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#### EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

THE decline in employment observed in the last week of January continued during February.

The increase in the numbers unemployed occurred chiefly in the textile industries, particularly in the cotton, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery trades. The other principal industries in which unemployment increased included engineering, shipbuilding, motor vehicle and cycle manufacture, most of the metal trades, the furniture and woodworking trades, paper making, the glass bottle industry, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour service.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in the clothing, lace, brick and tile, pottery, and iron and steel industries, and among painters in the building trade.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 13·1 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 12·6 at 27th January, 1930, and 12·1 at 25th February, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th February, 1930; was 10·0, as compared with 9·8 at 27th January, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·1 as compared with 2·8. For males alone the percentage at 24th February, 1930, was 13·8 and for females 11·2. At 27th January, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 13·4 and 10·4. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th February, 1930, was approximately 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th January, 1930, it was 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women; and at 25th February, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during February resulted in a decrease of about  $\pounds 39,100$  in the weekly full-time wages of 433,000 workpeople, and in an increase of  $\pounds 8,200$  in those of 92,500 workpeople.

Nearly the whole of the reductions were the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The principal scale concerned was that arranged for the building industry, under which wages were reduced in most towns in Great Britain, the reduction amounting to 1d. per hour for craftsmen and 1d. or 1d. per hour for labourers. The reductions applied to a number of other workpeople whose wages are regulated by those paid in the building industry, including quarrymen, furniture trade operatives, and local authority employees in various districts. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced in February included those employed in the textile making-up and packing industry at Manchester and machine calico printers. There were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade.

The increases mainly affected workpeople in the metal group of industries. In the heavy steel industry, in the principal districts of England and Scotland, new agreements revising the basis rates of the lower-paid men at steel-melting plants, rolling mills, etc., resulted in increases of varying amounts in the wages of these workpeople. There were also increases, ranging from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 per cent. on basis rates, in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire and Scotland and of Siemens steel workers (except the lower-paid men) in South-West Wales, while tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire received an increase amounting to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on basis rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included coopers, men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, and work-people employed in leather belt manufacture.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March 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 61 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 66 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 50, 54 and 57. Comparison with 1st March, 1929, is affected by the abnormal wintry conditions prevailing a year ago.

The fall in the percentages since 1st February was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs, flour and bread, butter, potatoes and fish.

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 February, was 32. In addition, 10 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 79,000 working days.

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REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY. The Right Hon, Lord Macmillan, who was appointed\* by the Minister of Labour on 7th January, 1930, to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, has presented a Report.<sup>4</sup> Dealing with the genesis of the dispute, the Report records that a Court of Investigation was appointed by the Minister of Labour in August, 1925, at the request of the District Council, to consider an application by the operatives for an increase, and by the employers for a reduction, in the rates of wages, and that the Court recom-mended that no change in wages should be made until after 1st January, 1927. This recommendation was accepted by the parties. In October, 1927, however, the employers gave notice to terminate the existing agreement in the following month. Thereafter pro-longed negotiations took place with a view, if possible, of arriving by agreement at a new wages scale; but these proved abortive. Certain employers began to put decreases in operation in their own works. In some instances these decreases were acquiesced in, while in others they were resisted, and considerable disturbance and unrest ensued. The machinery of the District Council having proved ineffective to secure agreement, and the position having proved ineffective to secure agreement, and the position having become increasingly chaotic, the Minister of Labour appointed the

Court of Inquiry. After a brief reference to the nature of the industry, the Report Court of Inquiry. After a brief reference to the nature of the industry, the Report proceeds to describe the present wages system, which is highly complex and broadly as follows:--There are various basis rates for various classes of operatives, to which are added (i) an addition of 15.625 per cent. (in the case of piece-workers), to compensate for the reduction of hours from 55½ to 48 in March, 1919; (ii) an addition of 10 per cent. on basis rates (which for this purpose includes the piece-workers' addition) or, in the case of overlookers, of 6s.; (iii) a cost-of-living addition. The latter varies for different classes of operatives. For the great majority of time-workers it is 72½ per cent., and for piece-workers 63½ per cent.; and in the case of time-workers it is subject, in the case of the more highly paid operatives, to a "maximum" applied on agreed scales. The Report quotes the statement of the Court of Investigation of 1925 that wages in the wool textile industry stood at their highest point in December, 1920, and that, between that date and December, 1922, there was a reduction of 5 per cent. in basis rates, and a reduction in the cost-of-living wage from 175 per cent. to 72½ per cent. The Report then records that the wage conditions of Decem-ber, 1922, remain applicable generally at the present time. The Report states that, in the evidence given, the contentions of the employers and of the operatives, respectively, were as follows :---The employers contended that the present state of affairs could only result in disaster alike for themselves and for the operatives. They accordingly proposed :---(i) To withdraw the 10 per cent. addition to base rates (and the equivalent 6s: in the coverlookers):

(i) To withdraw the 10 per cent. addition to base rates (and

the equivalent 6s. in the case of overlookers); (ii) To pay 60 per cent. cost-of-living wage to time workers,

(ii) To pay 50 per cent. cost-of-itying wage to time workers, and proportionate percentages to piece-workers and other workers in accordance with the existing scales;
(iii) To pay one-half of the existing compensation to piece-workers for the reduction of working hours.
The Report points out that these proposals implied a reduction in the case of time workers of 15.68 per cent., in the case of overlookers of batters 16 and 17 per cent. of between 16 and 17 per cent. according to the base rate, and in the case of piece-workers of 18.47 per cent. In addition, a further reduction was sought in wool sorters' pack rates. The operatives, on the other hand, contended that :--

(a) no case for any reduction in the present wage rates has been

(b) basis wage rates should be fixed for all sections of the stry-time-workers and piece-workers-for a week of 48 hours:

(c) fixed piece-work price lists should be extended as far as possible, piece-work prices to be such as will enable an operative of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over net basis time rates:

time rates; (d) the wages scale for juveniles should be maintained; (e) the wages of the female operative in the worsted spinning section should be substantially improved; (f) agreements covering the industry as a whole should be entered into between the employers and the trade unions concerned

The Report summarises, in some detail, the arguments submitted by the employers and by the operatives in support of their respective contentions; and gives a full statement of the Court's view upon the various arguments put forward by the two parties. This leads up to the general conclusion that the Court is "unable to avoid the con-

clusion that a reduction of wage rates is imperative." The Report, finally, sets out in detail the amendments of the wages system, which, in the Court's view, are required. These may be summarised as follows :--

Time-workers.-That base rates should remain unchanged, that the Time-workers.—That base rates should remain unchanged, that the 10 per cent. addition should be reduced to 5 per cent. (or to 3 shillings in the case of overlookers), and that the cost-of-living addition should be reduced to 64 per cent. These changes would imply a reduction of  $9 \cdot 249$  per cent., leaving the increase over pre-war wage rates (apart from special increases of base rates in various sections) at about 72 per cent

\* See the January, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE, page 9. † Cmd. 3505. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d, net.

Piece-workers .- That base rates should remain unchanged, that the

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Piece-workers.—That base rates should remain unchanged, that the compensation to piece-workers should remain unchanged, that the 10 per cent. addition should be reduced to 5 per cent., and that the cost-of-living addition should be reduced to 56.32 per cent. These changes would imply a reduction of 8.766 per cent., leaving the rates at about 90 per cent. over pre-war rates. The report also states the conclusion that a modification of the "maximum" scale should be made in accordance with the new figure suggested for the time-workers' cost-of-living addition. It, further, sets out the special changes which the Court considers are required as regards pressers and blanket-raisers, and the operatives in the Saddleworth district. An adjustment of the wage-scales of adults and juveniles in the worsted spinning section is proposed, and, in conclusion, the Court suggests a general simplification of the present wages system at the earliest suitable opportunity.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1930.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which received the Royal THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which received the Royal Assent on 6th February, as announced in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 50), came into operation on Thursday, 13th March. The new Act provides for increases in the rates of unemployment benefit for persons aged 17, 18 and 19, and for an increase in the rate of benefit for an adult dependant from 7s. to 9s. a week. In addition, the Act makes certain changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, and adds to the classes of dependants in respect of whom an increase of benefit may be received. One of the main changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit is the repeal of the provision that a claimant must prove that he "is genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable

he "is genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment," The new Act provides, however, that claimants will be disqualified for benefit if it is proved that, without good cause, they have refused a suitable situation, or have failed to carry out any written directions given with a view to assisting them to find suitable employment.

suitable employment. The new Act also provides that, in general, claims for benefit which are not allowed by insurance officers must be referred to a Court of Referees for decision. The procedure which has been laid down in this connection provides for the greater localisation of the work of the Courts in deciding on doubtful claims.

Full details of the rates of unemployment benefit and the conditions for receipt of benefit are set out in a leaflet (U.I.L. 8), which may be obtained at any local office of the Ministry of Labour.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. ANALYTICAL GUIDE TO UMPIRE'S DECISIONS.

ANALYTICAL GUIDE TO UMPIRE'S DECISIONS. As analysis of decisions given by the Umpire under the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts, up to 13th March, 1930 (U.I.C. 7), has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.\* The Guide is intended to point the way to the statutory provisions or Regulations, or to the Umpire's decisions, which deal with the particular question at issue. The Umpire's decisions referred to are those given under the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts, 1909–1911 (now repealed); under the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme, which was in operation immediately after the War, and under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1929. Reference to, and decisions in connection with, certain conditions which have been repealed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, have been omitted. The decisions quoted in the Guide have been selected from the much larger number of decisions which have been published in the pamphlets and volumes issued from time to time. A new volume of selected decisions given by the Umpire from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (U.I.C. 8A), is shortly being issued by the Ministry of Labour; and this, together with the earlier volume of selected decisions issued in 1929 (U.I. Code 8), is intended for use with the analytical Guide.

analytical Guide.

#### POOR LAW ACT, 1930.

A BIL "to consolidate the enactments relating to the relief of the poor in England and Wales" has passed both Houses of Parliament, and awaits the Royal Assent. The Act will be known as the Poor Law Act, 1930; and it will come into force on 1st April, 1930. The Acts relating to the relief of the poor were consolidated by the Poor Law Act, 1927, but extensive repeals of that Act were made by the Local Government Act, 1929, which amended the remaining provisions of the Act of 1927 by the substitution of counties and county boroughs for the existing poor law unions. Other remaining provisions of the Act of 1927 by the substitution of counties and county boroughs for the existing poor law unions. Other alterations were made by the Act of 1929 for the purpose of adapting the Act of 1927 to the new scheme for the administration of the poor law by the councils of counties and county boroughs; and the Poor Law Act, 1930, embodies in one Act the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1927 (as altered by the Local Government Act, 1929) and those additional provisions of the Act of 1929 which deal with poor law administration. Before the consolidation in 1927 of the old Poor Law Acts, th

Acts covered about 220 pages of the Statute Book. The Poor Law Act, 1930, covers 90 pages only. The new Act is of importance, as it supplies a working code for the administration, after 1st April, 1930, of the poor law by the councils of counties and county

\* Analytical Guide to Decisions given by the Umpire. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.

