of hosiery, tailoring, boot and shoe manufacture, and paper-making. On the other hand, there was improvement in the slate quarrying, food and drink, hosiery and distributive trades, and in the hotel and boarding-house, road transport, shipping, and dock and harbour services.

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 23rd June, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 15.8, as compared with 15.3 at 26th May, 1930, and with 9.6 at 24th June, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd June, 1930, was 11.1, the same percentage as at 26th May, 1930, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.7 as compared with 4.2. For males alone the percentage at 23rd June, 1930, was 15.9, and for females 15.4; at 26th May, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 15.5 and 15.0.

On 30th June, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were 1,214,270 wholly unemployed, 636,975 temporarily stopped and 95,384 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,946,629. This was 123,397 more than a month before and 770,565 more than a year before. The total on 30th June, 1930, comprised 1,390,144 men, 46,225 boys, 469,114 women and 41,146 girls.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a further decline and was bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th June, 1930, was 913,522, a decrease of 2.2 per cent. as compared with 24th May, 1930, and also with 22nd June, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, was 4.52, as compared with 4.65 in the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, and with 4.86 in the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929.

In the iron-mining industry employment again showed a decline, but remained moderate on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with May, 1930, but a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment continued good; in the Buxton area it showed a slight decline; and in the Weardale district it continued slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was good in the dressed stone section and moderate in the metal and chipping section. At chalk quarries it continued slack. Employment in china clay quarries continued to decline and was moderate; at tin mines it remained moderate.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June, 1930, was 133, as compared with 141 at the end of May, 1930, and with 165 at the end of June, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment showed little change, and remained bad.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. In the week ended 28th June, 1930, 354 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 396 in the week ended 31st May, 1930, and with 393 in the week ended 29th June, 1929. Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed a decline as compared with a month earlier.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—Employment in the engineering trades continued bad and declined in all areas, particularly in the Midlands and North-western divisions. In electrical engineering employment, though declining, remained moderate; in general, constructional and marine engineering it continued bad, and was worse than in May; in the motor vehicle section it was bad and showed a heavy decline; and in the textile machinery section the depression remained acute.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and showed a further decline, except in London and the Southern divisions, which showed a slight improvement.

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

Textile Industries.—Severe depression continued in all sections of the cotton industry; employment was even worse than in May, and much worse than a year ago. The Whitsuntide holidays were extended in most of the principal centres.

The dispute in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Lancashire was not entirely over at the end of June, but by the end of the month only a small proportion of the operatives were still involved in the stoppage. Employment, however, generally remained slack. In other districts employment also remained slack, and showed little change. In the carpet trade employment was moderate and not so good as a month before.

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

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade remained fairly good on the whole, but showed some decline. In the dress-making and millinery, blouse and light underclothing trades employment was good; it was fairly good in the shirt and collar and corset trades, and also in the glove industry. Employers in the felt hat trade showed a decline, but remained good on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment was slack to moderate generally, and showed some decline at most centres.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed little change during the month. It was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives and slack to moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, employment was fair, at most centres, with bricklayers and masons, and generally moderate with carpenters and joiners. It was slack, on the whole, with slaters and plumbers; and slack to moderate with plasterers. With painters, however, there was some decline, although with skilled men it was generally fair. Employment continued slack to moderate with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment was fairly good on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trade employment remained fair; with mill sawyers it improved, and was moderate; with coachbuilders also it was moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment during June continued fair on the whole in the paper-making trade, but showed some decline. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good on the whole, with a further improvement at Manchester. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued moderate generally, but was bad at Manchester and declined at Birmingham, Nottingham and Bristol. With lithographic artists employment continued fair on the whole. It showed a decline in the bookbinding trade, and was generally moderate.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire employment showed a further decline; there was much short-time working and under-employment, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Whitsuntide. At Worcester a small amount of short time working was again reported; at Derby employment was quiet; at Bristol it continued good.

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

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour, was in the main, adequate for requirements, although in one or two districts there was some difficulty in obtaining sufficient casual labour. Haymaking started earlier than usual in most districts and was general at the end of the month.

With fishermen employment showed a further improvement and was fair, on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; with seamen it was moderate on the whole, the supply being considerably in excess of requirements at most ports.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

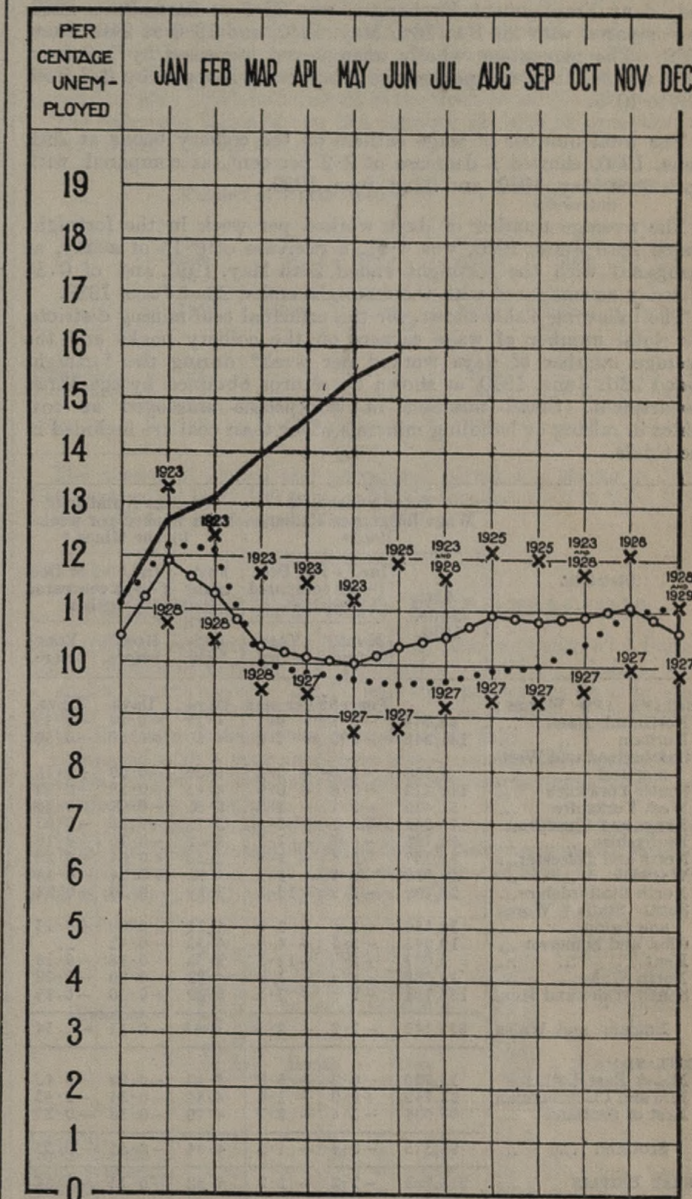
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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.



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 June, 1930.	June, 1930.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	913,522	4.52	- 0.13	- 0.34	
Iron "	8,562	5.33	- 0.06	- 0.42	
Shale "	2,529	6.00	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.	
Pig Iron ... ..	...	133	- 8	- 32	
		Mills working.	Days.	Days.	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	429	- 65	- 52	
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and Steel	64,500	341,465	+ 1.3	- 10.8	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	55,329	- 6.4	- 22.4	84,404	- 8.5	- 35.3*
Woolen	53,700	+ 14.2	- 7.2	101,550	+ 14.6*	- 14.0*
Worsted	73,237	+ 38.5	- 13.6	150,432	+ 50.4*	- 20.7*
Carpet	10,355	- 2.0	- 3.5	17,493	- 4.2	- 9.3
Boot and Shoe	60,990	- 1.8	- 0.2	134,896	- 5.8	- 0.8
Pottery	10,546	- 2.2	- 4.3	18,877	- 2.0	- 10.4
Brick	10,626	- 1.0	+ 4.9	29,101	- 1.3	+ 4.9

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 23rd June, 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 23rd June, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,214,430	8.4	5.0	7.3	...	+ 2.5
South-Eastern	894,200	6.8	4.9	6.4	- 0.6	+ 2.6
South-Western	839,530	9.7	6.3	9.0	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Midlands	1,793,090	15.1	15.9	15.3	+ 1.5	+ 6.2
North-Eastern	1,985,670	19.8	17.4	19.3	+ 1.0	+ 6.7
North-Western	2,119,500	22.2	29.5	24.6	+ 1.1	+ 12.0
Scotland	1,270,390	18.6	15.6	17.7	+ 0.5	+ 6.7
Wales	583,190	27.1	10.7	25.5	- 2.2	+ 7.3
Northern Ireland	258,400	22.1	25.9	23.6	+ 0.7	+ 9.8
Special Schemes	135,600	3.0	0.7	2.3	...	+ 0.6
Total	12,094,000	15.9	15.4	15.8	+ 0.5	+ 6.2

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from June, 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:—

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
24 June	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.6	1 July 1929.	1,176,000
22 July	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	29 July 1929.	1,188,000
26 August	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug. 1929.	1,190,000
23 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept. 1929.	1,217,000
21 October	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct. 1929.	1,270,000
25 November	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	25 Nov. 1929.	1,323,000
16 December	12.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	11.1	16 Dec. 1929.	1,341,000
27 January	13.4	10.4	9.8	2.8	12.6	27 Jan. 1930.	1,534,000
24 February	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb. 1930.	1,582,000
24 March	14.5	12.8	10.6	3.4	14.0	31 Mar. 1930.	1,731,000
28 April	14.9	13.8	10.8	3.8	14.6	28 Apr. 1930.	1,752,000
26 May	15.5	15.0	11.1	4.2	15.3	26 May 1930.	1,823,000
23 June	15.9	15.4	11.1	4.7	15.8	30 June 1930.	1,947,000

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

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Numbers.	Percentage of Numbers Insured at July, 1929.
London	1,431	4,667	2,399	4,415	12,912	0.58
South-Eastern	1,115	2,246	1,245	1,858	6,464	0.72
South-Western	905	1,918	942	1,647	5,412	0.64
Midlands	715	4,012	633	3,327	8,687	0.48
North-Eastern	1,046	4,584	1,211	3,099	9,940	0.50
North-Western	881	3,737	1,413	3,492	9,523	0.45
Scotland	1,489	3,376	1,070	2,972	8,907	0.70
Wales	400	1,568	467	578	3,013	0.52
GREAT BRITAIN	7,982	26,108	9,380	21,388	64,858	0.55

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a decline and continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23·8 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 22·1 at 26th May, 1930, and 19·0 at 24th June, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 1·0 from 12·3 to 13·3, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0·7 from 9·8 to 10·5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th June, 1930, showed a decrease of 2·2 per cent. as compared with both 24th May, 1930, and 22nd June, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, was 4·52, a decrease of 0·13 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, and of 0·34 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd June, 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 28th June, 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.*			
	28th June, 1930.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	Fortnight ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:	48,048	-0·8	-0·7	4·17	-0·84	-1·15
Northumberland ...	131,246	-5·5	-3·2	4·80	+0·32	-0·52
Durham ...	9,558	-1·5	-0·3	5·39	-0·09	+0·16
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	116,212	-0·6	-0·9	4·43	-0·28	-0·58
South Yorkshire ...	51,439	-2·7	-1·3	3·86	-0·02	-0·10
West Yorkshire ...	75,948	-2·1	-5·1	3·71	-0·38	-0·03
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	54,798	-0·7	-1·7	3·62	-0·16	-0·18
Derbyshire ...	61,757	-0·8	+2·5	3·80	+0·04	-0·25
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	17,039	-0·5	+1·1	4·92	+0·14	-0·14
Warwickshire ...	25,806	-1·9	-10·3	3·89	-0·30	-0·28
North Staffordshire ...	30,159	-1·5	-2·9	4·21	-0·09	+0·13
Staffs, Worcs and Salop ...	10,043	-2·7	-4·9	4·32	-0·41	-0·41
Glos. and Somerset ...	5,007	+2·9	+18·5	5·32	-0·18	-0·18
Kent ...	14,388	-2·6	-3·2	4·92	-0·29	-0·09
North Wales ...	169,701	-2·2	-3·3	5·39	+0·30	-0·29
South Wales and Monmouth ...	819,149	-2·2	-2·3	4·48	-0·11	-0·34
ENGLAND AND WALES	13,720	-0·2	+5·8	5·13	-0·08	-0·43
SCOTLAND:	22,749	+0·0	-1·4	4·84	-0·34	-0·43
Mid & East Lothians ...	57,904	-3·8	-2·7	4·76	-0·35	-0·29
Fife and Clackmannan ...	94,373	-2·4	-1·3	4·84	-0·31	-0·33
Rest of Scotland ...	913,522	-2·2	-2·2	4·52	-0·13	-0·34
SCOTLAND						
GREAT BRITAIN						

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, was 1·26 days per week, of which 1·20 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 24th May, 1930, were 1·13 days per week, of which 1·10 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, were 0·93 of a day per week and 0·90 of a day per week respectively. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th June, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,488,600 tons, as compared with 19,778,100 tons in the four weeks ended 24th May, 1930, and 19,929,100 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd June, 1929. The output for June, 1930, was affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 23rd June, 1930 and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th May, 1930, and 24th June, 1929, are shown in the following Table.

* 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.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 23rd June, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
	Numbers.		Percentages.		Month before.	Year before.	
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.			
Great Britain ...	143,397	112,310	13·3	10·5	23·8	+1·7	+4·8
England and Wales ...	122,651	104,953	12·9	11·0	23·9	+1·7	+4·8
Scotland ...	20,746	7,357	17·0	6·1	23·1	+1·8	+4·7
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	5,806	9,718	11·0	18·5	29·5	+16·3	+16·8
Durham ...	25,077	5,489	16·3	3·6	19·9	+5·5	+6·3
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	2,008	469	16·9	4·0	20·9	+0·4	-4·2
Yorkshire ...	16,662	14,846	9·1	8·1	17·2	-1·7	+1·1
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,123	17,617	14·6	19·6	34·2	+4·7	+1·2
Derbyshire ...	3,850	12,605	6·3	20·7	27·0	+7·4	+7·6
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	3,534	8,015	5·3	11·9	17·2	-0·1	+4·5
Warwickshire ...	773	345	5·7	2·5	8·2	+2·5	-0·6
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	8,224	9,898	11·6	13·9	25·5	+5·6	-0·8
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,600	1,486	12·6	11·7	24·3	+7·5	+0·4
Kent ...	184	...	4·2	...	4·2	+0·7	+1·6
Wales and Monmouth ...	40,514	24,441	17·6	10·6	28·2	-4·9	+7·5

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 5,523,100 tons in June, 1930, as compared with 6,762,700 tons in May, 1930, and with 6,592,300 tons in June, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further decline, but remained moderate on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·2 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 12·7 at 26th May, 1930, and 5·9 at 24th June, 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.*			
	Fortnight ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	
						Month before.
Cleveland ...	3,908	-5·5	11·2	4·65	-0·14	-0·88
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,976	-1·9	6·6	6·16	+0·16	+0·16
Other Districts ...	1,678	+0·9	5·0	5·45	-0·31	-0·37
ALL DISTRICTS	8,562	-3·1	6·8	5·33	-0·06	-0·42

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, by firms making returns was 2,529, showing an increase of 0·2 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 1·1 per cent. compared with June, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6·00 in June, 1930, as compared with 5·97 in May, 1930 and 5·96 in June, 1929.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT declined during June. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 133 furnaces were in operation at the end of June, compared with 141 at the end of May and 165 at the end of June, 1929.

* See footnote * in previous column.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 17,845 work-people at the end of June showed a decrease of 4·6 per cent. compared with May, and a decrease of 11·8 per cent. compared with June, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18·8 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 19·0 at 26th May, 1930, and 10·6 at 24th June, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of June, 1930, May, 1930, and June, 1929.

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		June, 1930.	May, 1930.	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	95	30	33	43	-3	-13
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	43	11	11	12	...	-1
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield and North Wales) ...	31	10	11	11	-1	-1
Derby, Leicesters, Notts and Northants ...	56	26	26	31	...	-5
Lincolnshire ...	25	14	15	19	-1	-5
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	48	12	12	12	...	...
South Wales and Monmouth ...	23	5	6	10	-1	-5
Total, England and Wales	321	108	114	138	-6	-30
SCOTLAND ...	89	25	27	27	-2	-2
Total ...	410	133	141	165	-8	-32

The production of pig iron in June amounted to 563,200 tons, compared with 614,500 tons in May and 657,800 tons in June, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change and remained bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 30·2 at 23rd June, 1930, the same percentage as at 26th May, 1930, as compared with 19·3 at 24th June, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 64,500 work-people in the week ended 28th June, 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) increased by 1·3 per cent. as compared with May, 1930, but decreased by 10·8 per cent. as compared with June, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·3 in June, 1930, as compared with 5·3 in May, 1930, and 5·5 in June, 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 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	
						Month before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,808	+5·7	-12·1	39,258	+5·2	-11·0
Puddling Forges ...	1,784	+8·2	-22·5	7,717	+12·4	-27·1
Rolling Mills ...	23,760	+0·5	-6·5	13,420	-0·9	-14·0
Forging & Pressing ...	2,600	-2·5	-3·1	13,427	-3·4	-3·2
Founding ...	8,110	+2·0	-1·9	45,807	+1·7	-3·6
Other Departments	7,940	+4·8	-10·2	44,858	+5·1	-11·1
Mechanics, Labourers ...	13,498	+1·0	-6·8	75,978	+0·2	-8·7
TOTAL ...	64,500	+1·9	-7·5	341,465	+1·3	-10·8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	14,011	-2·0	-9·1	75,946	-2·0	-12·7
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,261	+1·1	+1·6	97,098	+1·8	-0·4
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire ...	386	+2·9	-52·3	1,760	+8·0	-55·6
Staffordshire ...	5,659	+17·3	-16·0	29,930	+18·6	-14·8
Other Midland Counties ...	5,093	-6·6	-10·3	27,095	-7·2	-12·9
Wales and Monmouth ...	3,375	+25·7	-4·8	18,565	+24·5	-8·7
Total, England and Wales ...	6,119	+4·6	-12·7	32,868	+1·8	-15·4
Scotland ...	52,904	+2·6	-7·4	283,262	+2·6	-9·8
TOTAL ...	11,596	+1·1	-7·8	58,203	-4·4	-15·5
TOTAL ...	64,500	+1·9	-7·5	341,465	+1·3	-10·8

* 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.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 600,100 tons in June, 1930, as compared with 691,900* tons in May, 1930 and 830,900 tons in June, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 28th June, 1930, 354 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 396 in the week ended 31st May, 1930, and with 393 in the week ended 29th June, 1929. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 28·4 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 24·5 at 26th May, 1930, and with 23·1 at 24th June, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 28th June, 1930, 75 mills were in operation, as compared with 98 in the week ended 31st May, 1930, and with 88 in the week ended 29th June, 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 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Tinplate ...	62	-5	354	-42
Steel Sheet	6	-4	75	-23
TOTAL ...	68	-9	429	-65

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1930, amounted to 77,199 tons, or 21,743 tons less than in May, 1930, and 15,047 tons less than in June, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during June, and showed a further decline, except in London and the Southern divisions, which showed a slight improvement. In Wales, the percentage unemployed, already higher than in any other division, rose to 58·9. Employment in the Southern divisions was comparatively fair.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd June, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th May, 1930, and 24th June, 1929:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd June, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd June, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,283	-251	+864	21·2	-2·3	+8·0
South-Eastern ...	578	-86	+192	8·0	-1·1	+2·7
South-Western ...	3,565	+36	+653	16·7	-0·2	+3·0
Midlands ...	151	+9	+108	50·3	-3·0	+36·0
North-Eastern ...	21,351	+1,915	+5,759	35·4	+3·2	+9·6
North-Western ...	10,088	+832	+2,966	34·9	+2·9	+10·3
Scotland ...	17,404	+1,867	+5,482	31·2	+3·4	+9·8
Wales ...	4,593	+282	+1,165	58·9	+3·6	+15·0
Northern Ireland	2,760	+147	-361	23·0	+1·3	-3

The total horse-power of marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1930, amounted to 891,319 h.p. as compared with 1,106,713 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during June and declined in all areas, particularly in the Midlands and North Western Divisions. In electrical engineering employment, though declining, remained moderate; in general, constructional and marine engineering, it continued bad, and was worse than in May; in the motor vehicle section it was bad and showed a heavy decline; and in the textile machinery section the depression remained acute.

Conditions in all areas were much worse than they were a year ago, the decline being most pronounced in general engineering in the North Eastern and North Western divisions, and in the motor vehicle industry in the Midlands division.

The following table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd June, 1930, and the increase as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd June, 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.		
							Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	
London ...	4,967	987	118	299	2,524	8,895	+ 848	+ 4,139			
South-Eastern ...	2,743	411	218	61	1,327	4,760	+ 10	+ 2,138			
South-Western ...	1,955	120	503	66	1,537	4,181	+ 48	+ 1,241			
Midlands ...	10,107	1,915	70	1,018	21,722	34,832	+ 8,027	+ 18,975			
North-Eastern ...	24,260	788	4,243	1,504	1,577	32,372	+ 1,207	+ 13,661			
North-Western ...	32,808	1,936	144	409	2,118	37,415	+ 3,302	+ 18,088			
Scotland ...	13,404	432	3,277	1,062	1,100	19,275	+ 1,470	+ 7,751			
Wales ...	1,260	43	30	144	310	1,787	...	+ 761			
Northern Ireland ...	1,347	20	516	21	229	2,133	+ 213	+ 797			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	92,851	6,652	9,119	4,584	32,444	145,650	+15,125	+ 67,531			
	Percentages Unemployed at 23rd June, 1930.										
London ...	5.9	7.4	16.9	8.5	6.3	6.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.9			
South-Eastern ...	5.8	5.3	9.2	9.7	4.8	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5			
South-Western ...	5.5	3.7	7.9	10.5	5.6	5.7	...	+ 1.7			
Midlands ...	11.6	6.9	4.7	15.4	21.8	15.6	+ 3.6	+ 8.5			
North-Eastern ...	20.9	9.9	20.3	19.2	11.2	19.3	+ 0.7	+ 8.1			
North-Western ...	25.6	9.3	14.5	14.0	9.9	21.4	+ 1.9	+ 10.3			
Scotland ...	17.7	16.2	16.4	1.8	10.1	16.8	+ 1.2	+ 6.7			
Wales ...	22.5	10.8	20.0	2.9	13.8	19.7	...	+ 8.4			
Northern Ireland ...	19.4	4.3	9.5	35.0	10.5	14.1	+ 1.4	+ 5.2			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	15.8	7.9	15.6	16.2	13.2	14.5	+ 1.5	+ 6.7			
<i>Ditto, May, 1930</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	...	...	
<i>Ditto, June, 1929</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	...	...	

There was a further decline in employment on the North-East Coast, where conditions remained very bad; in Yorkshire employment was bad and, in general, slightly worse than in May, and there was a similar decline in Lincolnshire. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire was worse than in the previous month and was very bad, particularly in the textile machinery section.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued bad and declined still further, particularly in the motor vehicle section. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district conditions remained moderate.

In London and the Southern Counties employment, in general, continued fair, but with a tendency to decline.

In Scotland employment remained very bad and showed a further decline. In Wales there was little change, employment remaining very bad. In Northern Ireland employment was bad, and worse than in the previous month.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE dispute in this industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Lancashire was not entirely over at the end of June, but a majority of the trade unions, during the month, declared it to be at an end, as far as their members were concerned, and by the end of June only a small proportion of the operatives were still involved in the stoppage. Employment, however, generally remained slack, particularly in the worsted section, and the Whitsuntide holiday was extended by many firms, in some cases to fourteen days. In other districts employment remained generally slack, and showed little

change. In the carpet trade employment was moderate, and not so good as a month earlier.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped (but exclusive of those disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24.6 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 22.3 at 26th May, 1930, and with 14.1 at 24th June, 1929.

Worsteds Section.—Employment at the end of June showed a marked improvement, owing to the partial termination of the dispute, but was still far below the level of a year ago. At Huddersfield, where the workers generally presented themselves for work on 16th June, a large number were unable to resume work owing to the disorganisation caused by the dispute. At Bradford also many operatives were unable to resume work, owing to the continuance of the dispute by pivotal workpeople, and to the cancellation of orders. At Keighley and Halifax there was little or no improvement. Employers' returns for the week ended 28th June showed that about 27½ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section as a whole worked short time,* losing nearly 12½ hours each, on an average. In this section as a whole there was an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the number employed by firms making returns in the week ended 28th June as compared with the week ended 24th May; in the two principal districts (Bradford and Huddersfield) the increase was over 90 per cent.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments, there was a general resumption of work on 11th June, and from that date machinery activity in all sections was fairly well maintained until nearly the end of the month, when there were some signs of falling off. About 11 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 11½ hours each in short time in the week ended 28th June.

In the worsted spinning department there was an increase of 14 per cent. in the number employed, in all centres taken together, in the week ended 28th June, as compared with the week ended 24th May. Employment at Halifax, however, was poor, and showed little improvement; many workers were unemployed or temporarily suspended. About 38½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing on an average about 12 hours each, in the week ended 28th June.

In the worsted weaving department there was a marked improvement; the employers' returns showed an increase of over 60 per cent. in the number employed; short time, however, was worked by 17 per cent. of the operatives, with a loss of 15 hours each, on the average, in the week ended 28th June.*

Woollen Section.—Employment was bad, but better than in the previous month owing to the smaller numbers not at work because of the dispute. It was better in this section than in the worsted section. Employers' returns for the week ended 28th June indicated that about 43 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 39 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing, on an average, about 12 hours each, in both sections. In the woollen section as a whole, 37½ per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 12 hours each in short time; there was little overtime. In this section there was an increase of about 14 per cent. in the number employed in the week ended 28th June, as compared with the week ended 24th May; in the Huddersfield district the increase was nearly 70 per cent., and in Lancashire nearly 50 per cent.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was much better, and a small amount of overtime and nightwork was reported. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) though some woollen cloth firms were well employed, it was stated that few firms engaged in the manufacture of heavy woollens, carriage cloths, and rugs had their machinery running at full capacity. At Batley there was some improvement, and nightwork was resumed at some of the mills, but there was still much unemployment and short time; the depression in the rag trade continued. Short time working was prevalent at Armlay, Morley, and Sowerby Bridge. At Leeds there was an improvement in the blanket trade.

At Rochdale work was resumed by flannel workers on 23rd June, but short time working was reported. At Saddleworth employment was described as bad, with 75 per cent. of the trade union members on short time at the end of the month. With woollen workers in the Stockport district employment was slack.

In the West of England employment was still slack, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In Wales employment continued slack, though there was some improvement in the Newtown area.

In Scotland employment at most of the principal centres was reported as slack; a good deal of machinery was only partially employed, and there was much short time working.

Carpet Section.—Employment was moderate, and showed a further decline as compared with a month earlier. At Kidderminster employment was bad, and worse than in May; irregular short time was worked in all departments. In Yorkshire employment was fair on the whole; but at Halifax there was increased short time working, especially among women workers. In Scotland generally employment showed little change as compared with a month earlier. About 42 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10 hours each, on the average, in the week ended 28th June; there was practically no overtime.

* 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.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)†
WOORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	12,623	+159.1	96.8	30,329	+189.5	92.8
Spinning ...	33,680	+ 14.1	81.7	47,355	+ 16.5	73.1
Weaving ...	15,335	+ 62.3	72.6	27,407	+ 64.0	65.4
Other Depts. ...	10,214	+ 22.3	93.9	22,586	+ 26.7	81.3
Not specified ...	1,385	+102.5	70.7	2,755	+158.2	66.7
Total—Worsteds	73,237	+ 38.5	82.9	130,432	+ 50.4	76.4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,030	+ 16.0	88.6	2,005	+ 6.8	80.0
Spinning ...	12,142	+ 15.2	88.6	23,544	+ 16.3	87.5
Weaving ...	21,756	+ 18.8	94.6	36,418	+ 20.4	91.5
Other Depts. ...	15,891	+ 9.4	91.4	33,910	+ 9.3	91.0
Not specified ...	2,881	+ 4.8	91.4	5,573	+ 8.3	91.0
Total—Woollen	53,700	+ 14.2	92.1	101,550	+ 14.6	90.0
CARPET SECTION ...	10,355	- 2.0	105.1	17,493	- 4.2	96.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	137,292	+ 24.3	87.6	249,475	+ 28.9	83.0
Districts :						
WOORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	30,719	+ 92.1	76.0	58,656	+114.5	69.3
Huddersfield ...	9,138	+ 97.1	103.4	17,267	+115.0	96.7
Halifax ...	8,060	+ 0.2	77.0	12,215	+ 4.5	65.0
Leeds ...	7,092	+ 11.9	81.3	12,176	+ 13.5	78.0
Keighley ...	7,656	+ 5.8	87.4	13,051	+ 5.7	86.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,439	- 1.3	99.3	5,022	- 2.7	96.3
Total—Worsteds	66,084	+ 44.6	81.9	118,387	+ 57.2	75.3
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
West of England and Midlands ...	4,911	+ 0.1	91.2	8,658	+ 7.3	83.3
Lancashire ...	265	+ 6.4	122.3	533	+ 14.4	93.1
Scotland ...	1,977	- 1.7	96.7	2,854	- 1.7	112.7
Total—Woollen	73,237	+ 38.5	82.9	130,432	+ 50.4	76.4
CARPET SECTION ...	10,355	- 2.0	105.1	17,493	- 4.2	96.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	137,292	+ 24.3	87.6	249,475	+ 28.9	83.0
Districts :						
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	10,527	+ 68.4	86.7	22,904	+ 76.6	81.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,945	+ 1.3	93.4	20,836	+ 1.5	101.1
Leeds ...	6,920	+ 15.2	94.8	13,217	+ 9.7	94.4
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,412	- 2.1	90.6	4,613	- 3.6	71.8
Bradford ...	1,185	+ 12.7	94.7	2,258	+ 7.2	78.8
Total—Woollen	31,989	+ 20.4	91.9	63,828	+ 21.7	90.7
Lancashire ...	4,566	+ 49.2	86.0	8,820	+ 40.4	88.5
West of England and Midlands ...	3,864	+ 1.7	97.3	6,525	+ 1.1	100.7
Scotland ...	13,144	- 2.6	97.2	22,216	- 4.8	86.6
Wales ...	137	+ 67.1	119.8	161	+ 76.9	114.8
Total—Woollen	53,700	+ 14.2	92.1	101,550	+ 14.6	90.0
CARPET SECTION ...	10,355	- 2.0	105.1	17,493	- 4.2	96.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	137,292	+ 24.3	87.6	249,475	+ 28.9	83.0

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 28th June, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th May, 1930:—

Departments :	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).
WOORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	+307.6	+ 45.7	+ 63.1	+ 52.5	+ 92.1
Huddersfield ...	+ 55.1	+ 24.4	+189.6	+ 87.0	+ 97.1
Halifax ...	+ 2.0	- 3.5	+ 44.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Leeds ...	...	+ 3.9	+ 37.8	+ 3.5	+ 11.9
Keighley ...	+ 6.9	- 0.4	+ 22.9	+ 4.5	+ 5.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	- 1.9	...	- 1.8	- 1.3
Total—Worsteds	+181.9	+ 16.0	+ 69.7	+ 30.9	+ 44.6
WOOLLEN SECTION :					
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 7.1	- 1.2	+ 0.6	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Lancashire ...	...	+ 8.0	...	...	+ 6.1
Scotland ...	+ 3.5	- 2.8	...	- 1.6	- 1.7
Total—Woollen	+159.1	+ 14.1	+ 62.3	+ 22.3	+ 38.5

* Comparison with January, 1926, was still affected by the dispute. † Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by most 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.

Department.	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 ...	+ 53.5	+101.1	+ 44.6	+ 68.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 0.9	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Leeds ...	+ 17.5	+16.3	+20.9	+15.2
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 3.8	- 2.3	+ 0.3	- 2.1
Bradford ...	...	+19.4	+20.8	+12.7
Total—Worsteds	+19.1	+27.3	+15.0	+20.4
Lancashire ...	+ 81.9	+ 81.7	+ 24.1	+ 49.2
West of England and Midlands ...	- 2.5	- 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Scotland ...	- 2.6	- 3.0	- 2.4	- 2.6
Wales ...	+ 73.7	+ 77.8	+ 51.6	+ 67.1
TOTAL	+15.2	+18.8	+ 9.4	+14.2

The following Table shows the number of men and of women

the whole of the month, approximately 55 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning section in the Oldham district were stopped, the proportion rising at certain times to 60 per cent., as compared with 35 to 37 per cent. in May. In the manufacturing section employment was also very bad in all departments, worse than in the previous month, and much worse than a year earlier. At Royton (in the Oldham area) there was a further decline, and, with one exception, all the spinning mills closed down for an extended period at Whitsuntide. At Bolton employment continued bad or very bad in all the principal departments, and declined still further; about 40 to 50 per cent. of the members of the Operative Spinners' Association were working less than half-time during June, as compared with 30 to 40 per cent. in May. At Leigh employment continued bad in all sections. At Bury and Rochdale there was a further decline, and employment was very poor.

At Preston a further increase occurred in the number of persons unemployed; the depression affected all sections. At Chorley also the position was worse, and several firms extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. At Blackburn there was a further increase of approximately 3,500 in the numbers unemployed. At Great Harwood it was reported that about 65 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed at the end of June, while 25 per cent. of the remainder were under-employed. At Accrington a further decline occurred in all sections, and an increase in the number of persons wholly unemployed was recorded. Out of fifty-three weaving mills in the district only six worked during Whit week; twenty-three were closed permanently or for an indefinite period, and the remainder were stopped for an extended holiday. At Darwen employment was very bad; more than half the operatives were unemployed at the end of June. At Burnley about fifty mills closed down for an extended holiday at Whitsuntide, and the depression remained acute; at Padiham also employment remained bad. At Nelson very few firms were fully employed; many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide to two weeks. In the Rossendale Valley nearly all the mills closed for ten days at Whitsuntide; an unprecedented number of persons were unemployed, and, in addition, there was a large amount of under-employment.

In Yorkshire employment was very slack, and showed a further decline in all the principal centres, with the exception of Huddersfield and Sowerby Bridge, where a small improvement was reported; the Whitsuntide holidays were extended by many firms.

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 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	7,315	-10.9	10,563	-8.5	-35.7
Spinning ...	14,643	-10.2	20,588	9.6	-36.9
Weaving ...	21,966	-6.9	32,514	-10.7	-35.8
Other ...	5,188	-4.0	11,506	-4.0	-24.4
Not Specified ...	6,217	+11.1	9,233	-2.7	-40.5
TOTAL ...	55,329	-6.4	84,404	-8.5	-35.3
DISTRICTS.					
Ashton ...	2,190	-24.1	3,444	-12.7	-21.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,877	-9.6	10,039	-13.3	-29.0
Oldham ...	6,869	-13.6	10,812	-13.9	-44.8
Bolton and Leigh ...	9,072	-6.2	12,892	-5.0	-34.2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,555	-0.0	9,432	-8.9	-29.6
Manchester ...	2,730	-0.2	4,108	-0.9	-13.6
Preston and Chorley ...	4,057	-5.2	6,066	-9.4	-42.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,874	-13.8	6,134	-22.1	-52.8
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,957	+21.3	6,967	+11.7	-33.1
Colne and Nelson ...	2,736	-3.3	5,516	-3.3	-34.8
Other Lancashire Towns ...	996	-15.8	1,232	-13.4	-32.9
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,493	-6.3	3,589	-8.1	-27.6
Other Districts ...	2,923	-2.3	4,173	-1.3	-22.5
TOTAL ...	55,329	-6.4	84,404	-8.5	-35.3

Returns from firms employing about 51,300 operatives in the week ended 28th June showed that about 39 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 15 hours each on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 23rd June, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd June, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,315	9,438	10,753	3,633	16,592	20,225	30,978
Spinning ...	7,832	7,802	15,634	19,129	14,616	33,745	49,379
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,480	8,026	9,506	4,542	20,450	24,992	34,498
Weaving ...	5,495	23,143	28,638	10,726	29,676	40,402	69,040
Other Processes ...	848	426	1,274	1,307	720	2,027	3,301
Total ...	16,970	48,835	65,805	39,337	82,054	121,391	187,196

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th May, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 93	+ 250	+ 343	+ 355	+ 821	+ 1,176	+ 1,519
Spinning ...	+ 596	- 100	+ 496	+ 386	+ 2,221	+ 2,607	+ 3,097
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 66	+ 129	+ 195	+ 659	+ 1,590	+ 2,249	+ 2,444
Weaving ...	+ 386	+ 1,289	+ 1,675	+ 1,132	+ 3,055	+ 4,187	+ 5,862
Other Processes ...	+ 11	+ 49	+ 60	+ 140	+ 134	+ 274	+ 334
Total ...	+ 1,146	+ 1,617	+ 2,763	+ 2,672	+ 7,821	+ 10,493	+ 13,256