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#### WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

THE Home Office have issued a Memorandum on the distribution of

prevented any appreciable number of women from obtaining employ-ment who might otherwise have been employed. Other openings for women have arisen. In the pottery industry, for instance, the proportion of women employed has steadily increased during the period in which the restrictions have been in force. The general conclusions reached in the Memorandum are that women's part in industry has been steadily increasing, and that the distribution of men and women in industry has been in the past, and is being to-day, except in a few isolated cases, determined by factors quite independent of the legal restrictions on women's employment. This increase has taken place notwithstanding an increase in the rates of women's wages at least equal to, and in some industries greater than, the increase in men's rates. THE Home Office have issued a Memorandum on the distribution of women in industry.\* A claim has been recently put forward by certain women's societies that all restrictions imposed by the Factory Acts on women's employ-ment, which do not equally apply to men, should be removed. On the other hand, this claim has been opposed by organisations representative of the industrial women themselves. Those who advance it assert that the restrictions which have been imposed by Parliament, in the series of Factory Acts extending over nearly a century of industrial legislation for the protection of women workers in industry, have tended, and will tend, to limit a woman's chances of employment as compared with a man's by making employers less Industries greater than, the increase in men's rates. In the earlier stages of industry, the distribution of men and women employment as compared with a man's by making employers less willing to employ women. It is also claimed that these restrictions in industry was largely determined by tradition, aptitude, and physical strength, and in particular cases by the shortage or otherwhing to employ women. It is also claimed that these restrictions tend to drive women into the least skilled and worst paid jobs. The present Memorandum brings together, in a summary form, the information in the possession of the Factory Department of the Home Office which bears on the question of the distribution of women in wise of male labour. As industry developed, distribution constantly tended to be modified by changes in the nature of the work brought about by the introduction of new types of machinery and new industry. This information comprises (i) statistical information show-ing the numbers of men and of women employed in industry at various dates; (ii) information as to the actual processes in which women have been engaged at various stages in the development of industry; and (iii) information as to the causes which have determined the employment or non-employment of neutron particular industries In the more recent developments of industry, the constant increase of light repetition work has greatly enlarged the field for the employmont of w the employment or non-employment of women in particular industries OF DEO

Part I of the Memorandum deals with the changes that have taken place in the number of women employed in industry during the past forty years, and gives statistics showing that both in textile and in non-textile factories the percentage of women increased between in non-textile factories the percentage of women increased between 1890 and 1928. The increase was much greater in the non-textile group, which includes many new and newly-organised industries, than in the textile industries, where women were well established as factory workers long before 1890.

The industrial life of women is, in general, a short one. Though in some industries, such as cotton weaving, women may continue to work at their trades after marriage, in the majority of cases they do not. This makes them unwilling to spend much time on a course of training, and disposes them to seek occupations where they can earn a good wage as quickly as possible. For the same reason, managers are unwilling to train up workers for skilled occupations if they are likely to lose them when they have become really useful. Work in the factory is looked upon by most of the girls who enter industry as a temporary career, which fills in the time, and enables them to earn a living between school and marriage; and for this reason they tend to seek the easily learned repetition Part II contains an examination of the causes which have operated to determine the distribution of women in industry in the past. A number of typical industries are dealt with in turn in some detail, viz., cotton and wool; flax and jute; hosiery; lace; the clothing trades; boots and shoes; the light metal trades; laundries; pottery; the tinplate industry; bread and biscuit manufacture

and enables them to earn a living between school and marriage; and for this reason they tend to seek the easily learned repetition work, and are apt to lack the enterprise and ambition which would make such work seem irksome. The increasing specialisation of processes, and the substitution of a machine operation for craftsman-ship or skill acquired by training, have facilitated this tendency.

tinplate industry; bread and biscuit manufacture. Part III deals in the same way with the new or newly organised industries—artificial silk; tobacco; gramophones, electrical fittings and wireless, and scientific apparatus; photography. Part IV deals with the displacement of women in processes in which they replaced men during the war. It will be remembered that agreements were made with the trade unions, providing for the re-instatement of men in their old occupations after the war; and this movement, it is stated, was supported by a strong feeling among the women themselves. It is suggested in the Memorandum that the rapid and easy return to the pre-war position indicates that the division of work between men and women in industry tends to settle itself naturally on the lines of pre-war tradition and experience. Part V deals with the instances, very few in number, in which

THE Home Secretary announces that, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Departmental Committee,\* under the chairmanship of Sir Vivian Henderson, appointed by the late Home Secretary, Lord Brentford, to inquire into the strength and organisa-tion of the Factory Inspectorate, the Government has decided on the following important changes :—(i) increase in the general inspection staff; (ii) amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs; and (iii) strengthening of the technical branches (medical, engineering, electrical). The increase will be appead on the average and of fine average. Part V deals with the instances, very few in number, in which women have lost ground. The causes have in almost all cases been changes in organisation (such as the introduction of machinery), changes of process, changes in public demands, changes in raw material (such as the substitution of wood pulp and fibre for rags in paper making), and so on. In a few cases the reduction appears to have been due to trade union action, as in the great decline in the employment of women compositors in Scotland.

(m) strengthening of the technical branches (medical, engineering, electrical). The increases will be spread over a period of five years. The general inspection staff attached to the inspection divisions and districts will be raised in number (over the five-year period) from 180 to 243, the number of the superintending inspectors' divisions from 10 to 11, and the number of inspection districts from 83 to 96. The additional division will be formed in the South-East of England, Part VI deals with the effect of statutory restrictions on the Part VI deals with the effect of statutory restrictions on the employment of women in industry. The conclusion reached in the Memorandum is that the general legislative restrictions on the employ-ment of women have had very little influence on their distribution in industry. Except in a few isolated cases (mentioned in the Memoran-dum), there is little evidence that they have handicapped women in the past or are handicapping them in the present. On the contrary, the employment of women during the period under review has been steadily progressing. Cases where men are sometimes employed at night on work that is done by women during the day, or in which women have been displaced by men because they cannot The additional division will be formed in the South-East of England, where there has been in recent years a great development of industry. At the end of the five years the full staff (apart from the technical and special branches) will consist of 1 chief inspector, 3 deputy chief inspectors, 11 superintending inspectors, 46 Class IA inspectors, 96 Class IB inspectors, and 90 Class II inspectors. Class II will continue to be regarded as a cadet or training grade, as heretofore. As a result of the amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs, the men and women inspectors will be recruited by the same examination, will be treated as one establishment with a single seniority list, and will, generally speaking, perform the same duties. No fixed rule will be laid down as to the proportions in which men and women will be recruited for the inspectorate; but the Committee recommend that an establishment consisting of 70 per cent. men and 30 per cent. women, with an adequate distribution of both men and women inspectors in the different grades, should be aimed at as corresponding to the needs of the Department, and the Government accept this in principle. has been steadily progressing. Cases where men are sometimes employed at night on work that is done by women during the day, or in which women have been displaced by men because they cannot be employed in a night shift, are rare; and, in view of the strong opinion that exists generally against the employment of women at night, it is very doubtful whether women would be employed even if the prohibition were removed. Though in the national emergency created by the war, when night work on a great scale became a necessity, restrictions on the employment of women at night were relaxed, and women were employed in a number of industries on the night shift, the opinion of employers generally, so far as it has been expressed to the factory inspectors, would appear to be very unfavourable to the employment of women at night under normal conditions. Moreover, generally speaking, the processes in which a night shift is common are processes in which, on account of the nature of the work, men would in any case be employed, e.g., blast furnaces, manufacture of iron and steel, heavy chemical trade, glass works, paper mills, gas and electricity works. The only complaint that has reached the Home Office in recent years has been that the prohibition of night employment has prevented women who have been trained as electricians from taking charge of some small country stations. In addition to the general restrictions, there are certain special restrictions (set forth in an appendix to the Memorandum) dealing with particular processes. These are, with one exception, lead processes involving danger to health. The restrictions have been imposed on the ground that the use of lead involves special danger to women. There is little evidence that the restrictions have The technical branches will be substantially increased, the medical staff from 5 to 8, the electrical staff from 5 to 12, and the engineering staff from 6 to 10. engineering staff from 6 to 10. During the year 1930-31 it is proposed to appoint 15 additional inspectors to the divisional and district staff, making, with 7 vacancies in the existing inspectorate, a total of 22 new inspectors to be appointed this year. A competition for these vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners during the spring or summer, and is being advertised in the Press in the usual manner. In the technical branches, 2 medical, 2 engineering, and 4 electrical inspectors will be added this year. Competitions for the medical and electrical posts will be held shortly. The additional engineering inspectors will be appointed from the existing general staff.

\* A study of the factors which have operated in the past, and those which are operating now, to determine the distribution of women in industry. Cmd. 3508. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

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prevented any appreciable number of women from obtaining employ-

ment of women. A marked feature of women's employment as compared with men's is the tendency for women to be found in the unskilled processes. The number of the processes carried out by women during the war on which they had not previously been employed, and the skilled work done by women in certain trades, are sufficient to show that this tendency is not due to any innate want of aptitude for or capacity to learn certain kinds of work. The cause is undoubtedly to be found in the difference of attitude towards ndustrial work. The industrial life of women is, in general, a short one. Though

### FACTORY INSPECTORATE.

\* See the September, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 315. The Report of the Departmental Committee, which sets out in detail the growth in the work of the Factory Department, will be issued shortly.

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### CONDITIONS OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. AT its last Session, held at Geneva from 4th to 8th February, 1930, the Governing Body had under consideration the report of the Pre-paratory Technical Conference on Working Conditions in Coal Mines, held at Geneva in January. H.M. Government were represented on this occasion by Mr. Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour. The British Government representative pressed for the inclusion of the question of hours of work underground in coal mines in the agenda of the forthcoming Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held at Geneva in June next. Doubts were expressed by certain Governments, and by certain of the employers' representatives, as to whether the report of the Preparatory Conference had been confined to the Conference agenda. The representatives of oversea countries pointed out that the Preparatory Conference had been confined to the coal-producing countries of Europe, and that, if oversea countries were to be asked to agree to the inclusion of the question in the 1930 Conference agenda, it must be on the distinct understanding that any convention resulting from its deliberations should not apply to countries outside Europe, who had not been consulted, and as to whose law and practice the necessary information was lacking. "The representative must forward were embodied in a number of

resulting from its deliberations should not apply to countries outside Europe, who had not been consulted, and as to whose law and practice the necessary information was lacking. The various views put forward were embodied in a number of resolutions. That put forward by the representative of H.M. Government expressed the decision of the Governing Body to place the item on the agenda of the Conference, and drew the special attention of the International Labour Conference to the fact that the question had been treated throughout as affecting only European coal mines, and that the additional information required to cover extra-European coal mining was not available. This resolution, with the addition of one or two amendments of minor importance, was carried by 15 votes to 5. The Governing Body also decided to submit a report on miners' wages to the 1931 Session of the International Labour Conference.

### MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

THE Mines Department have issued the eighth Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, covering the year ended 31st December, 1929, together with the third Report of the selection committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, covering the period from November, 1928, to October 1929.\* The sum paid into the fund in 1929 from the levy on output was £976,343; the total sum paid out during the year was £1,192,898. The receipts from the welfare levy on royalties imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926, amounted to £206,000, an increase of £45 000 on the nervious year's receipts. This levy, together with Allining industry Act, 1926, amounted to £206,000, an increase of £45,000 on the previous year's receipts. This levy, together with a contribution of £41,200 from the General Fund, and interest to the amount of £112,613 earned by the investments of the fund as a whole, is devoted to pithead baths. The total of this fund at the end of 1929 was £962,731, of which £677,356 had been allocated

to approved schemes. The total receipts from contributions on "output levy" account The total receipts from contributions on "output levy" account-i.e., from the proceeds of the penny a ton levy on output—from the initiation of the fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1929, were £7,897,224. To this must be added interest to the amount of £660,589, making a total of £8,557,814, of which £6,621,687 is ear-marked for the respective districts in which it is raised. The balance remaining forms the General Fund, used for the purposes of education and research of value to the industry generally. The following Table shows the allocation of the district funds from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1929 :--

Description.	Total • Number of Schemes.	Total Allocate .
Recreation :		I with these
<i>Thdoor.</i> —Institutes, halls, clubs, libraries (includ- ing small grants for the purchase of books), swimming baths, etc	581	1,954,110
<i>†Outdoor.</i> —Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc	530	1,516,985
Pit Welfare :	14 27	12,650 171,057
Health : Hospitals (structural additions, equipment, endowment of existing public institutions, etc.) Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the use of miners only, and funds for the purchase of	49	183,855
admission tickets, the provision of surgical appliances, the special treatment of serious accidents, etc.) District nursing services Education :	33 25 56	1,923,692 37,780 68,429
Lectures, scholarships, establishment and equip- ment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc	90	59,051 64,670
Totals	1,405	5,992,279

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net. + Many of the "indoor" schemes include land for recreation purposes, and uch recreation grounds are not shown separately under "outdoor" schemes.

The amount credited during the year to the General Fund (devoted mainly to education and research) was £195,268, of which £41,200 was transferred to the pithead baths fund. The total allocations from the Fund during the year amounted to £137,269, of which £35,391 was for research, £94,755 for education, and £7,123 for administrative expresses and other miscellaneous services. The for administrative expenses and other miscellaneous services. The number of applications for miners' welfare scholarships in 1929 was 689, an increase of 64 on the figure for 1928. Twelve scholarships were awarded, seven to miners and five to children of miners; of the latter two were for post-graduate work, one of them in Germany.

### "CHOICE OF CAREER" PAMPHLETS.

THE Ministry of Labour, in collaboration with the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools, is issuing a series of some 30 pamphlets under the title of the "Choice of Career Series" for the guidance of boys and girls leaving such schools in the selection of a suitable profession or occupation. The pamphlets are placed on sale through His Majesty's Stationery Office at a price not exceeding 2d. each. Copies of the pamphlets, as they are issued, are sent to all Local Committees for Juvenile Employment and to head masters and head mistresses of recognised public secondary schools, University Appointments Boards, etc.

Eight pamphlets have already been issued, the contents of which are briefly described below:

1. Chemistry and Physics .- The work of chemical and physical 1. Chemistry and Physics.—Ine work of chemical and physicar scientists is classified, the nature of the school curriculum is discussed, the advantages of University as compared with other-forms of technical training are compared, the method of obtaining the qualifications of the Professional Institutes is stated, and the opportunities available for the scientist in industry and in other-professional (including official) appointments at home and abroad are discussed

2. *Pharmacy.*—Details are given of the several qualifying and professional examinations, and of the requirements of theoretical and practical training. The various openings and prospects in wholesale and retail pharmacy, in dispensing, and the cognate professions are described.

3. Veterinary Surgery.—School training, and the courses of professional training for the degree or diploma qualification, together with post-graduate qualifications are considered. Prospects are assessed for both men and women in professional practice and in official appointments, both at home and in the minions and Colonie

4. Surveying, Land and Estate Agency, and Auctioneering.—A separate section is devoted to each of these three main divisions of the allied professions, and their inter-connection is described. Detailed analysis of the stages of professional training for the qualifications of the several Regulating Bodies is afforded, and professional prospects for men and for women are discussed.

4a. House Property Management for Women.—Describes a grow-ing profession for women in the management of housing estates on behalf of Local Authorities, housing societies, etc., the social and business sides of the work being clearly explained. Details are given of the various training courses available, and of the qualifications, both personal and technical, which are regarded are desirable. as desirable

5. Architecture.—A review of the scope of the profession and of the daily work of the architect is followed by a detailed survey of the various methods and stages of training for the R.I.B.A. diploma and post-graduate qualification. Complete lists are given of the various schools of architecture, whose courses of instruction are recognised for the purposes of the several professional examinations. The prospects in independent practice, and the range of official appointments at home and abroad, are reviewed.

6. Accountancy.—The growth of the profession and of the professional organisations is traced, the general scope of the accountant's work is outlined, and the methods of attaining the accountant's work is outlined, and the methods of attaining the qualifications of the principal professional bodies, and the course of duties and training during the several stages of the qualifying period, are discussed at length. Advice is given on the method of entry on public practice independently or in partnership, and an outline is given of professional appointments at home and abroad. A special section is devoted to prospects open to the woman accountant.

7. Laundry Management.— Concerns itself with an expanding field of employment for the well educated girl. The modernisa-tion of the trade, and the general organisation of the "industrial" laundry are discussed, the personal and educational qualifications necessary are defined, opportunities for practical training for entrants of varying ages are detailed, and prospects in adminis-trative posts in both industrial and institutional laundries are considered.

Each of the above-mentioned pamphlets contains a concluding paragraph giving information, as appropriate, concerning application for the official Year Books, rules and syllabuses of examinations, etc., published by the professional bodies concerned. Each of these sections also contains a bibliography of manuals on the profession suitable for the lay reader.

### March, 1930.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT

### BRITAIN.

Fourth Quarter of Year 1929. ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT\* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1929, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief. The total number of persons; in receipt of poor-law relief (domi-ciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of December, 1929, was 1,066,000, equivalent to 270 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,030,000 at the end of September, 1929; with 1,103,000 in December, 1928; and 632,000 in December, 1913.

September, 1929; with 1,103,000 in December, 1928; and 652,000 in December, 1913. These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in December, 1929, was 845,000, as compared with 817,000 at the end of September, 1929, an increase of 28,000, or 3.4per cent. The corresponding total at the end of December, 1928, was 878,000.

The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales for the month of November, 1929, with comparative totals for August, 1929, and November, 1928; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months : --

State of State of States	England and		
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Nu 10, e pc	
<ul> <li>1.(a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts</li> <li>(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons</li> </ul>	54,000 145,000		
<ol> <li>Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants</li> <li>Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants</li> </ol>	40,000 108,000		
4. Totals of above three classes :	347,000 347,000 387,000	1999 1999 19789	
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief;	486,000 477,000 473,000		
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief);: November, 1929 August, 1929 November, 1928	833,000 824,000 860,000	inest vd	

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in November, 1929 (including dependants), was 347,000. Of these 90,000 were men, 80,000 women, and 177,000 children. The total included 239,000 persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges for employment, or were dependent upon persons so

### SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND. Statistics of persons in receipt of outdoor relief compiled on a similar basis to those for England and Wales are also available in respect of Scotland; but they relate only to the numbers in receipt of relief on the 15th of the month, and do not give averages for the month as in the case of England and Wales. The figures for the fourth quarter of 1929 are given in the following Table. Lunatics, mental defectives, vagrants, and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only are excluded from the figures.

Persons in receipt of Outdoor relief in Scotland.

15th October, 1929.	15th November, 1929.	I
	Carlos and B	-
1000	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
17,629	17,830	1230
42.367	43.050	なが
,		1
7.074		1 in
3,034	3,118	1.12
4,029	4.230	100
and the second	La lana	Cale of
1 144	1 10.0	1.5
1,144	1,125	1.2
1,336	1,348	
	1 23	100
103 516	105 042 :	12
103,516	105,042	113
173,055	175,746	1
	October, 1929. 17,629 42,367 3,034 4,029 1,144 1,336 103,516	October, 1929.         November, 1929.           17,629         17,830           42,367         43,050           3,034         3,118           4,029         4,230           1,144         1,123           1,336         1,348           103,516         105,042

M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. cluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt niciliary medical relief only, and casuals, totalling to approximately

Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## WAGES IN FRANCE IN 1929.

THE French Statistical Department has published in the Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, for January—March, 1930, the results of the annual inquiry into wages current in important towns in France. The information is supplied either by the local labour court (conseil de prud'hommes) or by the local authority, which is asked to state the most representative rate for each occupation. The following Table shows, for some of the principal classes of workers covered by the inquiry, the hourly and daily averages in Paris and in provincial towns as a whole at October, 1929:—

Industry and Occupation.		Pa	ris.	Provincial Towns.		
industry and Occupat	1011, 	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	
Building :		Frs.*	Frs.*	Frs.*	Frs.*	
Bricklayer		6.00	48.00	4.03	33.77	
Tiler	2.6	5.75	48.85	4.00	33.16	
Painter		5.50	44.00	3.82	31.85	
Glazier	B	6.00	48.00	3.72	30.76	
Navvy		6.00	48.00	3.45	28-90	
Metal Industry :	3.0	TT STATE	11 1 10	13 10	20.00	
Blacksmith		6.50	52.00	3.91	32-51	
Fitter		5.75	46.00	3.78	31.38	
Turner		6.25	50.00	4.03	33.14	
Plumber	3.0	5.75	48.85	3.92	32-45	
Wood Industry:	01010	0.0	10 00.	0 34	132-43	
Cabinetmaker	The second	6.75	54.00	4.02	33-04	
Carpenter		6.00	51.00	4.06	33.68	
Sawyer	01.2	6.25	53.10	3.82	31-68	
Woodturner	2.1	6.25	50.00	3.94	32.30	
Printing, etc. :	1. 19. 1	0 10	00 00	5.34	52-50	
Compositor		6.85	54.80	4.19	33.65	
Bookbinder		5.10	41.00	4.34	32.39	
Clothing:	201222	(100 10 10)		TUT	52-55	
Tailor	Martin	6.00	48.00	3.75	31.43	
Unskilled labour (male)	Sector of			2.95	24.79	
the stand with a start	2210 100	ALL ACCOUNTS AND AND A DESCRIPTION	e	and the a	(TO 4 200 4)	
All Malest	10 82	6-11	49.65	3.83	31.34	
All Femalest	No cal	AN PROTOS		2.26	18.30	
advantance and at all a	Realized	and the second second second second	and a stran	1.24	:aldator	

Figures for October, 1928, similar to those given above, were published in this GAZETTE for April, 1929.