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 56,701,900 lbs. in June, 1930, compared with 81,391,700 lbs. in May, 1930, and with 65,286,000 lbs. in June, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,652,900 lbs. in June, 1930, compared with 12,448,900 lbs. in May, 1930, and with 12,283,100 lbs. in June, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece-goods were 158,690,500 square yards, as compared with 218,088,800 square yards in the previous month and with 223,870,200 square yards in June, 1929.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June was slack to moderate generally, and showed some decline at most centres. There was a slight increase in activity early in the month in establishments where orders had to be completed before the Whitsuntide holiday; but in many cases the holiday was extended to a week or more. There was also some decline as compared with June, 1929, in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.0 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 13.9 at 26th May, 1930, and with 13.5 at 24th June, 1929.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales:—					
London ...	2,167	-3.4	4,828	-4.9	-12.7
Leicester ...	10,000	-3.4	22,909	-14.1	-1.4
Leicester Country District ...	3,515	-2.7	8,014	-7.5	+6.7
Northampton ...	8,318	+0.2	20,424	-1.5	+3.2
Higham, Rushden and Kettering and District ...	5,876	-0.5	13,433	-0.7	-0.7
Rest of Northants ...	5,014	-1.6	11,711	-1.2	+0.3
Stafford and District ...	1,288	+0.7	2,745	-7.2	-10.9
Norwich and District ...	2,500	-0.2	4,836	-7.3	-12.9
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	5,765	-9.0	10,915	-14.2	-13.6
Leeds and District ...	1,785	+2.8	3,107	+2.8	+8.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	1,703	-5.2	3,914	-5.4	+3.7
Birmingham and District ...	5,857	+0.4	12,748	-2.4	+14.6
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,214	-0.2	2,379	-0.5	-5.6
England and Wales ...	58,886	-2.2	130,375	-6.2	-0.9
Scotland ...	2,104	+9.5	4,521	+8.0	+0.8
Great Britain ...	60,990	-1.8	134,896	-5.8	-0.8

Returns from firms employing about 57,000 workpeople in the week ended 28th June, indicated that over 44 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London showed a further slight decline, partly owing to seasonal slackness, and was moderate to fair; short time was worked at a number of factories. At Leicester and in the Leicester country district, employment declined, and was moderate or slack; the holidays were extended to a full week at a number of establishments. At Leicester, more than half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 28th June, losing about 12 hours each on the average. At Northampton there was little general change, and employment remained moderate; many firms closed for a full week at Whitsuntide. About 37½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 28th June, losing nearly 12 hours each on the average. There was an increase in the number of workpeople wholly unemployed as compared with two years ago. At Higham and Rushden, Kettering, Wellingborough, and the smaller towns in Northamptonshire the holidays were extended by many firms, and a large proportion of the workpeople were on short time in the latter half of the month; employment declined and was slack to moderate in most establishments, except at Raunds, where it was fair. At Stafford employment showed a decline and was

moderate, two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns being on short time in the last week of the month. At Norwich, after a temporary increase in activity on "rush" orders before the Whitsuntide holiday, there was a marked decline, the numbers unemployed increasing rapidly during the month; short time was worked to a considerable extent after the holidays, and employment was much below the level of June, 1929.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was some improvement with firms engaged in the light shoe trade, some of whom were on full time; in the heavy boot trade, a large amount of short time was worked, although the position was better than in June, 1929. At Leeds employment declined and was slack in the heavy boot trade; it was moderate in the light shoe trade. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley, and at Bury and Preston, employment remained fairly good, and was much better than in June, 1929.

In Scotland there was an improvement, and employment was moderate to fair generally, though it was still described as bad at Glasgow.

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 23rd June, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd June, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—							
Preparing Department ...	150	64	214	136	65	201	415
Rough Stuff Department ...	443	40	483	356	6	362	845
Cloaking Department ...	854	14	868	1,432	11	1,443	2,311
Closing Department ...	13	1,459	1,472	9	1,967	1,976	3,453
Making Department ...	2,123	124	2,247	2,241	122	2,363	4,610
Finishing Department ...	1,523	455	1,978	1,387	246	1,633	3,611
Slipper Making ...	346	156	502	245	212	457	959
Olog Making ...	15	1	16	4	...	4	20
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	644	3	647	36	...	36	683
TOTAL ...	6,116	2,316	8,432	5,846	2,629	8,475	16,907

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1930, amounted to 84,740 dozen pairs, or 20,129 dozen pairs less than in May, 1930, and 8,848 dozen pairs less than in June, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June was fairly good, on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the brick, tile, etc. industries, was 12.4 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 12.7 at 26th May, 1930, and 8.6 at 24th June, 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 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,854	-3.8	4,554	-6.6	-3.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,838	-0.5	19,764	-0.4	+8.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,758	+0.1	4,352	+1.2	+2.4
Scotland ...	176	-3.3	431	-7.3	-16.3
TOTAL ...	10,626	-1.0	29,101	-1.3	+4.9

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 9,982 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5½ per cent. were working on an average 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 28th June, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

APART from a decline in the painting and decorating section, employment during June showed little 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 Coventry, Ipswich, Southend-on-Sea, North Herts, West Middlesex and North West Surrey. Employment was not so good as in June, 1929, in all occupations and in all districts; the decline was particularly marked in Northern England and in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment remained fair, at most centres, with bricklayers and masons, generally moderate with carpenters and joiners, and slack, on the whole, with slaters and plumbers; it was slack to moderate with plasterers. Employment showed some decline with painters, but was generally fair with skilled men; it continued slack to moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with June, 1929, employment was worse with all classes, especially with plumbers.

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 23rd June, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with June, 1929:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 23rd June, 1930.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per cent. Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	126,710	12,064	474	9.5	-0.1	+4.8
Bricklayers ...	75,620	4,819	271	6.4	-0.2	+4.2
Masons ...	22,510	1,419	114	6.3	+0.2	+1.4
Slaters ...	6,410	940	77	14.7	+1.0	+5.2
Plasterers ...	24,400	2,784	148	11.4	-0.9	+5.8
Painters ...	108,140	10,997	273	10.2	+3.3	+4.5
Plumbers ...	33,400	5,080	263	15.2	+1.4	+8.3
Labourers to above ...	249,360	35,028	1,044	14.0	-0.5	+3.2
All other occupations ...	179,430	32,871	1,647	18.3	-0.5	+4.8
Total ...	825,980	106,002	4,311	12.8	+0.2	+4.3
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	175,380	18,022	15	10.3	+0.5	+3.5
South-Eastern ...	131,570	7,891	28	6.0	...	+2.9
South-Western ...	101,820	9,181	109	9.0	+0.3	+2.4
Midlands ...	98,300	11,724	902	11.9	-0.3	+4.5
North-Eastern ...	96,850	18,735	1,344	19.3	-0.5	+7.1
North-Western ...	105,090	19,805	1,234	18.8	+0.7	+7.0
Scotland ...	74,950	10,601	420	14.1	+0.4	+4.1
Wales ...	26,660	6,533	213	24.5	-0.9	+2.1
Northern Ireland ...	15,360	3,510	46	22.9	+0.9	+6.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	825,980	106,002	4,311	12.8	+0.2	+4.3

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,470,000, show that in June, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,522,300, as compared with £8,483,200 in May, 1930, and £6,962,800, in June, 1929. Of the total for June, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,441,700; factories and workshops for £277,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £364,100; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,439,300. For figures for the quarter ended June, 1930, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1929, see page 264.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline; there was much short-time working and under-employment, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Whitsuntide. At Worcester a small amount of short-time working was again reported; at Derby employment was quiet; at Bristol it continued good. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was again stated to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.9 at 23rd June, 1930, as compared

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued fair on the whole in the paper-making trade. There was a slight decline as compared with May, especially in the hand-made section; but, while short time continued in several centres, full time was reported in a number of districts where employment was generally good.

In the letterpress printing trade employment was fairly good, showing an improvement as compared with May, though in certain areas, such as Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow, it was only moderate.

With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good on the whole; a further improvement was reported at Manchester.

In the lithographic printing trade employment continued moderate generally, but was reported bad at Manchester and slightly worse than during the previous month at Birmingham, Nottingham and Bristol, much short time being worked at the last named centre. With lithographic artists employment continued fair on the whole.

Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a decline as compared with the previous month and with June, 1929, the general condition being reported as moderate.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.2 at 23rd June, compared with 7.4 at 26th May and 4.1 at 24th June, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding trades the percentage was 6.1 at 23rd June, compared with 6.4 at 26th May and 3.9 at 24th June, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 8.2 at 23rd June, compared with 8.3 at 26th May and 3.8 at 24th June, 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 June, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1930.	May, 1930.	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	38,841	2.1	2.5	2.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midlands and Eastern Counties	17,021	3.9	4.5	3.4	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Scotland	10,820	2.4	2.6	2.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Other Districts	6,537	3.1	3.4	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Total	10,950	2.1	2.5	2.2	- 0.4	- 0.1
Lithographic Printing	84,169	2.6	3.0	2.6	- 0.4	...
Bookbinding	11,153	3.5	3.4	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
	18,963	5.2	4.2	4.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained slack, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 34.2 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 23rd June, 1930, as compared with 37.1 per cent. at 26th May, 1930, and with 31.6 per cent. at 24th June, 1929.

London.—Employment was still 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 Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th June, 1930	3,845	2,279	6,124	7,626	13,750
14th " " " " " " " "	4,259	2,137	6,396	7,792	14,188
21st " " " " " " " "	4,256	2,515	6,771	7,848	14,619
28th " " " " " " " "	3,800	1,962	5,762	7,609	13,371
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1930	4,020	2,231	6,251	7,712	13,963
Average for May, 1930	4,234	2,005	6,239	7,820	14,059
Average for June, 1929	3,335	2,073	5,408	7,479	13,387

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 902, the same number as in May, 1930; the number in June, 1929, was 899.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports was still mainly slack. Timber imports declined at Sunderland, but were better at Hartlepool and at Grimsby, and the volume of work at Blyth continued to be satisfactory. At Hull fruit and potato cargoes provided increased employment for a short period. At Boston, Goole and Middlesbrough conditions remained slack. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn employment was fairly good, and at Ipswich it remained slack.

Liverpool.—Employment was bad and worse than in May. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th June, 1930, was 12,512, compared with 13,255 in May, 1930, and with 14,038 in June, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £29,674 in the four weeks ended 27th June, 1930, compared with £33,000 in May, 1930, and with £36,943 in June, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment continued fair at Newport, but otherwise conditions at the South Wales ports remained generally slack. Imports of timber provided additional work at Cardiff and Swansea, but coal shipments still remained low at Penarth. At Avonmouth a slight improvement was reported, but at Gloucester employment continued bad. At Southampton potato imports continued to provide additional work and employment was fair. At Plymouth and other South Western ports it continued slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Leith and showed a further improvement. It was fair also at Glasgow and Grangemouth, but declined and was bad at Dundee. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during June was moderate on the whole. Apart from a temporary shortage of able seamen at Southampton, the supply of seamen was considerably in excess of requirements at most ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 23rd June, 1930, was 22.0, compared with 22.9 at 26th May, 1930, and 15.3 at 24th June, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames was fair during the first three weeks of June, and then showed a substantial decline. On the Tyne it declined from fair to poor; it was quiet on the Tees, with a slight upward tendency towards the end of the month; on the Wear it was dull during the greater part of the month. At Hull the demand varied from very poor to moderate. At Southampton, where a temporary shortage of able seamen was experienced, it was fairly brisk until the last week, when requirements declined. At Bristol the demand was moderate, with a quiet period in the second week; it was good at Avonmouth except in the third week, when a substantial decline was experienced. The demand at Newport was quiet to moderate; at Cardiff it was fair except for a slack period in the middle of the month; at Swansea it was quiet in the first fortnight but showed more activity in the latter part of June. The demand was fairly good on the Mersey, and although there was increased activity in the last week, there remained a very considerable surplus of labour; at Manchester the demand was fair, but declined in the last week. On the Clyde the demand was moderate and steady throughout the month; it was slack at Leith, but showed an improvement in the latter part of June. At Belfast the demand was only moderate, and in the last week very slight.

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 June:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	June, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Six Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	June, 1930.	June, 1929.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool†	12,054	- 452	+ 165	69,779	72,467
Manchester	492	- 427	+ 306	3,859	4,768
London	10,547	- 400	+ 1,072	56,984	55,703
Southampton	11,217	- 1,222	+ 343	55,141	56,137
Tyne Ports	2,173	- 722	+ 525	13,701	15,592
Sunderland	307	- 47	+ 161	1,618	1,257
Middlesbrough	250	- 69	+ 165	2,175	2,752
Hull	796	- 528	+ 398	6,256	6,800
Bristol†	1,066	+ 7	+ 14	5,568	6,093
Newport, Mon.	614	+ 63	+ 473	3,470	4,647
Cardiff	1,956	- 66	- 638	12,713	16,665
Swansea	677	- 175	- 146	4,054	4,510
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	189	- 134	- 207	1,485	1,657
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	470	- 108	+ 168	2,408	2,028
Glasgow	3,895	+ 538	- 32	19,867	19,167
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	304	+ 47	+ 105	1,474	1,244
TOTAL for above Ports	47,007	- 3,695	- 1,548	260,552	272,487

* 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 258 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 23rd June, 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	2,816	13	298	6	3,133
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,254,834	21,700	409,548	16,693	1,702,775
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	29,776	5,328	10,408	4,622	50,134
4. Uninsured persons on Register	12,302	15,123	16,792	18,216	62,433
5. Two months' file	43,824	3,409	44,082	3,424	94,739
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	1,296,912	42,151	436,748	39,531	1,815,342
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5)	1,331,250	30,450	464,336	24,745	1,850,781

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

Numbers on Registers, 26th May to 30th June.

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
26th May, 1930	1,261,640	44,842	419,709	43,860	1,770,051	1,823,232
2nd June 1930	1,274,905	43,848	414,975	41,379	1,775,107	1,829,417
9th " " " " " " " "	...	...	Not available.	...	...	...
16th " " " " " " " "	1,336,317	44,377	462,235	42,372	1,885,301	1,940,332
23rd " " " " " " " "	1,296,912	42,151	436,748	39,531	1,815,342	1,870,204
30th " " " " " " " "	1,358,001	45,373	447,034	40,167	1,890,575	1,946,629
Average (4 weeks)	1,316,534	43,937	440,248	40,862	1,841,581	1,896,646

The figures for 30th June, 1930, are analysed below:—

	30th June, 1930.				26th May, 1930.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Total.	
Great Britain.					
Men	861,917	405,901	90,183	1,358,001	1,261,640
Boys	31,167	14,033	173	45,373	44,842
Women	247,848	197,242	1,944	447,034	419,709
Girls	28,756	11,385	26	40,167	43,860
Total	1,169,688	628,561	92,326	1,890,575	1,770,051
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men	888,865	408,098	93,181	1,390,144	1,292,915
Boys	31,888	14,164	173	46,225	45,584
Women	264,174	202,936	2,004	469,114	440,033
Girls	29,343	11,777	26	41,146	44,700
Total	1,214,270	636,975	95,384	1,946,629	1,823,232

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

Week ended	Applications from Employers during Week.		Vacancies Filled.†
	Men.	Women.	
26th May, 1930	38,503	34,600	
2nd June, 1930	38,890	33,600	
9th " " " " " " " "	69,753	61,023	
16th " " " " " " " "	43,594	38,055	
23rd " " " " " " " "	41,279	36,673	
30th " " " " " " " "	38,703	33,870	
Average (5 weeks)	41,279	36,673	

Of the 169,351 vacancies filled, 99,274 were for men, 42,810 for women and 27,267 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 26th May, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,186 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 30th June, 1930, was 550 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 30th June, 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 30th June, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th May, 1930.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division	120,078	31,024	5,085	156,187	+ 816
South-Eastern Division	43,277	8,313	3,098	54,688	- 8,248
Brighton	1,578	328	106	2,012	- 126
Chatham	2,769	274	324	3,367	- 403
Ipswich	2,056	282	253	2,591	+ 72
Norwich	4,097	1,289	176	5,562	+ 1,002
Rest of Division	32,777	6,170	2,239	41,186	- 8,793
South-Western Division	59,611	11,873	3,785	75,269	- 3,994
Bristol	12,902	4,309	895	18,106	- 980
Plymouth	5,886	817	260	6,963	+ 55
Portsmouth	4,420	484	485	5,389	- 304
Reading	1,350	114	130	1,594	- 94
Southampton	5,009	407	419	5,835	- 364
Swindon	657	115	73	845	- 164
Rest of Division	29,387	5,627	1,523	36,537	+ 2,144
Midlands Division	190,341	74,847	10,076	275,264	+ 34,893
Birmingham	28,531	15,588	780	44,899	+ 8,387
Coventry	8,511	1,979	405	10,895	+ 3,270
Cradley Heath	3,761	1,608	269	5,638	+ 1,148
Derby	3,610	726	256	4,592	+ 2,223
Leicester	6,893	5,661	199	12,753	+ 1,408
Northampton	2,989	1,060	148	4,197	+ 651
Nottingham	9,059	3,774	404	13,237	+ 933
Sheffield	2,745	1,502	109	4,356	+ 775
Stoke-on-Trent	16,466	1,835	1,250	28,551	+ 2,705
Walsall	4,316	1,736	330	6,382	+ 976
West Bromwich	2,507	1,009	168	3,584	+ 388
Wolverhampton	8,851	2,051	543	11,445	+ 1,994
Rest of Division	91,508	27,321	5,315	124,144	+ 12,678
North-Eastern Division	330,939	70,510	19,336	420,785	+ 57,367
Barnsley	4,638	610	222	5,470	+ 93
Bradford	14,214	12,714	981	27,909	+ 524
Darlington	2,734	308	208	3,250	+ 213
Dewsbury	2,362	1,861	293	4,516	- 207
Doncaster	6,320	580	497	7,397	+ 2,948
Gateshead	2,946	1,377	509	4,832	+ 11

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 23rd June, 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 257 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 257.

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 23rd JUNE, 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	2,666	94	2,760	30	29	59	2,696	123	2,819	2,672	123	2,795
Mining :-												
Coal Mining	142,319	1,140	143,459	111,708	602	112,310	254,027	1,742	255,769	253,965	1,742	255,707
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,576	1	1,577	392	...	392	1,968	1	1,969	1,936	1	1,937
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,372	8	1,380	240	...	240	1,612	8	1,620	1,612	8	1,620
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	3,668	13	3,681	1,335	11	1,346	5,003	24	5,027	4,729	24	4,753
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	854	3	857	1,664	...	1,664	2,518	3	2,521	2,518	3	2,521
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,437	183	1,620	455	34	489	1,892	217	2,109	1,806	215	2,021
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	861	21	882	58	1	59	919	22	941	888	22	910
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,713	30	1,743	487	2	489	2,200	32	2,232	2,200	31	2,231
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,353	180	2,533	646	13	659	2,999	193	3,192	2,975	193	3,168
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,526	174	1,700	495	9	504	2,021	183	2,204	1,977	182	2,159
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,496	1,397	7,893	1,916	317	2,233	8,412	1,714	10,126	8,293	1,714	10,007
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,121	5,230	8,351	4,677	7,600	12,277	7,798	12,830	20,628	7,790	12,830	20,620
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,153	703	2,856	1,226	238	1,464	3,379	941	4,320	3,354	941	4,295
Glass Bottles	2,386	216	2,602	734	41	775	3,120	257	3,377	3,119	257	3,376
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals	9,150	1,359	10,509	1,486	192	1,678	10,636	1,551	12,187	10,459	1,538	11,997
Explosives	783	595	1,378	188	61	249	971	656	1,627	969	655	1,624
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	808	266	1,074	48	14	62	856	280	1,136	851	280	1,131
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	4,070	1,272	5,342	1,948	326	2,274	6,018	1,598	7,616	5,987	1,566	7,553
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	3,496	18	3,514	627	4	631	4,123	22	4,145	4,121	22	4,143
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	24,634	356	24,990	28,889	75	28,964	53,523	431	53,954	53,509	431	53,940
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,687	404	4,091	1,725	51	1,776	5,412	455	5,867	5,345	454	5,799
Tin Plates	1,713	139	1,852	6,435	607	7,042	8,148	746	8,894	8,148	746	8,894
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,637	190	2,827	2,986	34	3,020	5,623	224	5,847	5,620	224	5,844
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,649	580	2,229	2,242	118	2,360	3,891	698	4,589	3,886	698	4,584
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	57,637	3,202	60,839	30,723	1,289	32,012	88,360	4,491	92,851	87,022	4,482	91,504
Electrical Engineering	3,939	1,338	5,277	916	459	1,375	4,855	1,797	6,652	4,835	1,797	6,632
Marine Engineering, etc.	8,096	39	8,135	982	2	984	9,078	41	9,119	8,562	41	8,603
Constructional Engineering	3,516	84	3,600	958	16	974	4,484	100	4,584	4,463	100	4,563
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	18,192	1,839	20,031	11,425	988	12,413	29,617	2,827	32,444	29,395	2,820	32,215
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	1,610	171	1,781	216	61	277	1,826	232	2,058	1,772	232	2,004
	3,738	47	3,785	1,503	32	1,535	5,241	79	5,320	5,237	79	5,316

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 ...	58,189	296	58,485	4,234	54	4,288	62,423	350	62,773	59,667	346	60,013
Metal Trades :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	8,901	1,122	10,023	3,727	279	4,006	12,628	1,401	14,029	12,528	1,399	13,927
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,666	43	1,709	189	...	189	1,855	43	1,898	1,805	40	1,845
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps	3,865	3,022	6,887	684	745	1,429	4,549	3,767	8,316	4,540	3,767	8,307
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saw, Piles, etc.	3,398	1,940	5,338	3,581	774	4,355	6,979	2,747	9,726	6,967	2,747	9,714
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,267	1,940	3,207	967	382	1,349	2,234	3,222	4,556	2,232	3,222	4,555
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,758	1,712	3,470	675	575	1,250	2,433	2,287	4,720	2,430	2,287	4,717
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	655	32	687	128	10	138	783	42	825	781	42	823
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,766	2,288	4,054	910	677	1,587	2,676	2,965	5,641	2,656	2,962	5,618
Metal Industries not separately specified	10,982	10,129	21,111	5,871	4,727	10,598	16,853	14,856	31,709	16,734	14,850	31,584
Textile Trades :-												
Cotton	23,612	64,683	88,295	49,661	96,281	145,942	73,273	160,964	234,237	73,263	160,925	234,188
Woolen and Worsted	8,657	15,668	24,325	9,169	25,361	34,530	17,826	41,029	58,855	17,705	40,925	58,630
Silk and Artificial Silk	3,657	4,199	7,856	3,569	6,020	9,589	7,026	10,219	17,245	6,874	10,201	17,075
Linen	4,820	11,911	16,731	1,728	4,538	6,266	6,548	16,449	22,997	6,548	16,449	22,997
Jute	2,662	7,752	10,414	1,554	3,450	5,004	4,216	11,202	15,418	4,216	11,202	15,418
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	744	2,745	3,489	291	1,562	1,853	1,035	4,307	5,342	900	3,139	4,039
Hosiery	1,056	5,911	6,967	1,686	8,242	9,928	2,742	14,153	16,895	2,712	14,004	16,716
Lace	427	523	950	665	1,044	1,709	1,092	1,567	2,659	1,092	1,567	2,659
Carpets	358	1,092	1,450	906	1,361	2,267	1,264	2,453	3,717	1,264	2,453	3,717
Textile Industries not separately specified	1,095	4,095	5,190	398	1,909	2,307	1,493	6,004	7,497	1,325	4,902	6,227
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	7,933	4,395	12,328	17,432	5,988	23,420	25,365	10,383	35,748	24,350	9,003	33,353
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Curing and Dressing ...	3,007	1,008	4,015	1,212	396	1,608	4,219	1,404	5,623	4,212	1,404	5,616
Leather Goods	1,178	1,274	2,452	332	440	772	1,510	1,714	3,224	1,492	1,709	3,201
Clothing Trades :-												
Tailoring	5,350	5,333	10,683	633	3,552	4,185	5,983	8,885	14,868	5,820	8,515	14,335
Dress Making and Millinery	671	2,481	3,152	185	1,013	1,198	856	3,494	4,350	834	3,077	3,911
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	764	956	1,720	337	652	989	1,101	1,608	2,709	1,099	1,601	2,700
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	509	5,589	6,098	70	2,479	2,549	579	8,068	8,647	446	3,425	3,871
Dress Industries not separately specified	692	780	1,472	126	482	608	818	1,262	2,080	816	1,256	2,072
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	8,499	3,402	11,901	7,513	3,556	11,069	16,012	6,958	22,970	15,725	6,944	22,669
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8,396	4,545	12,941	413	349	762	8,809	4,894	13,703	8,137	4,749	12,886
Grain Milling	2,052	282	2,334	419	92	511	2,471	374	2,845	2,307	364	2,671
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,326	4,508	6,834	313	2,375	2,688						

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD JUNE, 1930.									
	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD JUNE, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH												
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.				26TH MAY, 1930.			24TH JUNE, 1929.			25TH JUNE, 1928.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		%	%	%	%	%	%			
Fishing ...	26,700	980	27,680	10.0	9.6	10.0	0.1	3.0	0.2	10.1	12.6	10.2	-1.9	+2.0	...	10.2						
Mining :-																						
Coal Mining ...	1,069,180	5,530	1,074,710	13.3	20.6	13.3	10.5	10.9	10.5	23.8	31.5	23.8	+1.7	+4.8	-1.9	23.8						
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	14,960	10	14,970	10.5	10.0	10.5	2.7	...	...	13.2	10.0	13.2	+0.5	+7.3	+0.1	13.0				
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,430	40	5,470	25.3	20.0	25.2	4.4	...	...	29.7	20.0	29.6	+0.4	+11.7	+14.7	29.7				
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	42,270	420	42,690	8.7	3.1	8.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	11.8	5.7	11.8	+0.9	+3.8	+3.7	11.5						
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,470	10	10,480	8.2	30.0	8.2	15.8	...	...	24.0	30.0	24.1	-16.2	+13.2	+18.8	24.1				
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	15,440	1,580	17,020	9.3	11.6	9.5	3.0	2.1	2.9	12.3	13.7	12.4	+0.9	+3.0	+4.0	12.2						
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	15,690	170	15,860	5.5	12.4	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.9	12.9	5.9	+0.7	+1.2	+0.7	5.8						
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-																						
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,860	160	12,020	14.4	18.8	14.5	4.1	1.2	4.1	18.5	20.0	18.6	+1.6	+7.6	+5.3	18.6						
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	16,040	1,390	17,430	14.7	12.9	14.5	4.0	1.0	3.8	18.7	13.9	18.3	+0.8	+5.2	+3.4	18.3						
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	18,360	1,120	19,480	8.3	15.5	8.7	2.7	0.8	2.6	11.0	16.3	11.3	-1.0	+5.8	+4.9	11.3						
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ...	75,090	6,900	81,990	8.6	20.2	9.6	2.6	4.6	2.8	11.2	24.8	12.4	-0.3	+3.8	+2.3	12.4						
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34,890	39,040	73,930	8.9	13.4	11.3	13.5	19.5	16.6	22.4	32.9	27.9	+1.7	+14.1	+11.2	27.9						
Glass Trades :-																						
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	21,470	6,170	27,640	10.0	11.4	10.3	5.7	3.9	5.3	15.7	15.3	15.6	+1.3	+6.9	+5.2	15.6						
Glass Bottles ...	15,360	1,960	17,320	15.5	11.0	15.0	4.8	2.1	4.5	20.3	13.1	19.5	-1.3	+4.6	+2.3	19.5						
Chemicals, etc. :-																						
Chemicals ...	81,910	23,980	105,890	11.2	5.7	9.9	1.8	0.8	1.6	13.0	6.5	11.5	+0.8	+5.4	+5.3	11.4						
Explosives ...	12,840	5,550	18,390	6.1	10.7	7.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	7.6	11.8	8.8	+0.1	+4.8	+3.4	8.8						
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	14,410	4,500	18,910	5.6	5.9	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.9	6.2	6.0	+0.3	+2.0	+2.0	6.0						
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	55,290	19,880	75,170	7.4	6.4	7.1	3.5	1.6	3.0	10.9	8.0	10.1	+0.1	+2.4	+3.7	10.1						
Metal Manufacture :-																						
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	21,810	260	22,070	15.0	6.9	15.9	2.9	1.6	2.9	18.9	8.5	18.8	-0.2	+8.2	+3.4	18.8						
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ...	174,520	4,200	178,720	14.1	8.5	14.0	16.6	1.8	16.2	30.7	10.3	30.2	+10.9	+9.7	30.2							
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	37,280	3,250	40,530	9.9	12.4	10.1	4.6	1.6	4.4	14.5	14.0	14.5	+0.7	+5.8	+4.8	14.5						
Tin Plates ...	27,620	3,560	31,180	6.2	3.8	5.9	23.3	16.6	22.5	29.5	20.4	28.4	+3.9	+5.3	+20.4	28.4						
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	27,710	1,390	29,100	9.5	13.7	9.7	10.8	2.4	10.4	20.3	16.1	20.1	+1.1	+7.9	20.1							
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,610	3,690	22,300	8.9	15.7	10.0	12.0	3.2	10.6	20.9	18.9	20.6	+1.3	+11.5	+8.3	20.6						
Engineering, etc. :-																						
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	539,330	47,420	586,750	10.7	6.8	10.4	5.7	2.7	5.4	16.4	9.5	15.8	+0.9	+7.0	+6.3	15.8						
Electrical Engineering ...	65,760	16,870	82,630	6.0	7.2	6.3	1.4	2.4	1.6	7.4	9.6	7.9	+0.8	+3.5	+3.0	7.9						
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	57,520	3,350	60,870	14.1	4.2	13.9	1.7	0.2	1.7	15.8	4.4	15.6	+1.8	+6.9	+2.5	16.2						
Constructional Engineering ...	27,180	1,060	28,240	12.9	7.9	12.7	3.6	1.5	3.5	16.5	9.4	16.2	+0.7	+6.1	+5.8	16.2						
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-																						
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	220,630	24,780	245,410	8.2	7.4	8.2	5.2	4.0	5.0	13.4	11.4	13.2	+3.0	+7.1	+5.3	13.2						
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trains ...	16,570	2,510	19,080	9.8	6.8	9.4	1.4	2.4	1.5	11.2	9.2	10.9	+0.8	+3.3	+2.9	10.8						
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	52,680	1,530	54,210	7.1	3.1	7.0	2.8	2.1	2.8	9.9	5.2	9.8	+0.3	+0.8	-0.6	9.8						
Metal Trades :-																						
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	80,270	8,480	88,750	11.1	13.2	11.3	4.6	3.3	4.5	15.7	16.5	15.8	+0.7	+6.3	+3.8	15.8						
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	15,270	1,340	16,610	10.9	3.2	10.3	1.2	...	...	12.1	3.2	11.4	+0.2	+4.2	+3.0	11.3				
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	57,440	36,530	93,970	6.7	8.3	7.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	7.9	10.3	8.8	+0.4	+4.2	+3.2	8.8						
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,050	10,490	33,540	14.7	18.8	16.0	15.6	6.0	7.4	13.0	30.3	26.2	+2.7	+15.4	+13.6	29.0						
Boils, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	13,900	11,460	25,360	9.1	16.9	12.6	7.0	3.4	5.4	16.1	20.3	18.0	+0.4	+8.7	+7.4	18.0						
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	17,440	10,620	28,060	10.1	16.1	12.4	3.9	5.4	4.4	14.0	21.5	16.8	+0.4	+9.1	+7.6	16.8						
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,150	590	8,740	8.0	5.4	7.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	9.6	7.1	9.4	+0.4	+5.1	+3.3	9.4						
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,110	19,570	41,680	8.0	11.7	9.7	4.1	3.5	3.8	12.1	15.2	13.5	+0.4	+6.4	+6.0	13.6						
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	118,830	72,540	191,370	9.2	14.0	11.0	5.0	6.5	5.6	14.2	20.5	16.6	+2.0	+9.1	+7.5	16.6						
Textile Trades :-																						
Cotton ...	200,670	354,120	554,790	11.8	18.3	15.9	24.7	27.1	26.3	36.5	45.4	42.2	+3.1	+28.5	+29.3	42.2						
Woolen and Worsted ...	96,110	142,920	239,030	9.0	11.0	10.2	9.5	17.7	14.4	27.7	24.6	23.3	+2.3	+10.5	+12.6	24.7						
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	32,550	41,310	73,860	11.2	10.2	10.6	10.4	14.5	12.7	21.6	24.7	23.3	+0.3	+15.0	+16.9	23.2						
Linen ...	24,940	54,520	79,460	19.3	21.8	21.0	7.0	8.3	7.9	26.3	30.1	28.9	+2.6	+14.8	+2.7	24.8						
Jute ...	12,940	27,450	40,390	22.1	22.8	25.4	12.9	12.6	12.6	35.0	40.8	39.0	+2.9	+25.7	+29.6	39.0						
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,810	12,200	19,010	10.9	28.5	18.4	4.3	12.8	9.7	15.2	35.3	28.1	+7.5	+15.4	+18.1	24.5						
Hosiery ...	22,180	83,600	105,780	4.8	7.1	6.6	7.6	9.8	9.4	12.4	16.9	16.9	-1.6	+10.2	+10.2	15.9						
Lace ...	6,500	10,420	16,920	6.6	5.0	5.6	10.2	10.0	10.1	18.8	15.0	15.7	+1.0	+5.9	+8.5	14.7						
Carpets ...	9,980	15,290	25,270	3.6	7.1	5.7	9.1	8.9	9.0	12.7	16.0	14.7	+2.9	+9.0	+7.6	14.7						
Textile Industries not separately specified ...	13,360	32,120	45,480	8.2	12.7	11.4	3.0	6.0	5.1	11.2	18.7	16.5	+0.6	+8.6	+7.9	15.0						
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	83,190	33,040	116,230	9.5	13.3	10.6	21.0	18.1	20.2	30.5	31.4	30.8	+0.4	+17.1	+19.3	31.1						
Leather and Leather Goods :-																						
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	31,600	9,770	41,370	9.5	10.3	9.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	13.3	14.4	13.6	-0.1	+3.9	+7.1	13.6						
Leather Goods ...	12,190	15,790	27,980	9.7	9.2	9.4	2.7	3.2	3.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	+0.2	+5.4	+4.9	12.4						
Clothing Trades :-																						
Tailoring ...	69,090	130,260	199,350	7.7	4.1	5.4	1.0	2.7	2.1	8.7	6.8	7.5	+1.6	+3.1	+3.2	7.4						
Dress Making and Millinery ...	10,630	92,770	103,400	6.3	2.7	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	8.1	3.8	4.2	+0.3	+1.4	+0.8	3.8						
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Hats)	14,950	20,350	35,300	5.1	4.7	4.9	2.3	3.2	2.8	7.4	7.9	7.7	+1.5	+3.2	+1.7	7.7						
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	8,130	72,400	80,530	6.3	7.7	7.6	0.8	3.4	3.1	7.1	11.1	10.7	+0.3	+6.8	+6.6	6.2						

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 23RD JUNE, 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 ...	1,780	1,172	2,952	983	1,297	2,280
South-Eastern ...	663	634	1,297	882	1,201	2,083
South-Western ...	745	1,015	1,760	734	1,158	1,892
Midlands ...	3,889	979	4,868	3,378	1,522	4,900
North-Eastern ...	5,725	3,615	9,340	3,494	4,832	8,326
North-Western ...	7,788	3,934	11,722	8,495	4,431	12,926
Scotland ...	3,488	1,844	5,332	2,754	1,960	4,714
Wales ...	2,950	1,930	4,880	595	1,815	2,410
Great Britain ...	27,028	15,123	42,151	21,315	18,216	39,531

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1929.		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd June, 1930.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed		Temporarily unemployed		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily unemployed	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily unemployed	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily unemployed
London ...	116,600	103,340	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.1	1.6
South-Eastern ...	47,400	31,610	1.7	0.2	1.9	2.5	1.0	3.5
South-Western ...	43,860	28,640	1.9	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.7	3.3
Midlands ...	86,830	73,350	2.0	2.8	4.8	2.0	3.1	5.1
North-Eastern ...	100,950	58,590	3.8	2.4	6.2	4.1	3.0	7.1
North-Western ...	50,880	80,040	4.8	4.5	9.3	4.4	7.0	11.4
Scotland ...	63,450	50,560	5.1	1.2	6.3	4.6	1.9	6.5
Wales ...	33,030	8,770	4.9	4.8	9.7	5.8	2.6	8.4
Special Schemes ...	4,600	2,800	0.3	...	0.3	0.2	...	0.2
Great Britain ...	587,600	437,800	3.2	2.0	5.2	3.0	2.7	5.7

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 25TH JUNE, 1930.

Division.	No. of Centres Open.		Average daily Attendance.						Separate individuals who have attended, 1st April, 1930, to 25th June, 1930.
	As a condition for receipt of benefit.		Others.		Totals.				
	For Boys.	For Girls.	For Boys.	For Girls.	For Boys.	For Girls.	Boys and Girls.		
London ...	3	...	218	104	...	218	104	1,878	
South Eastern ...	1	...	100	67	...	102	85	442	
South Western ...	2	...	94	83	...	30	25	124	
Midlands ...	2	...	419	162	...	38	13	457	
North Eastern ...	5	...	1,440	330	...	709	45	2,149	
North Western ...	2	...	1,116	369	...	85	81	1,201	
Scotland ...	10	...	925	419	...	204	15	1,129	
Wales ...	15	...	793	54	...	976	227	1,769	
Great Britain ...	48	...	5,105	1,588	...	2,044	424	7,149	

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

13TH MAY, 1930, TO 9TH JUNE, 1930.

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

(1) While an Insurance Officer remains able to allow any claim if he thinks it ought to be allowed, a claim can be disallowed only by a Court of Referees. (There is only one exception to this, viz., cases arising under the trade dispute disqualification. In these cases the Insurance Officer still has power to disallow the claim, but the claimant is entitled to appeal to a Court of Referees.)