#### Coal Mining.

In the same publication, the average daily earnings of coal miners in the chief coalfields and for the whole of France for the third quarter of 1929 have been published, from which the Table below has been extracted. These earnings, which are compiled from returns supplied by the Central Committee of French Collieries, are inclusive of family allowances and cost-of-living bonuses; no allowance has, however, been made for sickness and old age provision, free coal, and dwellings at nominal rents. at nominal rents.

Areas.	Underground Workers.	Surface Workers.	All Workers?
Loire	Frs. 	Frs. 28 · 19 27 · 85 27 · 51	Frs. 34·29 34·89 34·76
France§	37.34	27.57	34.43

#### Engineering-Paris.

The Bulletin for July-September, 1929, gives the results of the annual inquiry into the actual earnings of engineering workers in the Paris area made by the Federation of Metal, Engineering and Allied Industries of the Paris district among the undertakings which are members of this Federation. The following Table shows for a number of occupations the average hourly earnings on time-work and piece-work in February, 1929, including all bonuses and nces, except family allo

Industry and Occupation,	Average	hourly ngs of	Industry and	Average hourly earnings of		
	Time Workers.	Piece Workers.	Occupation.	Time Workers.	Piece Workers	
General Engineer- ing:	Frs.	Frs.	Electrical Engineering :	Frs.	Frs.	
Fitter	5.33	5.68	Electrical fitter	5.06	5.52	
Tool fitter Slotter and	5.83	6.31	Erector Winder	4·91 4·96	5·53 5·36	
planer	5.51	5.88	Constructional	4.30	5-50	
Hand forger Pattern maker	$\begin{array}{r} 5\cdot41\\ 6\cdot30\end{array}$	5.90 7.04	Ironwork: Constructional			
Motor Engineer- ing:	1		iron fitter Iron Foundries:	5.42	125 Acres	
Fitter	5.26	5.75	Hand moulder	5.44	6.48	
Coppersmith Milling	5.68	6.38	Coremaker All Branches :	5.16	6.09	
machinist Automatic	5.54	5.91	Unskilled : Males	3.67	4.10	
machine setter	6.14	6.54	Females	2.83	3-13	
Turner	5.45	6.00	12 1 mar 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	tere Alizia	1 1.5010	

The family allowances paid to workers in the metal-working industry in Paris were 30 frances a month for one child, 70 frances for two, 120 frances for three, 200 frances for four children, and 80 frances a month for each additional child.

The exchange value of the French franc is approximately 2d.
Average of all occupations covered by the inquiry (*i.e.* 22 in Paris, and 8 in provincial towns).
Average of 7 clothing, etc., occupations in provincial towns.
Including coalfields not shown in the Table.

Wales.

nbers per 000 of the nated

15th ecember, 1929.

17,907 43 421

3,265 4,425

1,222 1.531

06.271 178,042

### March. 1930.

### WAGES AND HOURS IN THE GERMAN BUILDING INDUSTRY.

In August, 1929, the Federal Statistical Office conducted an inquiry IN August, 1929, the Federal Statistical Office conducted an inquiry into wages and hours of labour in the building industry in Germany, and the first part of the results, dealing with Berlin and the collective agreement areas east of the River Elbe, has just been published.\* The inquiry covered 58,925 workers over 19 years of age. The following Table shows the averages of actual daily hours of work, gross daily earnings, actual hourly earnings, and agreed hourly rates in August, 1929, in Greater Berlin :

Occupation (Male workers over 19 years).	Average daily hours including overtime.	Average daily earnings including allowances.	Average hourly earnings excluding allowances.	Average agreed hourly rates.	Percentage excess of hourly earnings over agreed hourly rates.
	17 1 1	R. Marks‡	Rpfgs‡	Rpfgs‡	Per cent.
Bricklayers	7.73	18.17	232:5	154	51.0
Carpenters Skilled cement	7.86	14.27	179:0	155	15.5
workers§	8.21	15.16	176.8	154	14.8
Other cement	5-110.305.0	10 A 100	a la village and		
workers§ Skilled workers in ferro-con- crete construc-	8.01	13.13	158.6	140	13.3
tion	8.06	15.25	180.6	154	17.3
Bricklayers', etc., labourers	8.01	11.16	137.1	127	8.0
Navvies and ex-	AND PERSONAL	States Bar	and the state		See and the for
cavators	8.05	8.84	105.9	100	5.9
Painters	7.93	12.06	151.5	148.6	2.0
Slaters and tilers	8.01	13.44	167.6	162	3.5

The large percentage excess of hourly earnings over agreed rates in the case of bricklayers is due to the relatively large amount of piece-work in Berlin, where bricklayers on piece-work earn an average of 3.50 Reichsmarks an hour. The great disparity between the hourly earnings of bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers is notable; while the collective agreement fixes the labourers' rate at 17 per cent. below the bricklayers' rate, the actual hourly earnings in Berlin were on the average in August, 1929, 41 per cent. below. In other districts east of the River Elbe, actual hourly earnings much more nearly approximated to agreed rates

In other districts east of the River Elbe, actual hourly earnings much more nearly approximated to agreed rates. The following Table shows, as at August, 1929, the average daily hours of work and the average daily earnings in Berlin, in other large towns with a population over 100,000, in medium-sized towns with a population between 50,000 and 100,000, and in small towns and rural districts :---

Occupation (Male workers over 19 years).	Average daily hours including overtime.				Average daily earnings including allowances.			
	Berlin.	Other large towns.	Medium towns.	Small towns and rural districts.	Berlin.	Other large towns.	Medium towns.	Small towns and rural districts.
Bricklayers Carpenters Bricklayers, etc., labourers Navvies und ex- cavators	7.73 7.86 8.01 8.05	8.07 8.11 8.50 7.65	8.21 8.31 8.30 8.55	8.16 8.24 8.30 8.54	R.Ms. 18·17 14·27 11·16 8·84	R.Ms. 11·31 10·54 9·64 7·00	R. Ms. 9.50 9.30 8.15 6.64	R.Ms. 7.64 7.62 6.52 5.55

### WAGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE monthly journal of the Union of South Africa Office of Census and Statistics publishes at quarterly intervals information concerning the standard or average rates of wages paid to European adult male workers in the Union. The following Table gives particulars of the rates of wages in the metal and engineering, building, and printing trades in nine localities at 30th September, 1929 :---

Locality.	Metal and En- gineering.	Build	ling.	Printing.		
	Black- smiths, Fitters, Moulders, Pattern- makers, Turners, Electri- cians, etc.	Painters, Glaziers, Paper- hangers and De- corators.	All other building artisans, including Electri- cians and Wiremen.	Machine Com- positor- (Day¶ Work)	Other Printing Occupa- tions (Day¶ Work).	
Cape Peninsula Port Elizabeth East London Kimberley Pietermaritzburg Durban Pretoria Witwatersrand Bloemfontein	Per day. 3. d. 20 8 21 0 21 0 22 6 22 0 22 0 22 0 22 0 22 0 24 0	Per hour. s. d. 2 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2	Per hour. s. d. 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 3 2 3 2 3 5 3 5 3 5	Per week. s. d. 134 9 134 9 134 9 134 9 145 9 134 9 156 9 167 9 167 9 167 9	Per week s. d. 122 6 122 6 122 6 122 6 122 6 122 6 142 6 152 6 142 6	

*i I.e.*, excluding allowances or special rates for overtime and extended hours, night work, work on Sundays and public holidays and for work of a particularly arduous or dangerous nature; but including tool allowances

mark (= 100 Reichspfennigs) is abou

ding cement workers on concrete and ferro-concrete construction. hose who build up the shuttering and fix ties or rods. is for night work in the printing industry are 10 per cent. above

Under the Wage Act, 1925, minimum rates of wages have been fixed by Determinations of the Minister of Labour on Recommenda-tions made by the Wage Board established under the Act. The following Table shows for the chief occupations in some of the indus-tries affected the minimum weekly rates as now fixed by the Minister.

Industry.	Area.	Occupation.	Minimum Weekly Rate.		
Baking and Confec-	(i) Pretoria and	Baker	£6	s. 13	d. 6
tionery.	Witwatersrand.	Confectioner, Class A, male Confectioner, Class	6	13	6
ANTER AND ANTER	(ii) Wimberley Fast	A, female Table-hand	54		000
ri - Granino klua	(ii) Kimberley, East London and Bloemfontein.	Baker Confectioner Assistant	564	500	000
Furniture Manufacture	The Union	Cabinet makers and other skilled male workers	5	8	0*
Glass Bevelling and Silvering	The Union	Bedding makers Bevellers, Silverers	335	000	0
Leather Manufacture, including Boots and	The Union	Clickers, best work	5	0 to	0
Shoes and Saddlery.	and manager in the	Journeymen boot- makers, welted	6	0	0
	a set he segurate	work Saddlers, first grade	5	10 0	00
	ntolal an opportant a	Tanning machine operators, skilled.	120	10 to 15	0
		Skilled female wor- kers on leather			
Shop Assistants	Principal Towns ex-	goods Unskilled labourers Manager, male		17 5 6	6 0 0
and the second second	cept Kimberley.	, female Qualified assistant,	3	10	0
	and the second second	Qualified assistant,	5	0	0

Besides minimum wage rates, the Determinations under the Wage Act usually fix piece-work allowances, the length of the normal working week, payment for overtime, paid holidays, and the ratio of apprentices, learners or juveniles to adult workers, or of unskilled to skilled workers. In addition to the industries listed in the above Table, Determinations have been made for workers in dyeing and cleaning, establishments, and laundbies in heidenessing in sweet cleaning establishments and laundries, in hairdressing, in sweet manufacture, and in the tea, coffee and chicory, and tailoring and clothing industries, as well as for barmen and motor omnibus drivers

### WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA IN 1929.

THE Thirteenth "Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada," published by the Department of Labour for Canada, contains details of wages and hours for a large number of industries and occupations in various Canadian cities in 1929. The information given is drawn mainly from collective agreements and from reports of representative employers and trade unions. The following Table shows the rates of wages and hours of labour of various classes of workmonk in Helifer. Outbour and Toronito

of various classes of workpeople in Halifax, Quebec, and Toronto in operation in September, 1929:---

Trade and	Halifax.		Q	uebec.	Toronto.		
Occupation.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	
and they some and a	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	
	week.	hour.	week.	hour.	week.	hour.	
Building :	14	\$\$1 75		\$1	1.1.1	\$\$	
Bricklayers	44	$1 \cdot 00 - 1 \cdot 35$ $0 \cdot 73$	54 54-60	1.00	44 44	1.30	
Carpenters Electrical	44	0.13	54-00	0.50-0.60	44	1.00	
workers	44	0.80	54	0.50-0.65	44	1.15	
Painters	44	0.73	54	0.50-0.65	44	0.80-0.90	
Plasterers	44	1.00	54	1.00	40	1.321	
Plumbers	44	0.85	54-60	0.50-0.65	- 44	1.25	
Stonecutters	44-48	0.90-1.10	48-60	0.60-0.80	44	1.20	
Labourers	44-54	0.35-0.45	54-60	0.30-0.45	44-60	0.40-0.65	
Metal Trades:			1 24	Ale Participa		in an and	
Blacksmiths	44-50	0.60-0.65	50-54	0.50-0.60		0.60-0.65	
Boilermakers	44-50	0.60-0.65	54	0.40-0.65	44-48	0.60-0.75	
Machinists Ironmoulders	44-50	0.60-0.65	50-54	0.40-0.60		0.55-0.70	
Sheet metal	40	0.70	60	$0.37\frac{1}{2}-0.57$	45-54	0.60-0.70	
workers	44	0.77-0.85	54	0.50-0.65	44	1.071	
Workers	1	Per week	JT	Per week.	S. C. C.	Per week	
Printing Trades :	Red In	S		S S	- THITTERS	S	
Compositors,	1. 4-18-1			ABARCAL CARDA	and a	·	
machine and	Mary Con	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2020	and the second	
hand, news	48	33.50	48	31.00	461	45.50	
Compositors,	Constant .	100 - 100	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			Contraction of the	
machine and		70.00	-				
hand, job	44	30.00	48	31.00	44-48	35.00-42.00	
Pressmen, web,	48	32.00	48	32.00	48	45.00	
news Pressmen, cylin-	70	52.00	40	52.00	40	45.00	
der, job	48	31.00	48	29.00-35.00	48	38.00	
Bookbinders	48	35.00	48	27.00-35.00		36.00	
Bindery girls	48	10.00	48	9.00-15.00		16.80	
100 000 1 000	1. 2. 2. 2. 2.	Per hour.	E Land	Per week	in the	Per hour.	
Labourers in	15 hitse	\$	100	\$	De the	\$	
factories	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.00-12.00	44-55	0.30-0.45	
	The second			The Constants in	A State State	A STRATES	

In Transvaal, £6 6s. 0d

† Lower rates increasing quarterly may be paid prior to 30th June, 1932. ‡ The exchange value of the Canadian dollar was in September, 1929, bout 4s. 1d.

The daily hours and wages during September, 1929, of various classes of coal-mining labour in the chief coalfields of Canada, as fixed by collective agreement, are shown in the following Table. In some of the mines in each district the wages of unorganised workers are somewhat lower than those shown.

tioner see genell" . trickers for gilastics	Nova	Scotia.*	A	Van Isl	
Occupation.	Hours per day.	Daily Wages.	Hours per day.	Daily Wages.	Hours per day.
of a month age.	inval a	S	antis 1	ada Sat in	1.000
Contract minerst	8	6.65	8	7.85	8
Machine miners§			8	5.85-7.00	8
Hand miners§	8	4.15	8	5.20-5.57	8
Hoisting engineers	8	4.15	8	5.65-6.20	8
Drivers	8	3.60	8	4.85-5.25	8
Bratticemen	8	3.65	- 8	5.20-5.57	8
Pumpmen Labourers,	8	3.90	8	4.40-4.95	. 8.
underground	8	3.35	8	4.40-4.67	8
Labourers, surface	81	3.25	8	4.15-4.41	8
Machinists	81.	4.15	. 8	4.85-5.77	8
Carpenters	81	3.85	8	5.45-5.77	8
Blacksmiths	81	4.00	8	5.45-5.77	8

### NETHERLANDS METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES: NEW AGREEMENT.

AFTER a considerable period during which no comprehensive regulation of working conditions was in force in the Dutch metal, engineering and ship-building industries, a collective agreement has now been concluded between the employers' federation (*Metaalbond*), on the one hand, and the workers' organisations in the metal industry, on the other. This agreement, which came into force on 18th January, 1930, is to remain in operation for a period of eighteen months. If not terminated by notice given three months prior to the date of its expiration it becomes automatically prolonged for a the date of its expiration, it becomes automatically prolonged for a further year, under the same conditions. The chief points of the agreement are summarised below.

Classification.—Each occupation or section of work is classified under one of the following three trade groups (Vakgroep) :— (i) Skilled work, for which a long training and practical

experience are required; (ii) Semi-skilled work, for which a training is required mainly

consisting of experience and routine; (iii) Unskilled work, for which no training is necessary. The workers are also classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and are further divided into two age groups thus :---

Class of	Age	Age Group "A."				Age Group "			
Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled	 		30-65 ye 28-65 26-65	ears o: ,,	f age ",		29 y 27 25	ears or	your ,, ,,

The system of dividing the municipalities of the Netherlands into three groups, already in vogue in the industry, || has been incorporated in the present agreement.

Wages and Hours.—The agreement establishes minimum hourly rates and average guaranteed minimum hourly earnings for men of the same trade and age group. At least 85 per cent. of the workers in each trade group, in so far as they are not over 65 years of age, are to receive the minimum hourly rates. Both the minimum hourly rates and the average guaranteed minimum hourly earnings established by the present agreement show little deviation from the rates previously in force.[]

A ROYAL Decree dated 9th December, 1929, amends the Royal Decree of 29th March, 1928, on the National Regulation of the Demand for and Supply of Labour, of which an account was given in this GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 209. The object of the amendment is to give complete effect to Article 23 of the Charter of Labour, which reads as follows: "Employment Exchanges are set up on a joint basis under the supervision of the corporative organs of the State. Employers are required to engage workers through these exchanges. They are at liberty to select from the persons on the registers, giving preference to members of the Fascist Party and of the Fascist trade unions, according to seniority [of registration." enever in an undertaking the number of workers of the same Wh whenever in an undertaking the number of workers of the same age in age group B is less than ten in any one of the three trade groups, the average hourly earnings of these workers may be below the agreed minimum, provided that the average hourly earnings of the workers of other ages in age group B in the same trade group are compensatingly higher. For the purposes of this provision, workmen belonging to each of the three trade groups in age group B are further sub-divided into two categories, viz., those over 21 years and those of 21 years or under years and those of 21 years or under. registration.

Wages Books.—The employers must supply each worker with a wages book, which is to contain the name, date of birth, occupation, trade group, hourly wage rate, hourly earnings, the total number of hours used in the calculation of hourly earnings, the holidays to which the worker is entitled, and the trade union, if any, to which he belows. The most important feature of the new Decree is that it entirely prohibits "the intermediation even if free of charge of private persons, associations or bodies of any kind for the placing of unemployed workers in employment" in respect of all categories of employers and workers for which public employment exchanges are established and within the territory for which those exchanges are belongs. For the purpose of wages control, the wages books must be submitted by the employers every half year to the chairman of the Central Commission (see below) for inspection. competent.

Hours.—The normal working week is to consist of 48 hours, with exceptions, which are not specified, in cases of continuous processes. Overtime is paid for at 25 per cent. above ordinary rates for the two

\* In most mines in Nova Scotia, a bonus based on profits has been agreed upon, to be paid quarterly. I Excluding Chinese workers. Average earnings per day on contract or on a tonnage basis, etc., calculated rom returns furnished by representative employers in each district. The gures are approximate and relate to certain collicries only. & Minimum time rate per day, not on contract work. See this GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 240.

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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couver and.† Daily Wages \$ 6.75 4.81 4.52 5.39 4.13 4.35 3.96 3.97 3.76 5.40 4.83 5.11

B."

ger.

hours immediately preceding or following the normal working day at 50 per cent. above ordinary rates for further hours on ordinary working days, and at 100 per cent. above ordinary rates for work on Sundays and public holidays. It is stipulated that overtime permits shall be applied for only after consultation with the trade unions. *Holidays.*—Workers who have been in the uninterrupted employ of one or more members of the *Metaalbond* since 1st January of a

or one or more members of the *Metaalbond* since 1st January of a current year are to be allowed one working week's paid holiday per annum, this holiday to be given, as a rule, between 1st May and 30th September. In addition, payment is made in respect of six public holidays.

Works Councils.—Works Councils are to be set up in each under-taking. Their members must not be less than 25 years of age, but may be elected by all regular workers over 18 years of age. The objects of the works councils are to promote the moral and material interests of the workers, and to advise and co-operate with the management.

interests of the workers, and to advise and co-operate with the management. Conciliation in Labour Disputes.—During the period of the agreement the employers' and workers' organisations are to give an undertaking not to provoke or support lock-outs or strikes in the industry. Disputes arising out of the interpretation of the terms of the agreement, or its application, are to be referred to Local Commissions set up to supervise the compliance with the terms of the agreement, the dispute may be taken to the Central Commission, to be settled in the last resort by the casting vote of the Dean of the Law Society at The Hague, as described below. Local and Central Commissions.—The Local Commissions, which have jurisdiction over disputes of a local character, consist of six members and six deputies, half appointed by the Metaalbond and half by the trade unions. Each Local Commission elects from its members a chairman and a vice-chairman. Disputes relating to the carrying out or interpretation of the satisfaction of the interested parties within three weeks from the date on which they are first brought forward, each of the parties has the right to appeal to the Central Commission. The Contral Commission for a final decision.