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

* Based on the number of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured Juveniles on the Registers.
† Girls over 15 years of age are also admitted to certain Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

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

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

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

The following Table gives for the period 13th May, 1930, to 9th June, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, and the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Number of Claims.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made ...	696,198	206,917	38,255	941,370
Average number of claims current	1,226,531	392,971	36,792	1,656,294

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.		Benefit Disallowed.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	4	243	247		247
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) ...	87	808	895		895
Men ...	34	496	530		530
Women ...	53	312	365		365
Total ...	121	1,304	1,425		1,425
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	3,297	8,572	11,869		11,869
Men ...	2,660	11,572	14,232		14,232
Women ...	637	...	...		...
Total ...	5,957	20,144	26,101		26,101
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	2,455	3,684	6,139		6,139
Men ...	1,524	2,645	4,169		4,169
Women ...	224	686	910		910
Total ...	4,203	7,015	11,218		11,218
Employment lost through misconduct ...	1,931	2,475	4,406		4,406
Men ...	744	841	1,585		1,585
Women ...	208	671	879		879
Total ...	2,883	3,779	6,662		6,662
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	432	904	1,336		1,336
Men ...	680	2,163	2,843		2,843
Women ...	43	242	285		285
Total ...	1,135	3,309	4,444		4,444
Not unemployed ...	579	1,745	2,324		2,324
Men ...	53	483	536		536
Women ...	8	76	84		84
Total ...	640	2,303	2,943		2,943
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	249	350	599		599
Men ...	371	610	981		981
Women ...	12	26	38		38
Total ...	632	985	1,617		1,617
Other grounds ...	357	925	1,282		1,282
Men ...	83	191	274		274
Women ...	12	113	125		125
Total ...	452	1,229	1,681		1,681
Total ...	9,387	19,463	28,850		28,850
Men ...	6,129	19,001	25,130		25,130
Women ...	511	1,847	2,358		2,358
Total ...	16,027	40,311	56,338		56,338

C.—Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	261	4,076	4,337
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees:—			
Men ...	176	193	369
Women ...	88	385	473
Juveniles ...	3	26	29
Total Appeals ...	267	604	871

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer ...	86	286	372
Men ...	50	147	197
Women ...	36	139	175
Total ...	136	433	569
Appeals by Associations ...	59	72	131
Men ...	6	10	16
Women ...	53	62	115
Total ...	65	82	147
Appeals by Claimants ...	31	152	183
Men ...	18	47	65
Women ...	13	105	118
Total ...	49	199	248
Total ...	176	510	686
Men ...	74	204	278
Women ...	102	306	408
Total ...	250	714	964

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH, 1930, TO 9TH JUNE, 1930.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	19	709	728
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) ...	427	6,183	6,610
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	22,636	68,716	91,352
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	11,934	19,132	31,066
Employment lost through misconduct ...	8,036	11,069	19,105
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	3,019	8,449	11,468
Not unemployed ...	1,760	6,161	7,921
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	1,672	2,548	4,220
Other grounds ...	2,070	5,026	7,096
Total ...	51,573	127,993	179,566
Trade Dispute* Cases.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,182	9,871	11,053
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	310	713	1,023
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officer ...	517	990	1,507
Appeals by Associations ...	269	525	794
Appeals by Claimants ...	111	459	570
Total ...	897	1,974	2,871

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

The following Table gives an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd June, 1930, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they became unemployed.

	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 ...	55,723	47,289	32,553	35,156	170,721	587,541	758,262
Young Men: 18-20 ...	4,916	4,726	2,920	3,299	15,861	46,489	82,350
Boys: 16-17 ...	1,370	1,046	665	777	3,858	6,212	10,070
Women: 21-64 ...	8,331	8,005	5,329	6,742	28,407	166,228	194,635
Young Women: 18-20 ...	1,998	1,849	1,115	1,398	6,360	21,591	27,951
Girls: 16-17 ...	663	452	263	393	1,671	3,627	5,298
Total ...	72,901	63,367	42,845	47,765	226,878	831,688	1,058,566

* 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.

	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	6.2	4.3	4.6	22.5	77.5	100.0
Young Men: 18-20 ...	7.9	7.6	4.7	5.3	25.5	74.5	100.0
Boys: 16-17 ...	13.6	10.4	6.6	7.7	38.3	61.7	100.0
Women: 21-64 ...	4.3	4.1	2.7	3.5	14.6	85.4	100.0
Young Women: 18-20 ...	7.1	6.6	4.0	5.0	22.7	77.3	100.0
Girls: 16-17 ...	10.6	8.5	5.0	7.4	31.5	68.5	100.0
Total ...	6.9	6.0	4.0	4.5	21.4	78.6	100.0

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 23rd June, 1930, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. 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.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Numbers.				
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants: Satisfied ...	568,003	9,695	176,685	5,070	759,453
Not satisfied ...	252,609	—	45,901	—	298,510
Total ...	820,612	9,695	222,586	5,070	

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 28th June, 1930.	Five weeks ended 31st May, 1930.	Five weeks ended 29th June, 1929.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	£ 1,370,000	£ 1,495,000	£ 1,785,000
Employed Persons	1,180,000	1,275,000	1,540,000
Exchequer (including additional contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930).)	2,890,000	3,255,000	1,275,000
Total	5,440,000	6,025,000	4,600,000
Unemployment Benefit	5,905,000	7,005,000	3,885,000
Cost of Administration	465,000	575,000	500,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	160,000	195,000	170,000
Other Items	15,000	5,000	25,000
Total	6,545,000	7,780,000	4,580,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	42,930,000	41,870,000	36,620,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits	510,000	465,000	550,000

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

POOR RELIEF.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Owing to the alterations made by the Local Government Act, 1929, which took effect on 1st April, 1930, comparable statistics for England and Wales are available only from that date.

The number of persons* relieved on 28th June, 1930, in the county of London and in county boroughs in England and Wales with an estimated population exceeding 100,000 at the middle of 1929 was 428,523, or 1.8 per cent. less than on 31st May, 1930.

County of London and Selected County Boroughs in England and Wales.	Number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on 28th June, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a month ago.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	
County of London	48,952	88,964	137,916	311
Birkenhead	843	3,433	4,276	271
Birmingham	5,661	11,658	17,319	179
Blackburn	420	2,197	2,617	+ 1
Bolton	883	2,378	3,261	+ 13
Bradford	1,211	5,805	7,016	243
Brighton	1,053	1,948	3,001	204
Bristol	2,233	5,718	7,951	203
Burnley	527	1,848	2,375	237
Cardiff	1,519	6,537	8,056	359
Coventry	420	1,367	1,787	110
Croydon	1,052	1,457	2,509	113
Derby	754	4,452	5,206	370
East Ham	633	2,067	2,700	183
Gateshead	739	5,120	5,859	478
Huddersfield	514	1,102	1,616	143
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,720	13,280	15,000	500
Leeds	2,593	9,977	12,570	263
Liverpool	420	4,031	4,451	193
Manchester	7,428	29,877	37,305	429
Middlesbrough	3,857	18,879	22,736	305
Newcastle-on-Tyne	628	3,331	3,959	298
Nottingham	1,048	10,420	11,468	404
Norwich	927	4,290	5,217	416
Nottingham	1,733	7,225	8,958	336
Oldham	711	2,944	3,655	206
Plymouth	949	4,713	5,662	265
Portsmouth	1,371	2,302	3,673	141
Preston	612	413	1,025	81
St. Helens	505	3,928	4,433	406
Salford	1,835	4,595	6,430	273
Sheffield	2,333	19,548	21,881	422
Southampton	1,334	2,216	3,550	206
Southend-on-Sea	300	958	1,258	110
South Shields	757	3,198	3,955	331
Stockport	632	1,205	1,837	144
Stoke-on-Trent	1,804	4,692	6,496	233
Sunderland	1,147	6,677	7,824	425
Swansea	753	4,641	5,394	332
Walsley	248	910	1,158	114
Walsall	645	3,230	3,875	387
West Ham	2,191	8,089	10,280	334
Wolverhampton	647	1,482	2,129	159
Total of the above-named County Boroughs	58,475	232,132	290,607	281
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	107,427	321,096	428,523	290

SCOTLAND.

Owing to changes in poor law areas consequent upon the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, which came into operation on 16th May, 1930, statistics of poor relief in June are not yet available.

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

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 June, 1930.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in June, 1930.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to June, 1929.	Jan.-June, 1930.		1922 to June, 1929.	Jan.-June, 1930.
Australia	160	171,075	1,135	145	169,959	1,524
Canada	792	122,747	6,932	1,050	118,509	4,760
New Zealand	88	44,008	612	9	42,886	586
Africa and other parts of Empire	8	1,082	45	3	904	32
Total	1,048	338,912	8,724	1,207	332,258	6,902

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SECOND QUARTER OF 1930.

Returns have been received from 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1930. The summarised figures are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1929.

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 146 Towns from which returns have been received.					TOTAL.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	
(a) SECOND QUARTER OF 1930.						

ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	558,900	12,400	102,100	126,100	74,200	873,700
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,147,400	104,300	109,800	353,500	278,900	1,993,900
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	914,200	164,700	84,300	135,300	343,700	1,642,200
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	3,326,700	321,800	183,800	342,800	467,600	4,642,700
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	492,100	66,900	88,700	53,200	134,700	835,600
Outer London* (2,203,000)	3,977,900	326,900	415,100	177,800	516,700	5,414,400
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	1,291,800	51,800	102,400	55,600	402,500	1,904,100
South-Western Counties (433,000)	288,800	3,200	34,100	15,800	73,000	414,900
Wales and Monmouthshire (634,000)	217,500	3,400	23,800	114,600	52,700	412,000
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	960,100	74,700	70,900	398,900	526,400	2,031,000
Total (16,470,000)	13,175,400	1,130,100	1,215,000	1,773,600	2,870,400	20,164,500

(b) SECOND QUARTER OF 1929.

ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	314,400	15,400	59,400	38,800	120,500	548,500
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,515,600	625,700	243,300	625,900	289,700	3,300,200
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,188,400	170,200	632,500	350,100	216,500	2,557,700
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	2,477,900	441,600	232,300	309,000	413,200	3,874,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	488,800	93,000	45,000	28,300	93,400	748,500
Outer London* (2,203,000)	4,587,600	1,050,300	368,200	345,100	348,500	6,699,700
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	993,400	9,100	142,500	99,900	307,800	1,552,700
South-Western Counties (433,000)	248,500	7,400	35,400	48,600	56,900	396,800
Wales and Monmouthshire (634,000)	219,500	16,200	25,500	11,500	67,200	339,900
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	767,600	166,900	133,100	619,400	414,800	2,101,800
Total (16,470,000)	12,801,700	2,595,800	1,917,200	2,476,600	2,328,500	22,119,800

* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.*

Unemployment decreased only slightly in May, an improvement in employment in the seasonal trades being partly counterbalanced by increased unemployment in others.

The total number of persons reported by the public Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of the month was 2,690,898, as compared with 2,840,070 at the end of April and 1,488,551 at the end of May, 1929. These figures include some persons not actually out of work.

The total number of persons reported by the public Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of May was 2,634,718, as compared with 2,786,912 at the end of April and 1,349,833 at the end of May, 1929.

On the last day of May there were 1,550,901 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 338,339 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,889,240, as compared with 2,081,068 on 30th April and 1,010,781 on 31st May, 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th June was 1,857,474.

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,592,849 organised workers. Of these, 895,542 or 19.5 per cent. were totally unemployed on 31st March, as compared with 20.3 per cent. on 26th April and 9.1 per cent. on 25th May, 1929.

In addition, 552,318, or 12.0 per cent., were working short time, as against 12.1 per cent. at the end of April and 6.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1929. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in the various groups of trade unions represented in these totals:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on end of May, 1930.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.	On Short Time.		
		May, 1930.	April, 1930.	May, 1930.	April, 1930.
Mining	160,400	5.8	5.9	22.3	24.1
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.	259,400	25.4	27.5	8.9	8.7
Engineering and metal	1,047,000	17.2	16.3	19.1	18.3
Chemical	126,000	13.5	12.9	11.4	10.9
Textile	374,200	14.1	13.9	31.7	31.5
Paper	125,300	14.8	14.5	19.1	18.0
Leather	71,300	24.6	23.1	17.3	18.5
Wood	310,900	29.0	28.5	13.6	13.0
Food, tobacco, etc.	304,100	13.5	13.6	10.1	11.2
Clothing, boots and shoes	158,800	19.1	19.2	15.9	21.8
Building	702,500	40.5	45.5	0.2	0.1
Printing	155,000	13.7	13.5	2.5	3.1
Hairdressing	4,400	7.4	5.9	3.5	3.5
Miscellaneous	793,500	8.5	9.2	2.7	2.8
All Unions making Returns	4,592,800	19.5	20.3	12.0	12.1

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued slight during June. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 28th June was 9,813 (6,142 men and 3,671 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 10,734. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 19,695 (13,115 for men and 6,580 for women), as compared with 16,582 at the end of May. During the last week of June the Exchanges succeeded in placing 29,090 persons in situations, including 9,363 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 3,287 foreign immigrants.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed little change during April. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 167 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 613,310, show that 13,421 (2.2 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (3rd May). In the preceding month the percentage was 2.2 also, and in April, 1929, 0.4. In addition, 30,070 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in April numbered 574,960, or 3.90 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 3.28 and in April, 1929, 0.73.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment decreased in May. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 378,739 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st May, 16,658 (4.4 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 7,256 (1.9 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 26th April) the percentages were respectively 4.6 and 2.2.

The total number of unemployed persons (including persons employed on public relief works) registered at public employment exchanges at the end of April was 54,530 (50,827 men and 3,703 women). Corresponding figures are not available for the preceding month.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th June, 1930. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th July, 1930. Paris.

‡ Revue du Travail, May, 1930. Brussels.

§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1930. The Hague.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.*—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 279,558 workpeople, 10.0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, as against 12.0 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 10.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1929.

Norway.†—Out of 20,805 members of trade unions making returns, 12.6 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of April, compared with 14.2 per cent. at the end of March, and 12.3 per cent. at the end of April, 1929.

Sweden.‡—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st May was 7.8 as compared with 10.6 on 30th April and 7.7 on 31st May, 1929.

POLAND.§

Unemployment decreased during May. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 31st May was 228,331, as compared with 284,062 on 26th April. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 104,010 and 162,663 respectively.

AUSTRIA.¶

A decrease, seasonal in character, took place in the number of unemployed persons in receipt of benefit. The total at the end of May was 162,678 (including 75,264 in Vienna), as compared with 192,479 (81,620 in Vienna) at the end of April.

ITALY.¶¶

Unemployment decreased slightly in May. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 367,183 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 372,236 at the end of April and 227,682 at the end of May, 1929. The total for May, 1930, includes 83,843 engaged in the building, road construction, etc. industries, 78,157 engaged in agriculture and fishing, and 76,992 engaged in the textile industry. In addition 22,825 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 24,305 at the end of April and 8,713 at the end of May, 1930.

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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £13,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 104,000 workpeople and in an increase of nearly £2,400 in those of 42,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying...	...	13,000	£ 250	£ 250
Metal ...	40,000	16,500	2,000	1,725
Textile ...	...	52,000	...	8,825
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	100	15,000	10	2,400
Other ...	1,900	7,500	375	700
Total ...	42,000	104,000	2,385	13,900

The principal reduction in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Warwickshire, amounting to 1 per cent. on basis rates.

In the metal group, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands had their wages increased by 2½ per cent. on basis rates, and an increase of similar amount applied to iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area. Steel sheet millmen in various districts sustained reductions in wages varying from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. on basis rates (equivalent to a range of nearly 2 to about 7½ per cent. on current wages). There were also reductions in the wages of bobbin makers in England and Wales, amounting to 2s. and 1s. per week for men and women respectively. New minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for male workers in the hollow-ware trade resulted in increases for a number of workpeople to whom they applied.

The workpeople who were affected by reductions in the textile group were mainly those in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire who resumed work during June following the stoppage of work which began in April; the reductions varied in amount with different firms and with different classes of workpeople. Other workpeople included are lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinners at Leicester, who had their bonus reduced by ¼d. on each shilling earned.

In the building and allied group the principal change was a reduction, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, in the wages of men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, the reduction amounting to 1d. per hour in the London area and ¾d. per hour in provincial districts.

In the other industrial groups workpeople affected by reductions

during June included flint glass cutters, bakers in the Liverpool and North Staffordshire districts, and road transport workers at Nottingham.

Of the total increase of £2,385 per week, about £1,850 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; about £60 was the result of arbitration; nearly £100 took effect under a Trade Board Order; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total reduction of £13,900 per week, nearly £3,700 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £600 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; over £1,100 took effect under other arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £200 took effect under a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 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 ...	15,500	300	£ 260	£ 50
Other Mining and Quarrying, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	14,000	1,850	635	240
Iron and Steel ...	86,500	11,500	6,900	1,875
Engineering ...	107,000‡	750	9,300‡	75
Shipbuilding ...	66,000	1,500	5,600	750
Other Metal ...	26,000	36,250	2,650	3,100
Textile ...	3,900	382,000§	190	48,250§
Clothing ...	2,200	6,000	275	1,025
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	50	6,250	5	720
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	1,750	8,100	200	1,075
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	50	471,000	5	41,400
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	900	1,400	170	90
Transport ...	422,000	12,600	39,600	700
Public Administration Services ...	9,350	6,000	1,450	525
Other ...	1,800	25,500	400	2,350
Total ...	757,500	973,000	67,700	102,500

In the corresponding six months of 1929, there were net increases of £7,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 106,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £39,600 in those of 453,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change reported was a reduction of 1½ hours per week in the average working hours of roadmen employed by the Derbyshire County Council.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 46 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 40 and 42 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by ¼d. per day (to 7s. 1½d. at the majority of the collieries.)
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay-week in May.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 33 per cent. above basis rates. Rates after change include— coke fillers, 6s. 2d. per shift; ram men and pipe fitters, 6s.; levellers and tar distiller men, 5s. 1½d.; washery men, 5s. 6d.; labourers, 5s. 4d.; plus, in each case, 33 per cent.
Granite Quarrying.	Aberdeen and Kemnay.	1st pay day after 17 June.	Granite quarry workers ...	Decrease* of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 4d. per ton on the making price of sets for pieceworkers.
Glass Working.	Birmingham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Stourbridge, Warrington and Tutbury.	1st pay day in June.	Flint-glass cutters, etc. ...	Decrease* of 3s. per week.
	Liverpool ...	1 May	Glass bevellers, silverers, cutters, etc.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: silverers, polishers, bevellers and cutters, 1s. 7½d.; silverers, 8½d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 9½d.; labourers and packers, 1s. 3½d.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Machine bevellers 21 and over ...	Increase of 3½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 3½d.).
Iron Puddling and Rolling.	North-East Coast Area.	2 June	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease* of 2s. 3d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 4s. 9d. per week.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	9 June	Iron puddlers and iron millmen ...	Increase** of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 22 and 19½ per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively. Percentage payable on basis rates increased** from 37½ to 40 for workpeople on base rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 32½ to 35 for workpeople on base rates, over 5s. 10d. per shift.††

* 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.

† 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.

§ The figures (included in these totals) published for the five months January—May on page 225 of the June issue of this GAZETTE have been revised in accordance with information received since the date of publication.

|| The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

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

** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† In addition to the above percentages on base rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the base rates, range from ¼d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d. and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1½d. per shift for other men on the same rates.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Steel Sheet Rolling.	Various districts in Great Britain.*	9 June	Steel sheet millmen:—	Minimum percentage on basis earnings reduced from 35 to 25, subject to the following differential percentages for special classes*—
			Certain classes in mill squad...	Catchers, breakers-down, bar drawers and doublers to receive an additional 6 per cent. on gross earnings, and prylers, markers and scrap lads an additional 10 per cent. on gross earnings (approximately 32½ and 37½ per cent. respectively on basis earnings compared with previous percentages of 37½ and 40).
Galvanising	England and Wales†	8 June	Other workers:—	Men on basis rates of 31s. 6d. or less per week to receive a minimum total wage of 45s. per week, those on basis rates over 31s. 6d. and up to 60s. per week to receive percentages on basis rates (subject to a minimum of 45s. per week) decreasing as basis rates increase from 42s. to 27s. (compared with a previous range of 45 to 37½ per cent. on rates up to a maximum of 57s. 6d. Percentage on basis rates to be 35.
			Lower-paid adult workers ...	Minimum percentage on basis earnings reduced from 35 to 25, subject to the following differential percentages for lower paid adult workers:—men on basis rates of 31s. 6d. or less per week, to receive a minimum total wage of 45s. per week, those on basis rates over 31s. 6d. and up to 60s. per week to receive percentages on basis rates (subject to the minimum of 45s. per week) decreasing as basis rates increase from 42s. to 30 (compared with a previous range of 45 to 37½ per cent. on rates up to a maximum of 57s. 6d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	2nd pay day in June.	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for plumber-jointers and of 0.9d. per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 5½d.
			Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn:—	Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: higher skilled, 59s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 50s.; labourers, 40s.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in July	Men 21 years and over ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week (24s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.).
			Women 18 years and over ...	Decrease† of amounts varying according to age from 4d. to 8d. per week.
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	30 June	Journeyman shuttle-makers ...	Decrease† of 7 per cent. on base rates, leaving wages 34 per cent. above base. Minimum day work rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 34 per cent. (1s. 4.08d. per hour).
			Apprentices to shuttle-makers ...	Decrease† of 7 per cent. on base rates, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above such rates.
Woolen and Worsted Spinning and Manufacture.	Various districts in Yorkshire.	June||	Journeyman shuttle-makers ...	Decrease† of 7 per cent. on base rates, leaving wages 37 per cent. above base. Minimum day work rates after change: 11d. per hour, plus 37 per cent. (1s. 3.07d. per hour).
			Apprentices to shuttle-makers ...	Minimum piecework basis time rates fixed as follows:— Rates fixed at 1s. 2½d. per hour for fusers' helpers or dippers in enamel-ware section, and at 1s. 1½d. per hour for other workers. Scale of hourly rates, starting at 4d. for those under 15, and increasing by age to 8½d. at 18 years, and 11½d. at 20 and under 21 years.
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 21 June.	Male pieceworkers:—	Scale of hourly rates, starting at 3½d. for those under 15, and increasing by age to 8d. at 18 years, and 10½d. at 20 and under 21 years.
			Other than learners ...	Decreases varying for ordinary timeworkers from 5.8 per cent. in some cases up to 9.25 per cent. in other cases, and for ordinary pieceworkers from 5.8 per cent. to 8.8 per cent. on current wages.
Baking and Confectionery.	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	23 June	Learners employed as fusers' helpers or dippers in enamel-ware section. ...	Bonus reduced from 2½d. to 2d. in the shilling on earnings.† Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d. per week; women, 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 2d. in the shilling. Bonus of 25 per cent. on list prices reduced† to 22½ per cent.
			Other learners ...	Decrease† of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.
Pork Curing	Leicester ...	1 June	Male pieceworkers ...	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per week for women and youths 16 years and over, and of 6d. per week for youths under 16 and for girls. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 68s. or 69s.; single-hands, machine-men, etc., 64s.; second hands, 62s.; tablehands, 60s.
			Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.)	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 68s.
Building	Ayrshire†† ...	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week.
			Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies).	Decrease† of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.
Baking and Confectionery.	Ayrshire†† ...	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per week for women and youths 16 years and over, and of 6d. per week for youths under 16 and for girls. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 68s. or 69s.; single-hands, machine-men, etc., 64s.; second hands, 62s.; tablehands, 60s.
			Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 68s.
Pork Curing	Londonderry ...	8 June	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: forehands and ovenmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.
			Labourers ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week (47s. to 46s.).
Carpet Planning, etc.	Manchester ...	1½ June	Labourers ...	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on minimum rates adopted in November, 1922, making wages 6 per cent. below these rates. Minimum rates after change: shop cutters, 73s. 4d.; Grade I men, 68s.; Grade II men, 60s. 8d.; carpet sewers, 31s. 3d.
			Carpet planners and fitters.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).††
Building	Leeds ...	1 May	Joiners ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
			Plasterers ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for Grade A areas, and of ¾d. per hour for other areas. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A areas, 1s. 10d.; Grade B, 1s. 7d.; Grade C, 1s. 5½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4d.
Building	Kilmarnock ...	16 June	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for Grade A areas, and of ¾d. per hour for other areas. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A areas, 1s. 10d.; Grade B, 1s. 7d.; Grade C, 1s. 5½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4d.
			Joiners ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Electrical Installation.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.§§	2nd pay day in June.||||	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for Grade A areas, and of ¾d. per hour for other areas. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A areas, 1s. 10d.; Grade B, 1s. 7d.; Grade C, 1s. 5½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4d.
			Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 5½d.).

* The above changes took effect under the terms of an arrangement made by the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, covering principally firms in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow district. The changes are based on a current scale percentage of 25. It was agreed that in the event of the scale percentage receding, the above percentages should continue to operate, but that if the scale percentage increased the advances should merge in those cases where the men are receiving percentages greater than the ascertainment percentage.

† The change described above took effect under the terms of an arrangement made by the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The same conditions apply as for steel sheet millmen (see note above).

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

§ The rates now fixed take the place of the general minimum time rates as the basis rates for pieceworkers. The time rates previously applicable were 11½d. per hour for workers other than learners, and 3½d. to 9½d. per hour for learners, no distinction being made as to occupation. Piece rates are now required to be fixed so as to yield to an ordinary worker at least the equivalent of the new rates. Consequential variations have been made in the overtime rates and also an amendment as regards the overtime rates for fusers' helpers or dippers in the enamel-ware section.

|| The above reductions, which varied in amount with different firms, came into operation at various dates during June, according to when work was resumed following the stoppage of work which began in April. Reductions of corresponding amounts had previously been effected by a number of other firms during April and May (see page 226 of June GAZETTE). In the majority of cases it is understood that the reductions followed the terms of the proposals embodied in the Report of the Court of Enquiry (see page 84 of the March GAZETTE).

¶ By special agreement between the Midland Master Spinners' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union, the bonus of 2d. in the shilling is to remain fixed until the end of 1930, after which date the cost-of-living sliding scale is to operate on a revised basis.

** Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Warrington, Winsford, Sandbach, and Potteries District (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

†† Including Auchinleck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Dunlop, Stewart, Keith, Dalry, Glangarnock, Crosshouse, Hurlford, Darvel, Galston, Newmilns, Kilmara, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, etc.

‡‡ The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to this arrangement.

§§ The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The reduction was equivalent to 3 per cent. on the rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 30 per cent. below these rates, except in Grade A areas, where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. A list of the districts included in the various grades was given on page 111 of the March, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE.

|||| In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in June.	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber joiners, armature winders, and assistant mates to these classes.	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 9½d.; assistants, 1s. 5d.
Tramways Undertaking.	Liverpool	1st pay week after 6 June.	Certain classes of workpeople employed in Corporation Tramways Department:— Engineers:—Fitters, turners, pattern-makers, smiths, strikers, millers, shapers, benders, slotters, planers, drillers and welders. Inspectors	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: drillers, 68s.; strikers, 58s.; other classes, 73s. per week. (See Decision No. 1462 on page 274). Starting rates fixed at 75s. for tramway inspectors, 80s. for depot inspectors (day), and 85s. for depot inspectors (night), with an increment of 2s. 6d. after two years' approved service and a further increment of 2s. 6d. after a further two years' approved service, making the maximum rates, 80s., 85s., and 90s. respectively.† (See Decision No. 1463 on page 274).
Commercial Road Transport.	Nottingham...	1st pay day after 16 June.	Commercial road transport workers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week to Grade I men, and of 2s. 3d. per week to Grade II men. Rates after change: Grade I, 63s. 6d.; Grade II, 62s. (See Decision No. 1461 on page 274). Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change, 59s. 6d. (inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 27s. 6d.). (See Decision No. 1461 on page 274).
Canals.	Birmingham and other Midland Districts.‡	2nd June	Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc.	Decrease of 1s. per week for men, and of 6d. per week for youths under 18 years of age.† Weekly rates after change include:—one-horse drivers, 50s.; two-horse drivers, 55s.; petrol wagon drivers: 2 tons and over, 60s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 55s.; under 15 cwt., 50s.; electric vehicle drivers:—1 ton and over, 57s.; under 1 ton, 50s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	South Shields	Week beginning 5 June, 5 June	Manual workers	Cost-of-living sliding scale suspended and wages stabilised at approximately their current level as follows:—5 per cent. to be paid below the scheduled trip rates of 1922 (in lieu of a deduction of 15 per cent. previously in operation), and bonus of 1½d. previously paid on each shilling earned withdrawn.‡ Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 45s., scavengers, 44s., refuse collectors, 44s.
	Sheffield	2 June	Maintenance mechanics (i.e., fitters, turners, machinists, armature-winders, electricians, and blacksmiths).	Minimum base rate increased to 1s. 5½d. per hour (for a 47-hour week).
	Derbyshire	1st full pay in June.	Roadmen employed by County Council.	Increase to a minimum rate of 1s. per hour.†
	Glasgow	2 June	Settmakers	Decrease* of 2d. per ton (4s. 9d. to 4s. 7d.).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 June	Skip and basket makers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 82½ per cent. and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE, 1930.

Local Government.	Derbyshire	2 June	Roadmen employed by County Council.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week in average working hours (48 to 46½).**

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 † Fixed rates were previously in operation as follows:—tramway inspectors, 75s. (a few were paid more), depot inspectors, day 75s., night 85s.
 ‡ These decreases form the second instalment of total decreases of 2s. for men and 1s. for youths, due under the cost-of-living sliding-scale in April, 1930. It was agreed by the North Midland Road Transport Joint Board to make the reductions in two equal instalments.
 § Including Bilston, Netherton, Kidderminster, Oldbury, Old Hill, Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.
 ¶ The above change took effect under an Agreement made by the Midland Canal Boatmen's Wages Board. Stabilisation is for such period as the quarterly average cost-of-living figure is between 55 and 70 inclusive.
 ** See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 *** See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1930.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in July: all the changes mentioned are reductions.—Blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district; chain and anchor makers; men employed by public works contractors in London; various classes of railway traffic workers; brush and broom makers; basket makers employed on Government work. Particulars of these changes will be included in the list of changes published in the August issue of the GAZETTE.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainties 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 workers in particular districts. Details of the changes in wages consequent on these ascertainties 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.
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.)	Mar.-Apr.	75 7½	+ 1 0	+ 7 0
Lincolnshire	Jan.-Mar.	64 9	- 0 9½	+ 4 11½
West of Scotland	Jan.-Mar.	78 5	+ 1 2	+ 6 6
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England (Bars and angles.)	Mar.-Apr.	183 2½	+ 2 10½	+ 10 1
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	Mar.-Apr.	210 11½	+ 1 2½	- 0 7½
Steel:				
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	Jan.-Mar.	124 2½	+ 0 0½	+ 8 5½

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron indicated in the Table resulted in an increase in May of 1½ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. The same ascertainment also resulted in an increase in May of 1d. per shift for men, and ½d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age employed at limestone quarries in West Cumberland, whilst underground workers employed at Furness iron-ore mines received an increase of 1d. per shift in May. This ascertainment did not, however, affect the wages of workpeople employed at iron-ore mines in Cumberland, the Agreement of February, 1927, providing that no movement in wages should take place whilst the ascertained price remained between 75s. and 80s. per ton. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in decreases in May of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. The West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in an increase in May 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 2½ per cent. above the standard since August, 1925.

As regards manufactured iron, the North of England ascertainment resulted in an increase in June of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and iron millmen on the North-East Coast. The West of Scotland ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in that area.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 33, as compared with 35 in the previous month and 25 in June, 1929. In addition, 12 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in June was thus 45. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes is estimated to have been approximately 52,300, and the aggregate number of working days lost by these workpeople during June is estimated at approximately 429,000.

The principal dispute in progress was that in the wool textile industry, particulars of which are given on page 244.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in June 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 Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	1	10	11	9,100	23,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	5	9	14	1,300	9,000
Textile	1	3	4	40,100	375,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	3	3	6	1,400	19,000
Other	2	8	10	400	3,000
Total, June, 1930	12	33	45	52,300	429,000
Total, May, 1930	20	35	55	92,600†	1,615,000†
Total, June, 1929	15	25	40	16,300	188,000

Causes.—Of the 33 disputes beginning in June, 3, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other wages questions; one, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, on a question as to working hours; 7, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 6,100 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 600 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

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

Industry Group.	January to June, 1929.			January to June, 1930.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining	60	33,300	377,000	80	35,900	127,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	4	1,000	77,000	4	500	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	5	300	1,000	3	400	4,000
Chemical	2	8	3	5	500	3,000
Engineering	8	12,000	37,000	5	400	3,000
Shipbuilding	10	4,000	133,000	14	3,000	10,000
Other Metal	14	5,600	131,000	19	1,600	13,000
Textile	21	4,400	80,000	27	125,100	3,269,000
Clothing	8	800	8,000	7	300	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3	200	1,000	2	500	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9	1,100	9,000	15	2,800	28,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	400	20,000	2	400	6,000
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc.	20	1,400	18,000	24	2,700	32,000
Transport	12	1,900	3,000	13	4,700	23,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	3	100	3,000	1	3,300	50,000
Other	4	300	1,000	5	600	5,000
Total	184	66,800	899,000	224	182,500	3,580,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1930.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.**	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING INDUSTRY:— Colliery workpeople—Chester-le-Street, co. Durham.	867	...	1930. 18 June	1930. 18 June	Against alleged employment of a hewer from another colliery, instead of promotion of a putter.	Amicable settlement effected.
Colliery workpeople—Rotherham	4,300	...	27 June	28 June	For re-arrangement of short time to permit of workpeople qualifying for unemployment benefit.	Employers to endeavour to meet workpeople's requirement.
Colliery workpeople—Cardiff (near).	2,000	...	30 June	1 July	For reinstatement of certain dismissed workpeople.	Workpeople in question given other jobs.
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY:— Wool textile operatives—West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.	††	...	8-11 Apr. ‡‡	§§	Against proposed reductions in wages. (See articles on pages 163 and 202 of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May and June, respectively, and on page 244 of this issue.)	§§
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:— Upholsterers and upholsteresses (wholesale manufacturing firms)—London.	1,250	...	14 June	...	For advance in wages and other concessions.	No settlement reported.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
 † Revised figures.
 ‡ 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 50 workpeople.
 ¶ Less than 500 working days.
 †† The figures (included in the totals) published for the five months January to May, on page 224 of the June issue of this GAZETTE have been revised in accordance with information received since the date of publication.
 ††† I.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
 †††† The numbers varied at different dates. Full particulars are not yet available, but it has been provisionally estimated, for the purpose of the statistics given above, that the numbers involved at the beginning and end of June were about 40,000 and 3,000 respectively.
 ††††† Mainly 11th April, but in some cases the workpeople ceased work on 8th to 10th April, and in other cases during the week ending 19th April.
 †††††† A majority of the trade unions declared the dispute ended during June, so far as their members were concerned (see page 244). The workpeople still involved at the end of June were mainly power-loom overlookers.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	55%
Food only	...	...	41%

FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of the retail prices of food was slightly higher than at 31st May. This was chiefly due to displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices, but eggs and butter were also somewhat dearer than a month earlier, on the average.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 41 per cent. at 1st July, 1930, as compared with 38 per cent. at 31st May, 1930, and 49 per cent. at 1st July, 1929.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1930, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	31st May, 1930.	1st July, 1930.	July, 1914.	31st May, 1930.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs	0 10	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Thin Flank	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 9	+ 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Thin Flank	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	1 6	+ 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Breast	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Breast	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4	+ 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3	...
Tea ... per 4 lb.	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese†	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 2	+ 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st July, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 31st May, 1930.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	68	66	67	67
Thin Flank	35	38	37	37
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	42	45	43	44
Thin Flank	12	19	16	17
Mutton, British—				
Legs	70	74	72	73
Breast	51	49	50	52
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	67	61	64	65
Breast	20	26	23	25
Bacon (streaky)*	43	45	44	46
Fish ...	112	89	100	99
Flour ...	42	46	44	44
Bread ...	50	49	49	50
Tea ...	23	34	29	29
Sugar (granulated)	32	26	29	30
Milk ...	60	65	62	63
Butter—				
Fresh	25	33	29	28
Salt	25	25	24	22
Cheese†	42	48	45	48
Margarine	6	1	3	4
Eggs (fresh)	32	24	28	17
Potatoes	47	33	40	-12
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	41	41	41	38

* 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.
 ‡ Increase of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each.

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 July, was approximately 49 per cent. When rents of de-controlled tenancies, the number of which is about 11 per cent. of the number controlled, 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 July the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 110 and 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st July averaged about the same as a month earlier, and about 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas also remained unchanged, at between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st July, 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 July, 1930, is, approximately 55 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 31st May, 1930, and 61 per cent. at 1st July, 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:—

Month (beginning of)	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)											
	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	
Apr. ...	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62	57	
May ...	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61	55	
June ...	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60	54	
July ...	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61	55	
Aug. ...	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63	...	
Sept. ...	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	55	65	64	...	
Oct. ...	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	65	...	
Nov. ...	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	67	...	
Dec. ...	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	68	67	...	

NOTE.

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

* 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.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	1930. 1 July
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	...	...	25	May
Denmark ...	59	53	53	49	40	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	47	44	40	38	Feb.
Finland ...	967	965	1,016	979	812	May
France (Paris)† ...	474	457	447	506	493	June
" (other towns)† ...	510†	453†	436†	482†	469	May
Germany ...	45	57	54	56	42	May
Italy ...	...	440	416	458	410	May
Norway ...	98	75	73	57	51	June
Spain (Madrid)† ...	86	84	73	77	86	Mar.
" (Barcelona)† ...	63	64	65	73	76	Mar.
Sweden† ...	56	51	57	51	40	June
Switzerland ...	59	57	57	55	50	May
United States ...	54	50	50	55	47	May
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	59	52	52	60	50	May
Canada ...	51‡	49	47	50	52	May
India (Bombay):						
Native families ...	55	54	43	45	37	June
Irish Free State ...	74	66	66	66	56	Apr.
New Zealand ...	49	44	46	46	44	May
South Africa ...	16	19	16	16	13	May

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.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 55	1930. 1 July
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium	A,O,D,E	537	690	711	771	767	May
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	6	May
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	67	Apr.
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	995	May
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	439‡	407‡	419‡	455‡	472	2nd Qr.
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	47	May
Holland (Amsterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	71‡	67‡	70‡	69‡	63	Mar.
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	434	Apr.
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	462	403	387	407	391	Mar.
Luxemburg	A,C,D	586	684	713	773	787	May
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	75	June
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	...	15	23	23	16	June
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	64	July
Switzerland	A,B,O,D	62	60	61	61	58	May
United States	A,B,O,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,O,D,E	57‡	55	55	56	57	May
India (Bombay):							
Native families	A,B,O,D	57	56	47	48	41	June
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	68	Apr.
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	62	60	59	May
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	31	31	29	May

* 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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925.

SEAMEN'S SERVICES ENDED BY WRECK—CLAIMS FOR WAGES.

This was an appeal from a decision of Lord Merrivale,* in two actions in which seamen claimed wages for a period of two months after their services had been terminated, before the dates contemplated in their agreements, by reason of the ships upon which they were serving being wrecked.

The claims were under the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, Section 1 (1) of which provides as follows: "Where by reason of the wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall, notwithstanding anything in section 158 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled, in respect of each day on which he is in fact unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of his service, to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date."

Section 1 (2) provides as follows: "A seaman shall not be entitled to receive wages under this section if the owner shows that the unemployment was not due to the wreck or loss of the ship, and shall not be entitled to receive wages under this section in respect of any day if the owner shows that the seaman was able to obtain suitable employment on that day."

Lord Merrivale held that the defendants had not established that the plaintiffs could, during the periods in question, have obtained suitable employment, and that both plaintiffs were in fact unemployed during the whole period of two months and were entitled to wages notwithstanding the fact that their agreements would have terminated within that period. Against this decision the ship owners appealed.

It was held by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Scrutton and Greer, Lord Justice Slesser dissenting) that in order to defeat the claims the appellants had to show that work was available for the respondents on some particular day. It was not sufficient to show that their unemployment was due to the condition of the labour market.

The respondents were entitled to two months' wages from the date of the wreck, but provision must be made for re-crediting the unemployment insurance benefit which the plaintiffs had been receiving in the meanwhile.—*The Crozetth Hall and the Celtic*. Court of Appeal, 31st March, 1st and 2nd April, and 2nd May, 1930.

Truck Acts, 1831 and 1896.

DEDUCTION FROM WAGES—ALLEGED TRADE CUSTOM.

A test action was brought by an employee in the cotton weaving trade, who asked for a declaration that a deduction of 1s. which had been made by his employers from his wages for the week ending 1st August, 1928, was illegal and in contravention of the provisions of section 3 of the Truck Act, 1896.

Counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, said that although the action concerned the sum of 1s. only, it raised a very important issue as to the rights of employers in the cotton weaving trade in cases where it was alleged that employees had done their work adly.

The plaintiff's contention was that, if he had done bad work, the employer had a right to dismiss him, and might possibly be able to recover damages from him, but that the employer had no right first to decide whether the work was bad and then to deduct from his wages such a sum as the employer might consider reasonable. The employer could not be the judge in his own cause.

The plaintiff had been employed as a weaver by the defendant firm since 1921. He contended that the conditions of his employment and the amount of his wages were regulated by what was known as the "Uniform List of Prices." These conditions and rates of wages were also contained in a notice which was posted up in the mill in accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.

It was the duty of the plaintiff to take to the cloth warehouse each piece of material completed by him, where it was examined by a cloth looker. In the week ending 1st August, 1928, the plaintiff took five such pieces to the warehouse. The looker was alleged to have found a fault in them, and somebody had apparently decided that the plaintiff was to blame for this and that he should be fined 1s. for his alleged bad work. Accordingly he received £2 4s. 0½d. wages instead of £2 5s. 0½d. which he should have received.

For the defendants it was argued (i) that wages were payable for merchantable cloth only, and that the plaintiff could not recover in respect of the pieces in question; (ii) that, on the authorities, the defendants were entitled to deduct the loss which they suffered owing to the plaintiff's failure to exercise reasonable care and skill; (iii) that the plaintiff must have agreed to be employed on the same terms as the other operatives in the mill, who were liable to deduction; and (iv) that there was a usage in the cotton trade in Lancashire permitting the employer to make deductions from wages in respect of bad work.

Evidence was given on behalf both of the plaintiff and of the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farwell, in giving a reserved judgement, said that he was satisfied on the evidence that the employer was entitled to dismiss a weaver for bad work, but that so long as he remained in the employment the weaver was entitled to be paid for work done, whether the cloth was merchantable or not. This disposed of the first two of the defendants' points. There was in his view no evidence of any such term in the contract between the plaintiff and the

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 37).

defendants as was suggested in the third point. As to the alleged usage it was proved beyond doubt that there had been for many years a practice in the cotton weaving trade in Lancashire for employers to make deductions from wages for bad work, but it did not prevail in all mills, as in some 15 per cent. there was no such practice. In his view the practice was not a usage which the law could recognise. It was neither reasonable nor certain, because it was precarious, depending on the will of the master. It was entirely in the discretion of the master to say whether the work was bad, whether the fault was that of the weaver, whether there should be a fine, and if so what the amount should be. The deduction was clearly illegal under the Truck Act, 1831.

The plaintiff was entitled to the declarations claimed, and to an order for payment by the defendants of the sum of 1s. The defendants must pay the costs of the action.—*T. Sagar v. H. Ridehalgh & Son, Limited*. High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. 6th March, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 16th May, 1930.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

A firm was prosecuted for employing a young person at night, contrary to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.

It was stated by the Factory Inspector concerned that on 9th May, at 10.30 p.m., he found a boy, aged 14, wrapping up and finishing parcels of dresses for despatch at the defendant firm's factory. The boy said that he had worked until 11 p.m. on the previous evening.

In mitigation the defendants pleaded that the breach of the law was due to ignorance.

The defendants were fined £2.—*Rez. v. Messrs. Blake & Sons*. Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police Court. 30th May, 1930.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

LAUNDRY TRADE.

An employer charged with underpaying five workers was convicted, and fined £20. Arrears of wages amounting to £44 11s. 10d. were paid prior to the hearing.—*Rez. v. David Crawford*. Dumfries Sheriff Court. 4th June, 1930.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (SCOTLAND).

A firm charged with the underpayment of two workers and with failing to keep adequate wages records was fined £20 in respect of the underpayment charges and £1 for failing to keep records; £30 4s. 9d. arrears of wages were paid prior to the hearing.—*Rez. v. Rowan and Boreland*. Wigtown Sheriff Court. 10th June, 1930.

A firm charged with the underpayment of three workers and with failing to keep adequate wages records was fined £5 in respect of the underpayment charges and £1 for failing to keep records. Arrears of wages amounting to £133 3s. 4d. were paid to eight workers, including the three in respect of whom charges were preferred, prior to the hearing.—*Rez. v. J. Morton and Son*. Dundee Sheriff Court. 14th May, 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.

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 decisions are of general interest:—

Case No. 3633/30 (amended). (10.6.30.)

CLAIMANT ATTAINED AGE OF 18 TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO LOSING EMPLOYMENT, BUT CONTRIBUTIONS PAID AT LOWER RATE IN RESPECT OF THOSE WEEKS—SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS HELD NOT COMPUTABLE FOR PURPOSE OF FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

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

"In order to prove that he has satisfied the first statutory condition the claimant must show that not less than 30 contributions have been paid in respect of him as an insured contributor in respect of the two years immediately preceding the date on which he makes his application for benefit. The contributions referred to must mean contributions at the appropriate and correct rates.

"Certain employment which the claimant had in 1928 terminated on 24th April. A fortnight before this date he had become 18 years of age, and the rates of contributions payable by himself, his employer,

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1928 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928, (price 15s. net) and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest pamphlet being that for April, 1930.

and the State, were automatically raised to a higher scale. The rate payable by him was raised from 3½d. to 6d. per week.

"The two stamps last appearing on the claimant's card in respect of that employment were stamps applicable to a boy under 18, and not to a youth who had reached that age. They each represented 10½d., whereas they should have been 1s. 6½d.

"Upon these facts I find it impossible to say that the claimant had 30 contributions of the amount prescribed and required by the Acts.

"The Insurance Officer suggests that the claimant might be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of the statute by the application of the principle found in Decisions 3863/20* and 2800/27†. The principle of these cases is that, when a claimant has taken all reasonable efforts to secure the proper stamping of his card, he should not be held liable for or suffer from the default of his employer. In each of these cases contributions had been deducted from the wages of the claimant. On the other hand, the principle has not been applied when no deductions of contributions had been made from the claimant's wages. (Decision 3528/29‡ and the unprinted Decision 463/28.)

"In the present instance the claimant must be presumed to have known that upon attaining the age of 18 a higher rate of contribution was payable by and in respect of him. He submitted to a deduction from his wages during the two weeks of a sum which he must be presumed to have known was inadequate. It was the claimant's duty as an insured contributor to take such steps as were necessary upon attaining the age of 18 to see that the proper contribution was paid at least so far as he was concerned, and to inform his employer that he had reached that age (cf. Decision 5327/29)§.

"In my view this case falls within the principles of Decision 463/28 and 3528/29, and not within the principles of Decisions 3863/20 and 2800/27, and the claimant has failed to show fulfilment of the first statutory condition."

Case No. 4757/30. (19.5.30.)

WIFE WORKED 10 HOURS A WEEK IN WINTER AND SHORTER PERIOD EACH WEEK IN SUMMER FOR SAME WEEKLY REMUNERATION—HOURS OF WORK NOT TO BE AVERAGED OVER WHOLE YEAR.

The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the applicant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is disallowed.

"The claimant's wife has an employment as caretaker of a school, and she is so occupied for 10 hours per week in the winter months but for shorter hours in the summer, for the same weekly remuneration of 8s. I agree with the Court of Referees that at the date under consideration, in the winter period, she is engaged in regular wage-earning employment. I do not think that the hours of work per week should be averaged over the whole year.

"This decision does not determine any claim which may be made under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930."

Case No. 5540/30. (5.6.30.)

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 2 (2) (g) OF 1930 ACT WHERE DEPENDANT IS USUALLY UNEMPLOYED FOR ONE MONTH EACH YEAR—HELD NOT PERMISSIBLE TO AVERAGE WAGES OVER A YEAR.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the applicant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is disallowed.

"I agree with the Insurance Officer. The amount of wages earned by the claimant's wife (9s.) is not less than the increase in the weekly rate of benefit within the meaning of Section 2 (2) (g) of the Act of 1930.

"It is contended that the claimant's wife is usually unemployed for about one month in the year, and that her weekly wage must be taken on an average for the year. There is no authority which would justify me in accepting this contention. I would point out that since the passing of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, the claimant when unemployed would be entitled to increase of benefit in respect of his wife during the time when she was not engaged in regular wage-earning employment, and that what is termed the "4 weeks' rule" no longer applies to the termination of such employment. (Decision 3947/30.)"

Case No. 5766/30. (12.6.30.)

"FOUR WEEKS' RULE" AS APPLIED AT COMMENCEMENT OF REGULAR WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYMENT NOT AFFECTED BY SECTION 2 (2) (g) OF 1930 ACT.

The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the applicant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed for four weeks after the commencement of the employment in question.

"I agree with the Insurance Officer. "As was held in Umpire's Decision 3947/30, the effect of Section 2 (2) (g) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, is necessarily to prevent the application of the four weeks' rule to the termination of a period of regular employment.

"In the present case the claimant's wife, who had not been employed for 22 years, commenced to earn wages on 11th March, 1930, in employment the duration of which was quite uncertain;

* See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 15) of U.I.C. 8a, page 267.

† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 11/1927).

‡ See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 5/1929), or U.I.C. 8a, page 267.

§ See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 7/1928).

and it was not possible at the material time to say that it would or could not develop into 'regular wage-earning employment.' The question for determination is whether the four weeks' rule, as laid down in Umpire's Decision 1272/28,* and applied to the commencement of wage-earning employment in Decision 4357/29† and other Decisions of the Umpire, is still applicable.

"As stated by the Umpire in Decision 3672/30, the intention of the legislature when enacting Section 2 (2) (g) of the 1930 Act was not to curtail the right to increase of benefit but to extend it. To abolish the four weeks' rule as applied to the beginning of a period of wage-earning employment would be a substantial curtailment of the right to increase of benefit as existing before the Act of 1930 came into operation; and as the terms of Section 2 (2) (g) do not prevent the application of the four weeks' rule to the commencement of a period of employment, the rule is still applicable in such cases."

Case No. 6234/30. (19.6.30.)

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 2 (2) (g) OF 1930 ACT WHERE CHILDREN ARE TAKEN FROM DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The applicants' wives had the care of two children each, taken from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, for which they received 9s. a week, plus an allowance for clothing of £1 a quarter in respect of each child.

The Court of Referees decided that, as the amount received in respect of each child was not less than the increase in the weekly rate of benefit, the claims should be disallowed.

The applicants' association appealed to the Umpire, on the ground that, in order to arrive at the profit derived, there should be deducted the expenses necessarily incurred (viz., the cost of food, clothing, washing and lodging) which would bring the actual profit to much less than 9s. a week.

The Umpire gave the following Decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the applicant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is disallowed.

"I agree with the Court of Referees.

"It was argued before me that Decision 2881/28‡ and 6535/29 (the latter, which is not printed, deals fully with the cases of children taken from Dr. Barnardo's Homes) no longer apply in view of Section 2 (2) (g) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. The argument which was advanced was that a certain part of the payment made by Dr. Barnardo's Homes to the claimants' wives must be allocated to the performance of work done for the children, such as mending their clothes; and, as the payment to be allocated for this work does not equal 9s. a week, increase of benefit should be allowed.

"Section 2 (2) (g) deals with three classes of rendering services for remuneration: (i) regular wage-earning employment, (ii) performance of work, (iii) providing board and accommodation. In my opinion 'performance of work' in Section 2 (2) (g) contemplates work analogous to that done by an 'outworker' (see the definition of 'outworker' in Section 48 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925).

"Services are rendered to all boarders and lodgers, and if, when the value of those services did not exceed a certain amount, it was intended that increase of benefit should be allowed, this would have been stated in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

"Had in these two cases one child only been taken increase of benefit could have been allowed, on the ground that board and accommodation was provided for not more than one lodger as a member of the family. As two boarders are taken in each case such increase cannot be allowed, and there is nothing to distinguish this case from Decision 6535/29, which in fact related to an application for increase of benefit by one of these claimants, and which was disallowed because of the taking as boarders of the two children who are still with the claimant's wife."

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1930,§ dated May 17th, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") by the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Orders, 1921 to 1929, (a) approved for the purposes of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, a Special Scheme for the Insurance Industry and subsequently varied and amended the same, and the same as so varied and amended is hereinafter referred to as "the Scheme";

And whereas application has been made to the Minister for the further variation and amendment of the provisions of the Scheme: Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on her by the said Section 18, and all other powers enabling her in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order:—

(1) The variations and amendments of the provisions of the Scheme contained in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect, except as otherwise expressly provided therein, as from the 13th March, 1930.

* See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 7/1928), or U.I.C. 8a, page 77.

† See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 6/1929) or U.I.C. 8a, page 293.

‡ See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 9/1928) or U.I.C. 8a, page 129.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930. No. 369. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order, 1930, and this Order and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Orders 1921 to 1929 may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Orders 1921 to 1930 and shall be construed as one.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this seventeenth day of May, 1930.

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

SCHEDULE.

Clause 13 of the Scheme shall have effect as though—

- (1) In part I.A (Rates of Benefit) of the Benefit Table,
 - (i) there were inserted after the words "benefit shall" the words "as from the 13th March, 1930";
 - (ii) there were substituted for the words "twenty-five shillings" the words "twenty-six shillings";
 - (iii) there were substituted for the words "twenty-three shillings" the words "twenty-four shillings."
- (2) In part I.B (Duration of Benefit) of the Benefit Table,
 - (i) there were inserted after the words "benefit shall" the words "as from the 1st November, 1929";
 - (ii) there were substituted for the words "not exceeding eighty-four weeks and falling within a period of two years calculated from the date of the application in the prescribed manner for benefit in respect of such continuous period of unemployment" the words "so long as the conditions set out in Part II continue to be fulfilled."
- (3) In Part II (Transitional Provisions) of the Benefit Table,
 - (i) the words "thirty-six months" were substituted for the words "twenty-four months";
 - (ii) there were inserted at the end of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (2) the words "but so that this sub-paragraph shall not have effect until the first day of July, 1933";
 - (iii) the words "shall continue to be so treated throughout a period of four years" were substituted for the words "shall continue to be so treated throughout a period of three years."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

TELEPHONE CONTRACT OFFICERS, CLASSES I AND II, POST OFFICE.—*Telephone Contract Officers' Association v. Post Office.* Difference.—Claim for increase in scales of pay and reduction of commission payments—Assimilation. Decision.—The Court awarded that, as from 1st May, 1930, the basic annual scales of pay shall be as follows:—

<i>Contract Officers, Class I:—</i>	
London	£260—£10—£320
Provinces	£235—£10—£295
<i>Contract Officers, Class II:—</i>	
London	£120—£10—£230
Provinces	£110—£10—£210

In the case of unestablished officers, the pay shall be at weekly rates corresponding to the annual salaries hereby awarded. They made no change in the existing rates of commission. Award issued 2nd June, 1930. (1459.)

TRAFFIC AND SHED DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, LIVERPOOL CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.—*National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Liverpool and North Wales District) v. Liverpool Corporation.* Difference.—Restoration of 4s. per week deducted in October, 1922, or, alternatively, an increase of 4s. per week on existing rates of wages. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 6th June, 1930. (1460.)

PITMEN AND HANDY MEN, LIVERPOOL CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.—*Transport and General Workers' Union v. Liverpool Corporation.* Difference.—Rates of pay and conditions of employment. Decision.—The Court decided that the rates of wages of (a) Pitmen, Grades I and II, shall be 63s. 6d. and 62s. a week respectively, and (b) Handy Men, 59s. 6d. a week of 48 hours, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus. The other conditions of employment claimed by the handy men are already in operation, and the Court awarded in favour of the claim. Award to take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay week following 6th June, 1930. Award issued 6th June, 1930. (1461.)

ENGINEERS, LIVERPOOL CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.—*Amalgamated Engineering Union (Liverpool District Committee) v. Liverpool Corporation.* Difference.—Claim for advance of 10s. per week to all the members of the Union employed by the tramways committee. Decision.—The Court awarded that, as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of the award, the rates of pay of the engineers should be increased by 1s. 6d. a week. Award issued 6th June, 1930. (1462.)

INSPECTORS, LIVERPOOL CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.—*National Association of Local Government Officers (North Western District) v. Liverpool Corporation.* Difference.—Tramway, depot and night inspectors: application for scales of pay. Decision.—The Court awarded that, as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of the award, the starting rates of pay shall be as follows:

tramway inspectors, 75s.; depot inspectors (day), 80s.; depot inspectors (night) 85s.; with an increment of 2s. 6d. per week after two years' approved service and a further increment of 2s. 6d. per week after a further two years' approved service, making the maximum rates 80s., 85s., and 90s. per week respectively. Award issued 6th June, 1930. (1463.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—*National Union of Railwaymen v. London and North Eastern Railway.* Difference.—Blacksmiths' strikers, Baileyfield Works, rates of pay, clause 29 of Award No. 728. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 10th June, 1930. (1464.)

LABOURERS, ROYAL NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPOT, WOOLWICH.—*National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Transport and General Workers' Union v. Admiralty.* Difference.—Claim for increase of allowance for loading and unloading vessels. Decision.—The Court awarded that, as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of the award, the allowance shall be 10d. a day, in addition to any other allowance to which any man may otherwise be entitled. Award issued 18th June, 1930. (1465.)

ELECTRICAL POWER STAFF, METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—*Metropolitan Railway v. National Union of Railwaymen, Electrical Trades Union, and Amalgamated Engineering Union.* Difference.—Date of discontinuance of wages deduction of 2½ per cent. Decision.—The Court noted that the deduction of 2½ per cent. from the earnings of the staff of the Metropolitan Railway Company, other than their electrical power staff, operated for a period from 1st October, 1928, to 12th May, 1930. Accordingly the Court awarded that for the men concerned the deduction shall continue for a like period, calculated from the beginning of the first full pay week following 8th February, 1929. Award issued 20th June, 1930. (1466.)

ASSISTANT PAINTERS, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—*Trade Union Side v. Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments.* Difference.—Claim for painters' rate and status after five years' service as assistant painters. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 27th June, 1930. (1467.)

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

[There were no cases under this heading during June.]

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDER.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H (18), dated 19th June, 1930, confirming piece-work basis time-rates and the variation of overtime rates for male workers employed on piece-work, and specifying 30th June, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H (19), dated 24th June, 1930, to vary the piece-work basis time-rate for female workers of 18 years of age and over and the overtime rates based thereon, and to fix piece-work basis time-rates and to vary the overtime rates for female piece-workers under 18 years of age.

Objection period expires 24th August, 1930.

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

Proposal F (12), dated 1st July, 1930, to vary overtime rates for male and female workers in respect of time worked on certain holidays.

Objection period expires 1st September, 1930.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M (45), dated 1st July, 1930, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 1st September, 1930.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D.B. (15), dated 8th July, 1930, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 8th September, 1930.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal R.B.S. (6), dated 9th July, 1930, to vary certain of the overtime rates for male and female workers employed on piece-work.

Objection period expires 9th September, 1930.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.M. (26), dated 11th July, 1930, to vary the general minimum time-rates and the piece-work basis time-rates (and the overtime rates based thereon), for certain classes of male workers.

Objection period expires 11th September, 1930.

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st July, 1930, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure 54, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain). M (39), M (40), M (41) and M (43), column 14.
Chain Trade (Great Britain). C (25) and C (27), column 7.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Draft Building (Amendment) Regulations: Cranes and other Hoisting and Lifting Appliances.

In view of the disturbing number of reports received of accidents in connection with cranes and other hoisting and lifting appliances, the Factory Department of the Home Office called a series of conferences with representatives of crane makers, and with the chief employers' associations and trade unions connected with the building industry, at which they discussed the question of amending the present Code of Regulations (The Building Regulations, 1926) made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the construction and repair of buildings. As a result of these discussions a draft Code of Regulations dealing with cranes and other hoisting and lifting appliances has been generally agreed to, which would supersede certain paragraphs of the existing Code.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W.1), and any objection in respect of them must be sent to the Secretary of State, at the Home Office, within 30 days from the date of the notice (1st July, 1930). Every such objection must be in writing, and must state: (a) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—*Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919. Aliens Order, 1920. Statistics in regard to alien passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1929.* Home Office. (Cmd. 3609; price 4d.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Final Report on the Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom (1924). The textile trades.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 4s. 6d.)

COTTON INDUSTRY.—*Economic Advisory Council, Committee on the Cotton Industry, Report.* (Cmd. 3615; price 6d.) (See page 243.)

FORCED LABOUR.—*International Labour Conference, fourteenth session, Geneva, 1930. Item I on the agenda. Forced Labour.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1930; price 2s.)

HOURS OF WORK.—*International Labour Conference, fourteenth session, Geneva, 1930. Item II on the agenda. Hours of work of salaried employees.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1930; price 2s. 6d.)

MINING.—*International Labour Conference, 14th session, Geneva, 1930. Hours of work in coal mines. Report III. Item III on the agenda.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1930; price 1s.) (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1930.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3602; price 1d.) (iii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended December 31st, 1929.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—*Railway accidents and casualties. Returns as reported by the several railway companies in Great Britain during the year ended December 31st, 1929.* Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

SILICOSIS.—*Report on the occurrence of silicosis amongst granite workers.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—(i) *Unemployment. Meeting with local authorities on the 25th June, 1930, regarding works for the relief of unemployment. Statements by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Transport.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3616; price 2d.) (See page 242.) (ii) *Provision of work for the unemployed.* July 3, 1930 (a) Circular 1126. Ministry of Health. (b) Circular 2451. Scottish Office. (S.O. publications; price 1d. each.) (See pages 242-3.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of March and April, 1930.* U.I. Code 8B (formerly U.I. 440) Pamphlets 3 and 4/1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.) (ii) *Memorandum on the financial resolution to be proposed relative to unemployment insurance.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3624; price 1d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—(i) *Head Mistresses' Employment Committee. Annual Report for 1929.* (S.O. publications; price 2d. each.) (ii) *Head Masters' Employment Committee. Annual Report for 1929.* (S.O. publications; price 2d. each.) (iii) *The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, sixth Annual Report, 1929.* (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (iv) *Report of the Glasgow Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment for the year 1929.* (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1930.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Sholley: Re-surfacing Parade Ground: Lavender & Bateman, Ltd., Cambridge.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Bags, Sugar: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Boilers, Portable:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Bolts and Nuts, Wrought Iron:** C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook, Glos; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Glover, W. T. & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Docks; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Cells:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cloth, Blue:** Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Cloth, Coal Bag:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Cranes, Steam Travelling:** Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.—**Cranes, Seaplane Lifting:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Deaerators:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Dieheads and Dies:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Drums:** Drums, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fans and Engines, Forced Draught:** Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—**Flour:** Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons' Branch), Liverpool; P. Mumford & Sons, London, E.C.—**Generating Sets, Electric:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Generators, Modifications to:** Gilbert Austin, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Generators, Motor, etc.:** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Heaters, Feed Water, Modifications to:** John Kirkaldy, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathe:** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—**Lathes, Hexagon Turret:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Locomotive, Steam:** R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Machine, Boring, etc.:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Machines, Drilling:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Planing:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Machine, Ferrule Making:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machines, X-Ray:** A. E. Dean & Co., London, E.C.—**Oils, Linseed:** Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Younghusband Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—**Piping, Voice and Gear:** Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Planer, Gear:** John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Points, Metal and Squirts:** P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Pumps, Feed:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—**Pumps, Fire and Bilge:** J. P. Hall & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Pumps, Oil Fuel:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—**Pumps, Reciprocating:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rudder Frames, Forged Steel:** Dennystown Forge Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—**Shackles, Lugless Joining:** Carron Company, Falkirk; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Sheets, Copper, Brass and Bronze, etc.:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E., and Birmingham; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Bulls Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Yoker; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Wm. Roberts & Co., Garston (1928), Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—**Sheets, Steel:** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Sheets, T.T. Steel Strip:** Baldwin's Ltd., Port Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Suits, Pyjama:** Smethurst & Holder, Ltd., Salford.—**Socks, Black Cashmere:** Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester.—**Socks, White Cashmere:** I. & R. Morley, Loughborough.—**Switchgear, etc.:** Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton.—**Tarpaulins:** The N.F. Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, N.; British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.—**Tubes, Cupro Nickel Condenser:** Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Vehicles, Six-Wheeled:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Web Equipment:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Compressor, Portable: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—**Batteries and Cells:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; I.R.G.P. & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Bedsteads, Barrack:** T. Adhead & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Binoculars:** Dolland & Aithison, Ltd., Bromley, Kent.—**Bins, Ash:** Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye, Worcestershire.—**Blankets, Saddle:** T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Earlsheaton and Dewsbury.—**Boilers, Steam, Inspection of:** Manchester Steam Users' Association, Manchester.—**Brass, Bar:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Bulbs, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cable, Electric:** Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Candles, Smoke:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Roslin.—Cases, Mattress: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Cells, Secondary: Pritchett & Co., Ltd., and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Cotton Waste: J. Hargreaves, Bacup; A. Smart & Sons, Ltd., Collyhurst, Manchester.—Covers, Wagon: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.C.—Curtains, Mosquito: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Distemper and Wall Composition: Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.—Drawbar Gear: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Drawers, Cellular, Short: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Engines, Magneto, etc.: Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Excavator: Ruston-Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln.—Fans, Electric: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Foundry Sand Conditioning Plant: MacNab, Ltd., Rugby.—Lagging: Kitson's Insulations, Ltd., London, E.—Lead Balls: Sheldon Bush & P.S. Co., Bristol.—Linoleum, Brown: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines and Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Mattresses, Coir: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Methylated Spirit: Jones & Co. (Methylators), Ltd., London, E.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Purification of T.N.T.: Athole S. Allen & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.—Rat Poison: Lloyds Chemical Co., Ltd., Maidenhead.—Removal and Renewal of Condenser Coils: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Sheets, Ground: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Campbell, Achmach & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Silk Cloth: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; E. H. Sellers & Sons, Ltd., Thongsbridge; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Socks, Hospital: Henry Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston.—Socks, Worsted: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding.—Steel, Carbon: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Round: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge; Birchley Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Stoves, Ranges and Portable Boilers: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert.—Surgical Appliances and Sundries: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C., and Barnet; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; C. F. Thackray, Leeds; A. de St. Dalmas, Ltd., Leicester; Veedip, Ltd., Brentford.—Surgical Instruments: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C., and Sheffield; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Savory & Moore, Ltd., London, W.—Vertical Forming Machine: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—Web Equipment: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Larkhill, Reconditioning Barrack Huts: A. Cox & Sons, Ltd., Abingdon. Larkhill, Periodical Painting: S. Lupton & Son, London, S.W. Catterick Camp, Improvements to N.C.O.'s Bunks: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Portsmouth, Artificers' Work: Humleys, Ltd., Farlington, Hants. Henham Park, Hoxne, Saxmundham and Framingham Concentration Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Hilsa, Portsmouth, R.A.O. Depot, Latrines: G. Riches, Fareham. Hilsa, Portsmouth, R.A.O. Depot, Steel Rolling Shutters: A. L. Gibson & Co., Ltd. Twickenham. Didcot, R.A.O. Depot and Vauxhall Camp, Tarspraying, Road Repairs and P.C.C. Curbs: W. J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Bulford, Cambrai Lines, Alterations and additions to Married Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Edinburgh Hockey Pitch, Northfield Football Field: Maxwell Hart, Glasgow. Melton Mowbray, Remount Depot, Repairs to Roads: W. Hobson & Son, Sheffield. Richmond, Yorks, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley, Yorks.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aerodrome Floodlights, 10 K.W.: Chance Bros., Smethwick.—Aircraft: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Repair: Handley-Page, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.—Aircraft Spares: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft Spares and Conversions: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Repair and Reconditioning: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Blackburn Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks.—Ambulances: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Ant-i-Ant Preparation: Kenford, Ltd., London, W.C.—B. Cotton Fabric: Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn; Perseverance Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Bombs, Dummy, Practice: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Boots, Ankle: Dorr & Jackson, Ltd., Kettering; Tebbutt & Hall, Ltd., Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—Brackets and Mountings: Siemens Bros., London, S.E.—Brushes: E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.—Cloths, Table: York St. Flax Spinning Co. (London) Ltd., Belfast.—Control Resistance and Voltmeters: Everett, Edgcombe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Deflector Bags and Sight Brackets: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham.—Drums, Storage, No. 2: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—Duralumin: Jas. Booth & Co. (1915) Ltd., Birmingham.—Engine Covers: Auster Ltd., Birmingham.—Engines, Aircraft, Aircrew Bosses: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Modifying and Reconditioning: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engine, Aircraft, Type Test: Rolls Royce, Ltd.,

Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Development: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Flexible Drives: Flexible Shaft Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.—Forks, Table, E.P.: Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—Glycerine: Glycerine, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jigs and Special Tools for Lion Engines: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Leyland Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—Lifts, Hand Power: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughboro'.—Morris Saloon Cars: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Morris 6-Wheeler Spares: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—Motor Alternators: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Motor Blowers: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beekingham, Kent.—Oil, Lubricating: Jas. Light & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Parachutes, Repair and Conversion: Irving Air Chute of G.B. Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—Parachute Containers: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Plates, Panchromatic: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Refills, 30 gallon Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Ring Mountings: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Wire: Halls Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Hull.—Switchboxes: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford, Essex; D. H. Bonnell & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—Thermometers: S. & A. Calderara, London, E.—Timber: M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.; Gabriel Wade & English, London, W.C.—Trays, Storage: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—Tyres: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W.T.: Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Wheels, Aero: Palmer Tyre Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Ampoules Soloids: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Anthracite Beans: Thrutchley & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Asbestos Cement Work: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, Welington.—Brake Van: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Car: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Carriages: Cravens Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Carriage Fittings: James Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Carriage Lighting Material: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clothing: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester.—Coal: Mann George & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Watts, Watts & Co., London, E.C.—Coal Tar: Lancashire Tar Distiller, Ltd., Manchester.—Colas Tar: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Couplers: A.B.C. Coupler & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cranes: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow, S.; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport; S. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Crushing Plant: Bristowes Machinery, Ltd., London, S.W.—Culverting: Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.—Disinfecting Fluid: R. Young & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Machines: Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., London, S.E.—Electrodes: Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Expanded Metal: Wm. Jacks & Co., London, E.C.—Explosives: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gates: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Linotype Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Locomotives: Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Manchester.—Locomotive Spares: W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford; R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—Motor Rollers: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Neosalvarsan: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil: The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Youngusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Overhead Line Materials: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Paint: Bitulac, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, W.; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green, Bucks.—Pipes: Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Plate Bending Machine: J. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, S.W.—Post Boxes: Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Printing Machinery: Furnival & Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport; Timson, Bullock & Barber, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pumping Outfit: Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Punching Machine: Reynolds & Wilson, London, S.W.—Rifles: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—Signal Materials: Tyler's Signals, Ltd., London, E.; British Power Railway Signal Co., London, S.W.; Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Sleeping Berths: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spares for Motor Vehicles: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Spares for Rollers: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Stationery: Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steamer: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Steel: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Tank: Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Engrs., London, S.W.—Steel Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Steelwork: Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Switches and Crossings: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport.—Switches and Insulators: Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton.—Surgical Instruments: The Surgical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—Telephone Ironwork: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Apparatus: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Materials: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Theodolites: Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Tools: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Manchester.—Tubes: Prothero Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Tube Stretching

Machine: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Tyres: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds; Steel Co., of Scotland, Ltd., London, E.C.; Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Wagons: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., London, S.W.; Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Waterworks Materials: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Guest & Chimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—Weighbridge: H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire: Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Warrington.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cord: John Holmes & Son, Ltd., East Ardsley, near Wakefield; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Duplicators: W. Blook & A. Anderson, London, E.C.—Paper (of Various Descriptions): Alders Paper Mills, Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; Basted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Igham, near Sevenoaks; Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; Edward Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; The Fourstones Paper Mill Co. (1924), Ltd., Fourstones, Northumberland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton, near Bristol; W. Howard & Son, Ltd., Canterbury; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolford, near Bury.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 331 (1930)—Bookwork Printing: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Group 619 (1930)—Index Cards: Charles & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Tape: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean, near Stoke-on-Trent.

POST OFFICE.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Stockport-Whaley Bridge: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Chester-Mold: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Southampton-Fawley: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Conduits Laying: Tottenham-West Green Road; Sydenham, South Croxted Road; Barnhill (Preston Road), Wembley; Palmers Green-Hazelwood Lane: O. C. Summers, London, N. Sturminster Newton (Dorset): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. York; Tudor Exchange-Muswell Hill and Fortis Green (N.): Putney-Roehampton: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Cradley and Brierley Hill West (Staffs); Nottingham Central (Schemes 2 and 3); Kidderminster (Scheme 3); Watford; Liskeard: J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham. Leytonstone (South): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Coventry (West); Bracknell-Wokingham (Berks): W. Dobson (Edin.), Ltd., Edinburgh. Thornton-Queensbury; Alnwick (Northumberland): Thornleys (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Leadenhall Street (E.C.): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Ealing-Northfields (W.): H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Birmingham (City, etc.) and Hagley (Worcs); Ballymena (Co. Antrim): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Sellindge (Kent): Fordyce Bros., Orpington; Oxford-Witney (Oxford-Farmer Section): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey. Padiham: Chandler Bros., Manchester. Market Harborough: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Paddington Street-Connaught Square: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Lighting: Whitehall Telephone Exchange: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, E.C.—Elevator: Post Office Savings Bank: A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lifts: Salford Central Telephone Exchange: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Power Plant: Liverpool Repeater Station: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd. (Telephone Works), Stoke, Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., Tottenham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., Dulwich, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Hendon.—Baskets, Trolley: M. L. Hills, Ltd., Stanningley; W. H. Sharp & Sons, Loughton, Pudsey.—Battery Stores: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield, near Manchester; C. A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bicycles: Hercules Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Blocks, Wood: Mr. A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—Bodies for Chassis: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., North Woolwich.—Canes, Malacca: F. Westbury & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Cast Iron: Carron Iron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Coils, Loading: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Dynamotors: Walter Jones & Co., Ltd., Sydenham.—Handcarts and Trucks: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamstead; Revill, Carter & Co., Shipley, Yorks; H. H. Stark, Ltd., London, E.—Head Dresses: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Mr. L. Silberston, London, E.—Lorry: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Motor Vehicle Parts: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxon.—Paper: Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie.—Parcel Post Receptacles

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* *May Contract.*

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