Commission for a final decision. The Central Commission, consisting of fourteen members and an equal number of deputies, elected half by the *Metaalbond* and half by the trade unions, is also presided over by a chairman chosen from among the members. If the Local Commission fails to settle a dispute, the matter is referred to the chairman of the Central Commis-tion of the central Commission fails to settle a dispute, the matter is referred to the chairman of the Central Commis-sion, who, at his discretion, may attempt in person amicably to settle the dispute. In graver cases, or when the chairman's attempts at mediation fail, the chairman must inform the members of the Central Commission of the dispute, and allow the parties to the dispute a fortnight in which to submit their case, copies of which are sent to the members of the Commission. At the end of the fortnight, a meeting is convened, at which the parties may be assisted by advisers, and, within a fortnight from this meeting, or the last subsequent meeting at which the parties to the dispute are present, the Commission is to pronounce its verdict and may award damages, in accordance with the Collective Labour Agreement Act of 24th December, 1927.\*

December, 1927.\* In the event of equal division of votes at a meeting of the Central Commission, the matter may be again put to the vote later in the meeting. If this results in a further equal division of votes, the matter is placed on the agenda of a meeting to be held within a fort-night, at which the Dean of the Law Society at The Hague (or his representative) is to be present, and to exercise a casting vote in the event of another deadlock.

### COMPULSORY USE OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN ITALY: NEW DECREE.

The provision of the earlier Decree which prohibited employers The provision of the earlier Decree which prohibited employers from engaging unemployed workers not registered at the public employment exchanges has been replaced by a provision that "employers of labour shall be obliged to engage unemployed workers through the public employment exchanges." The Minister of Corporations is to determine, either in the decrees instituting the individual employment exchanges or by a subsequent decree, the date on which the new provisions in this section are to come into parention, and also the excentions which he considers to be necessary. operation, and also the exceptions which he considers to be necessary.

\* See this GAZETTE for September, 1928, page 324.

### EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE decline in employment observed in the last week of January Continued during February. The increase in the numbers unemployed occurred chiefly in the

textile industries, particularly in the cotton, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery trades. The other principal industries in which un-employment increased included engineering, shipbuilding, motor vehicles and cycle manufacture, most of the metal trades, the

ventures and cycle manufacture, most of the metal trades, the furniture and woodworking trades, papermaking, the glass bottle industry, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the clothing, lace, brick and tile, pottery, and iron and steel industries, and among painters in the building trade.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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 24th February, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13·1, as compared with 12·6 at 27th January 1930, and 12·1 at 25th February, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th February, 1930, was 10·0, as compared with 9·8 at 27th January, 1930, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·1 as compared with 2·8. For males alone the percentage at 24th February, 1930, was 13·8, and for females 11·2; at 27th January, 1930, the corresponding per-centages were 13·4 and 10·4. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchange Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th February, 1930, es in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th February, 1950, was approximately 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th January, 1930, it was 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women; and at 25th February, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry, employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd February, 1930, was 958,500, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 25th January, 1930, and of 4.5 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, was 5.27, as compared with 5.26 in the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, and 5.46 in the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1920. fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929.

In the iron-mining industry employment remained fairly good, on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with January, 1930, but an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with February, 1930, In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment was reported to be good, and in the Buxton area steady; in the Weardale district it continued fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment improved, and was fair. At the East of Scotland whinmoderate. At chalk quarries it continued slack. Employment at tin-mines showed a slight decline, and was only fair, on the whole; at china clay quarries it was fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of February, 1930, was 162, as compared with 159 at the end of January, 1930, and with 140 at the end of February, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment showed little change, and remained slack on the whole.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 1st March 1930, 372 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 388 in the week ended 1st February, 1930, and with 375 in the week ended 2nd March 1929

In steel sheet manufacture employment improved, and was fair.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries .- Employment in the engineering industry remained bad on the whole, and continued to decline in all sections and in nearly all districts. In electrical engineering it remained fair; in the motor vehicle section it declined to slack; while in other sections it continued bad. Extensive short time was still worked in the textile machinery section.

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

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued very bad, with a decline in all departments. There was much unemployment and under-employment in practically all sections in most districts.

March, 1930.

In the wool textile industry employment continued bad both in the woollen and in the worsted sections. The usual seasonal im-provement in February was felt in isolated sections only, and employment, on the whole, was below the level of a month ago. In the carpet section also employment varied considerably in the different sections and districts; it was not so good as a month before.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a decline, but was fair on the whole.

In the lace trade it continued generally slack, though a slight improvement was recorded; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken Improvement was recorded; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together it showed a decline, and was bad, on the whole, with much short-time working. A decline was also reported in both the linen and jute trades, which continued bad, on the whole, with much short-time working. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment was still bad, with much unemployment and short-time working, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

Clothing Industries.—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment remained slack, on the whole, although a slight improvement was reported in several districts. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was still moderate. Employment remained fairly good in the shirt and collar and corset trades; in felt hat manufacture employment showed an improvement and was fairly good.

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

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed little change on the whole. In the tanning and currying section it was moderate; with fancy leather workers and saddlery and harness makers it remained fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades the seasonal decline continued during February, and employment remained slack on the whole. It was reported as fair or fairly good, however, in a few districts. Weather conditions were generally favourable, for the time of the year, for outside work. As regards individual occupations employment continued slack generally with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plumbers and slaters, and showed a decline which was very marked with slaters but only slight with carpenters. Employment marked with slaters, but only slight with carpenters. Employment remained bad, in most districts, with plasterers. There was a seasonal improvement with painters, but employment was very slack at most centres; it remained slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed some im-provement; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trade employment showed a decline, but was fair on the whole; in coach building an improvement was reported, but employment remained moderate; in sawmilling it continued slack

Paper Manufacture, Printing, Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry was fair, on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with January. With letterpress printers employment continued generally fair; there was some improvement in London, and also at Leeds and Manchester, though employment was slack at the latter centre. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained generally good, except at Manchester, where it was slack. With lithographic printers a decline was reported at a number of towns, and a good deal of short time was worked in some districts. In the bookbinding industry employment, on the whole, was fair, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, although there was still much short-time working. At Worcester and Derby employment was slack, and at Bristol it continued good. In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a decline and remained bad; in other sections little variation

was reported and employment was slack.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales conditions were favourable to outdoor work, and the slight arrears caused by the unfavourable weather of the previous month were overtaken in most districts. There was little unemployment among skilled workers, but a surplus of casual labour was reported in many districts.

With fishermen employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment continued slack ; with seamen it was slack, the number of engage-ments being considerably less than in the previous month.

#### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

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

March, 1930.

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

(a)	CERTAIN	MINING	AND	METAL	TRADES.
-----	---------	--------	-----	-------	---------

interna received and not	Workpeople included in the	February,	Inc. (+) or as compare	
Industry.	Returns for February, 1930.	1930.	Month before.	and the second second
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	958,500 8,698 2,519	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5 · 27 5 · 59 6 · 00	Days. + $0.01$ + $0.03$ + $0.04$	The state of the s
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet	be broadt in the Schruby, at	Furnaces in Blast. 162 Mills working.	Number. $+$ 3	and a state of the
Iron and Steel	 65,602	491 Shifts Worked (one week). 360,417	+ 3 Per cent. - 0.5	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed	Total Wages Paie Workpeople			
Industry.	Week ended 22nd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
Date Statistics	Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Feb., 1930.	Month before.	I
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	72,690 55,880 79,841 10,685 64,128 10,457 10,362	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent} \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 18 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	£ 118,131 108,628 146,008 18,975 145,866 18,863 27,944	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 6 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	the state of the second

### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemploy ment at 24th February, 1930, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :--

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unen at February,	31313333	Increas Decreas Total Pe as con wi	Si El
	1929. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	_Total.	Month before.	1
London South-Eastern South-Western North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,214,430 894,200 839,530 1,793,090 1,985,670 2,119,500 1,270,390 583,190 258,400 135,600	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$7 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	
Total	12,094,000	13.8	11.2	13.1	+ 0.5	11 . CO.

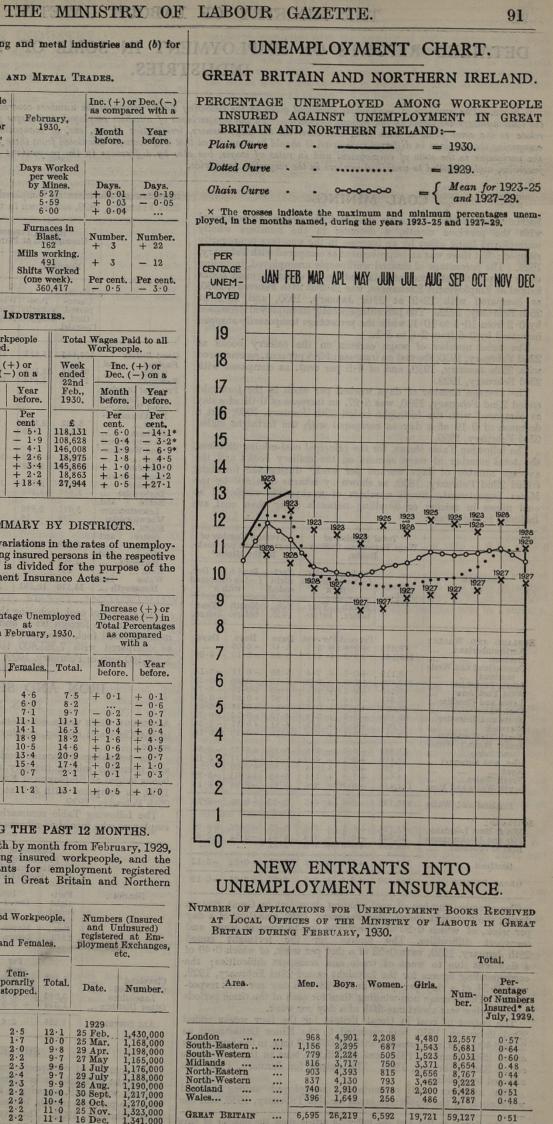
#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from February, 1929, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland .

Percentages		yed am	internation of	and Fema	Numbers (I and Uning registered a ployment Ex		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	etc.
1929 25 February	13.7	7.7	9.6	2.5	12.1	1929 25 Feb.	1,4
25 March 22 April	$\begin{array}{c c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	6·7 6·7	8·3 7·8	1·7 2·0	10·0 9·8	25 Mar. 29 Apr.	1,1
27 May 24 June	10·9 10·8	6.6	7.5	2.2	9·7 9·6	27 May 1 July	1,1
22 July 26 August	10·8 10·9	6·9 7·4	7.3 7.6	2.4	9.7	29 July	1,1
23 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.3	9·9 10·0	26 Aug. 30 Sept.	1,1
21 October 25 November	11.5 12.1	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct.	1,2
16 December 1930	12.3	7·9 8·1	8.8 8.9	2·2 2·2	$\frac{11\cdot 0}{11\cdot 1}$	25 Nov. 16 Dec. 1930	1,3
27 January	13.4	10:4	9.8	2.8	12.6	27 Jan.	1,5
24 February	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb.	1,58

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

34,000



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

\* Aged 16-64 (inclusive).

### DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change as compared with the previous month, a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed being offset by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped; but there was an improvement as compared with February, 1929. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13 · 2 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 12 · 9 at 27th January, 1930, and 15 · 3 at 25th February, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0 · 2 from 10 · 3 to 10 · 1, while the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0 · 5 from 2 · 6 to 3 · 1. increased by 0.5 from 2.6 to 3.1.

increased by 0.5 from 2.6 to 3.1. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd February, 1930, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 25th January, 1930, and of 4.5 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, was 5.27, an increase of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, but a decrease of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929.

decrease of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortingit circle 23rd February, 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 22nd February, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals. included in the totals :

Durham        142.         Cumberland and West- morland        10         South Yorkshire        18         West Yorkshire        53         Lancs and Cheshire        76         Derbyshire           Warwick        17         North Staffordshire       28         South Staffs,† Wores       and Salop       31         Glos. and Somerset       10         Kent        142         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SooTLAND:	nd 20.	(-)as c wit Month before.	Per cent $+ 3.7$	5·47 5·30 5·39 5·10 4·60 4·97	(-) as c witi Month before. Days. -0.06 -0.10 -0.10 -0.20 +0.05 +0.07	) or Dec ompared h a Vear before. Days, -0.06 -0.14 -0.32 -0.79 -0.24
193         ENGLAND AND WALES:         Northumberland       49         Durham       142,         Cumberland and West       10         South Yorkshire       18         Weet Yorkshire       53         Lancs and Cheshire       56         Dorths and Leicester       62         Warwick       17         North Staffordshire       31         Ghos, and Somerset       10         Kent       144         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SoothLAND:       16	0. 433 232 115 452 360 341 024	before. Per cent +0.4 +0.3 +0.6 +0.6 +0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	before Per cent + 3·7 + 8·7 + 7·4 + 2·0 + 1·5 - 2·1	Feb., 1930. Days 5·47 5·30 5·39 5·10 4·60 4·97	before. Days. -0.06 -0.10 -0.11 -0.20 +0.05 +0.07	Days, -0.06 -0.14 -0.32 -0.79
Northumberland       49         Durham       142         Cumberland and West-       16         Morrishire       118         West Yorkshire       53         Lancs and Cheshire       76         Dorthyshire       56         Notts and Leicester       62         Warwick       11         North Staffordshire       28         South Staffordshire       10         Kent       14         South Staffordshire       11         Blos, and Somerset       10         Kent       14         South Wales       14         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SooTLAND:       14	433 232 115 452 360 341 024	+0.4 +0.3 +0.6 +0.6 +0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 7 \\ + 8 \cdot 7 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5·47 5·30 5·39 5·10 4·60 4·97	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.06 \\ -0.10 \\ -0.11 \\ -0.20 \\ +0.05 \\ +0.07 \end{array} $	-0.06 -0.14 -0.32 -0.79
Northumberland       49         Durham       142         Cumberland and West-       10         South Yorkshire       118         West Yorkshire       53         Lancs and Cheshire       76         Dorthyshire       56         Notts and Leicester       62         Warwick       11         South Staffordshire       28         South Staffordshire       10         Konth Staffordshire       10         Kont       14         South Wales       14         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SoothAND:       14	232 115 452 360 341 024	+0.3 +0.6 +0.6 +0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	+ 8.7 + 7.4 + 2.0 + 1.5 - 2.1	5·30 5·39 5·10 4·60 4·97	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.10 \\ -0.11 \\ -0.20 \\ +0.05 \\ +0.07 \\ \end{array} $	-0.14 -0.32 -0.79
Durham       142.         Cumberland and West- morland       10         South Yorkshire       13         West Yorkshire       53         Lancs and Cheshire       76         Derbyshire       56         Notts and Leicester       62         Warwick       17         North Staffordshire       28         South Staffs,† Wores and Salop       31         Glos, and Somerset       10         Kent       142         South Wales       14         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SooTLAND:       17	115 452 360 341 024	+0.6 +0.6 +0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	+ 7.4 + 2.0 + 1.5 - 2.1	5·39 5·10 4·60 4·97	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.11 \\ -0.20 \\ +0.05 \\ +0.07 \end{array} $	-0.14 -0.32 -0.79
Cumberland and West- morland 10 South Yorkshire 10 South Yorkshire 18 West Yorkshire 53 Lancs and Cheshire 76 Derbyshire 56 Notts and Leicester 62 Warwick 28 South Staffordshire 28 South Staffordshire 28 and Salop 31 Glos, and Somerset 10 Kent 14 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales 856 SooTLAND :	115 452 360 341 024	+0.6 +0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	$+ 2 \cdot 0$ + 1 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 1	5·10 4·60 4·97	-0.20 + 0.05 + 0.07	- 0·32 - 0·79
morland 10 South Yorkshire 118 West Yorkshire 118 South Yorkshire 118 South Yorkshire 76 Notts and Leicester 62 Warwick 17 North Staffordshire 28 South Staffordshire 28 South Staffordshire 10 Glos. and Somerset 10 Kent 44 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales 856 SooTLAND:	452 360 341 024	+0.6 +0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	$+ 2 \cdot 0$ + 1 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 1	5·10 4·60 4·97	-0.20 + 0.05 + 0.07	- 0·32 - 0·79
South Yorkshire 118 West Yorkshire 53 Lancs and Cheshire 56 Derbyshire 56 Notts and Leicester 62 Warwick 17 North Staffordshire 28 South Staffs,† Wores and Salop 14 Bouth Wales 14 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales SooTLAND:	360 341 024	+0.2 +0.4 +0.4 +0.3	+ 1.5 - 2.1	4.60 4.97	+0.05 +0.07	-0.79
West Yorkshire       53         Lancs and Cheshire       76         Derbyshire       56         Notts and Leicester       62         Warwick       28         South Staffordshire       28         and Salop       31         Glos, and Somerset       10         Kent       4         South Wales       14         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SootLAND:       14	341 024	+ 0.4 + 0.3	- 2.1	4.97	+ 0.07	
Lancs and Cheshire 76 Derbyshire 56 Notts and Leicester 62 Warwick 17 North Staffordshire 28 South Staffs, Worcs and Salop 31 Glos and Somerset 10 Kent 4 North Wales 14 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales SOOTLAND:	024	+ 0.3				
Notts and Leicester       62         Warwick       17         North Staffordshire       28         South Staffordshire       31         Glos. and Somerset       10         Morth Wales       14         South Wales and Mon.       181         England and Wales       856         SootLAND:       10			+ 0.0		10 44	-0.25
Warwick	400	-0.4		5.04	+0.44 +0.23	- 0.23
North Staffordshire 28 South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop 31 Glos, and Somerset 10 Kent 44 North Wales, 44 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales SOOTLAND:			+ 2.4	4.73		-0.38
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop 31 Glos. and Somerset 4 North Wales 4 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales SOOTLAND:	091	+0.3	+ 0.2	5.51	+0.12 +0.16	-0.10
and Salop 31 Glos, and Somerset 10 Kent 4 North Wales 14 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales SOOTLAND:	737	-0.1	+ 0.4	5.12	+ 0.10	-0.10
Glos. and Somerset 10 Kent 4 North Wales 4 South Wales and Mon. 181 England and Wales 856 SOOTLAND:	~	0.5	- 1.6	5.15	+ 0.37	-0.54
Kent 4 North Wales 14 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales 856 SOOTLAND:		-0.5	- 4.0	5.15	+0.37	+ 0.12
North Wales 14 South Wales and Mon. England and Wales SOOTLAND:		+0.1 + 0.2	+20.4	5.50	+0.06	+ 0 14
South Wales and Mon. 181 England and Wales 856	705	+1.5	+ 2.6	5.59	+0.03	-0.29
England and Wales 856		+1.5 + 0.7	+ 9.6	5.65	-0.04	+0.14
SOOTLAND:	434	+0.1	T 3.0	5.05	-0 04	1011
SOOTLAND:	,736	+0.4	+ 4.0	5.23	+0.02	-0.20
SOUTLAND.	No. Cal	The state of			The factor	1 march
	784	+2.2	+ 6.4	5.62	-0.06	+ 0.02
	782	-0.1	+ 9.9	5.03	-0.51	-0.61
	198	+0.6	+ 7.9	5.81		
THE OF DECHARGE THE	Contraction of the	and the second	-			
Scotland 101		+0.7	+ 8.2	5.61	-0.12	-0.13
GREAT BRITAIN 958	,764	TUT				

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, was 0.52 of a day per week, of which 0.50 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, were 0.52 of a day per week, of which 0.49 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929, were 0.34 of a day per week and 0.28 of a day per week respec-tively. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 22,085,400 tons, as compared with 21,087,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th January, 1930, and 21,325,900 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1929. The output for January, 1930, was affected by holidays.

affected by holidays. The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th February, 1930, and the

increases or decreases as compared with 27th January, 1930, and 25th February, 1929, are shown in the following Table :---

.udoroži Jastra	In Unemp	sured Pe loyed at	930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages			
and the	Numb	pers.	P	ercentage	as compared with a		
· Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porarily stopped	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porarily stopped	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain	108,463	33,813	10.1	3.1	13.2	+ 0.3	- 2.1
Fngland and Wales Scotland Principal Districts	94,045 14,418	32,365 1,448	9.9 11.8	3·4 1·2		+ 0.4 + 0.5	
in England and Wales :	.822.1	177.95	1 5795				a loger
land Durham Cumberland	5,202 15,231	1,884 855	9.9	3.6 0.6	13·5 10·5	+ 3.2	$- \frac{1 \cdot 2}{- 6 \cdot 4}$
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	1,582 13,346	370 8,978	13.3		16·4 12·2	$ + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 6} $	$- 5 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 7$
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	10,465 2,817	2,977 1,845	11·6 4·6	3:4 3·0	15·0 7·6		+ 1. + 1.5
Notts and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	3,071 738	2,890 34	4·6 5·4		8·9 5·7		+ 2.7 - 2.8
cester and Salop Glos. and	5,360	2,009	. 7.6	2.8	10.4	St AND	an laterate
Somerset Kent	1,407	124	11.1		12·1 3·3		
Wales and Monmouth		10,393	14.5	5 4.5	19.0	+ 2.9	- 4.8

The *exports* of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,385,000 tons in February, 1930, as compared with 7,361,400 tons in January, 1930, and with 5,526,100 tons in February, 1929.

#### IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

ALTHOUGH there was a considerable amount of short time working in the Cleveland district, employment remained fairly good on the

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.5 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 8.9 at 27th January, 1930, and 14.1 at 05th Edward 1900

25th February, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

n sin second and second s	peop Min	nber of Wo le employe es included he Returns	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	Fort- night Dec. (-) ended pared		) as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
the second secon	22nd Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Feb. 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland	4,215	Per cent. $-3 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 22 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	Days. 5·23	Days. + 0.11	<b>Days.</b> - 0.13
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,099 1,384	-2.5 + 0.9	+ 4.3 + 4.1	6.00 5.78	- 0.14	+ 0.09 + 0.01
ALL DISTRICTS	8,698	- 2.4	+ 12.4	5.59	+ 0.03	- 0.05

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, by firms making returns, was 2,519, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, but an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with February, 1929. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6.00 in February, 1930, as compared with 5.96 in January, 1930, and 6.00 in February, 1929 1929.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 12.0 at 27th January, 1930, and with 16.1 at 25th February, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 162 furnaces were in operation at the end of February, 1930, compared with 159 at the end of January, 1930, and 140 at the end of February, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 20,506 workpeople at the end of February, 1930, showed no alteration compared with January, 1930, but an increase of 12.7 per cent. compared with February, 1929.

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

Districts.	Total Number	Numb	In Dec			
at summer the month.	of Furnaces.	Feb., 1930.	Jan., Feb. 1930. 1929.			
ENGLAND AND WALES.	a d'age da	orgoles	and the	files a	Pents L	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	95	42	42	37	ierri erri	
Parts of Lancs and	43	12	12	11	17	
Yorks (including Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	31	11	12	9	100	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	56 25	30 16	30 16	29 14	1000	
wick	48	14	14	11	1. 131	
mouth	23	9	9	8	10.	
Total, England and Wales	321	134	135	119	-	
SCOTLAND	89	28	24	21	+	
Total	410	162	159	140	+	

The production of pig iron in February amounted to 597,000 tons, as compared with 650,000 tons in January and 519,600 tons in February, 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 1st March, 1930, 372 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 388 in the week ended 1st February, 1930, and with 375 in the week ended 2nd March, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th February, 1930, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was  $25 \cdot 0$ , as compared with  $27 \cdot 7$  at 27th January, 1930, and with  $22 \cdot 2$  at 25th February, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 1st March, 1930, 119 mills were in operation, as compared with 100 in the week ended 1st February, 1930, and with 128 in the week ended 2nd March, 1929.

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

	Numbe	er of Works	Number of M Operation			
Works.	Week ended 1st	Inc. ( Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
asacowi in	March, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	lst March, 1930.	Month before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	64 13	- 3 + 4	C 452 80 34	372 119	- 16 + 19	
TOTAL	77	+ 1		491	+ 3	

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1930, amounted to 89,382 tons, or 7,099 tons less than in January, 1930, and 22,577 tons less than in February, 1929.

#### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change, and remained slack, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.7 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 23.7 at 27th January, 1930, and 19.8 at 25th February, 1929.

• The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of "shifts" shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts. According to returns received from firms employing 65,602 work-people in the week ended 22nd February, 1930, the volume of employ-ment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople

March, 1930.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

nc. (+) or c. (-) on a

0.4%				
nth ore.	Year before.			
ALL S	1 12330 ad 60			
520	+ 5			
	+ 1			
1	+ 2			
•••	+ 1 + 2			
-	+ 3			
	+ 1			
1	+15			

4 + 7 3

+22

lls in

(+) or -) on a Year before. - 3 - 12

employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by  $1 \cdot 1$  per cent. as compared with January, 1930, and by  $2 \cdot 7$  per cent. as compared with February, 1929. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was  $5 \cdot 5$  in February, 1930, as compared with  $5 \cdot 4$  in January, 1930, and  $5 \cdot 5$  in February, 1929.

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

	empl	of Workp loyed by J king retu	Firms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.*	ber of	
and have cliff at a state	Week ended 22nd Feb.,	ended compa 22nd with		Week ended 22nd Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
burn presidente	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-		Per cent.	Per cent.	100 H	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7,164 1,512 23,905 2,802 7,807 8,421	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.8 \\ + 6.8 \\ - 3.2 \\ + 5.1 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 7 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	41,654 6,739 123,883 15,146 44,537 47,897	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 9 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Labourers, etc TOTAL	13,991	$\frac{-2.7}{-1.1}$	$\frac{-0.6}{-2.7}$	80,561	$\frac{-3 \cdot 1}{-0 \cdot 5}$	- 0.9 - 3.0	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, and Bradford oumberland, Lance and Cheshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon- mouth Total, England and Wales So thand	14,798 18,789 393 6,023 5,277 3,362 5,990 54,632 10,970	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 1.9 \\ - \ 29.3 \\ - \ 8.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 3.9 \\ - \ 3.8 \\ - \ 1.2 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 72 \cdot 8 \\ - 19 \cdot 2 \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 12 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	82,727 101,870 1,798 31,570 28,809 18,676 32,830 298,280 62,137	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 34 \cdot 5 \\ - 9 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ + & 4.9 \\ - & 77.9 \\ - & 18.9 \\ + & 4.0 \\ - & 4.3 \\ - & 14.2 \\ - & 4.4 \\ + & 4.2 \end{array}$	
TOTAL	65,602	$\frac{-0.3}{-1.1}$	+ 3.3 - 2.7	360,417	+ 0.3 - 0.5	$\frac{+ 4 \cdot 2}{- 3 \cdot 0}$	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufac-turers, amounted to 776,400 tons in February, 1930, as compared with 771,100 tons in January, 1930, and 782,900 tons in February, 1000 1929.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during February, and showed a decline in most districts compared with the previous month; the principal exception being Northern Ireland, where an improvement was shown. The highest percentage unemployed was in Wales (46.2). In the South-Eastern and South-Western divisions employ-ment continued fair ment continued fair.

Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement, on the whole, occurring chiefly in the North-Eastern division, Scotland and Northern Ireland; in the North-Western division a considerable decline was shown.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th February, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 27th January, 1930, and with 25th February, 1929 :---

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople aployed at Feb., 1930.	Decreas Numbers	se (+) or le (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage Jnemployed at fth Feb., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
	Total Insured Unen 24th	Month before.	Year before.	Dnen 24th	Month before	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,191 628 2,523 85 18,470 7,858 13,091 3,605 1,943	$\begin{array}{r} + & 102 \\ - & 129 \\ + & 758 \\ - & 51 \\ + & 819 \\ + & 726 \\ - & 51 \\ + & 768 \\ - & 305 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 17 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 9 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 13 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ + 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND	50,394	+ 2,637	- 1,808	24.6	+ 1.2	- 1.2		

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during February remained bad, on the whole, and continued to decline in all sections and in nearly all districts. In electrical engineering it remained fair; in the motor vehicle section it declined to slack; while in other sections it continued bad. Extensive short time was still worked in the textile machinery

Compared with a year before employment showed a decline in general engineering and on motor vehicle work; in marine engineering an improvement was shown; while in electrical and in constructional

engineering there was little change. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of in-sured workpeople unemployed at 24th February, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Alaba Lastan	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.											
Division. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotiand Wales Water	Sugmeer- ngineers' nd Steel nding.	Electrical Engineering.	rine ring, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor les, Oycles, Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase $(+)$ rease $(-)$ mpared th a				
	General En Ing ; Eng Iron and Foundi	Engir	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engin	Wehlcles, and Air		Month before.	Year before.				
	4,390 2,743 2,074 6,834 -20,069 26,843 9,435 1,122 973	572 233 125 1,303 719 1,553 263 37 11	83 111 456 45 3,297 111 2,054 37 354	242 75 57 718 979 360 962 113 11	2,444 1,476 1,472 11,310 1,575 1,999 1,198 290 249	7,731 4,638 4,184 20,210 26,639 30,866 13,912 1,599 1,598	$\begin{array}{r} + 356 \\ + 184 \\ + 212 \\ + 3,521 \\ + 1,648 \\ + 3,209 \\ + 626 \\ + 17 \\ - 128 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,248 \\ + & 231 \\ + & 167 \\ + & 3,903 \\ + & 3,817 \\ + & 3,817 \\ + & 10,317 \\ + & 645 \\ + & 323 \\ + & 149 \end{array}$				
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	74 407	4.010	C E40	7 517	22 013	111 377	19645	+ 20 800				

IRELAND ... 74,483 4,816 6,548 3,517 22,013 111,377 + 9,645 + 2

With any hart	Percentages Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.												
London South-Eastern	5.2	4.3	11.9	6.9	6·1 5·3	5.5	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 0.6 + 0.2					
South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	5·9 7·8 17·2	3.9 4.7 9.0	7·2 3·0 15·8	9.0 10.9 12.5	5·4 11·4 11·2	5·7 9·1 15·9	+ 0.3 + 1.6 + 1.0	+1.6 + 2.2					
North-Western Scotland	20·9 12·5 20·0	7.5	$     \begin{array}{c}       11 \cdot 2 \\       10 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	J2·3 17·9 16·4	9·3 11·0 12·9	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \cdot 7 \\     12 \cdot 2 \\     17 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	+ 1.9 + 0.6 + 0.2	+ 5.8 + 0.4 + 3.2					
Northern Ireland	14.0	2.4		18.3	11.4	10.6	- 0.8	+ 0.5					
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	12.7	5.7	11.2	12.5	9.0	11.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.8					
Ditto, Jan., 1930 Ditto, Feb., 1929	11.7 10 3	5.2	10.8 12.7	12·0 12·6	7.7	$10.1 \\ 9.3$	-	E E					

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, and showed a further decline. In Yorkshire it was very slack, while conditions grew worse in the depressed textile machinery section. In Lincolnshire employment remained slack. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was very bad, and showed a further falling-off. Much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery section; while in the electrical engineering continuent use only moderate. section employment was only moderate.

section employment was only moderate. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district there was a decline in the motor vehicle section, in which employment was bad. In general engineering it was slack, and, in electrical engineering, fair; but in both sections a decline was experienced. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained

moderate. In London and the Southern Counties employment was fair, but declined in general engineering. In electrical engineering, however, conditions remained good.

In Scotland employment was bad, and declined. In Wales it continued very bad. In Northern Ireland it remained bad, but showed improvement in marine engineering.

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad in all the principal departments of the industry, and was worse than a month and a year earlier. There was much unemployment and under-employment in prac-tically all sections in most districts. During the month, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations took a ballot of members in the American spinning section, on a proposal to curtail production, on an organised basis, by thirteen hours each week for a period of eight weeks; but as the required majority (80 per cent.) was not obtained, it was decided to take no further action in the matter.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24.2 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 20.0 at 27th January, 1930, and 11.9 at 25th February, 1929. At Ashton, under Lyne, reache constitute of the term

At Ashton-under-Lyne nearly one-third of the trade union operatives were unemployed in February; in the American spinning section employment was described as very bad, while in the Egyptian spinning section it was slack, and worse than a month earlier; in the weaving section it was reported as fair with "fancy" weavers, and very slack in the "plain" section. At Stockport and

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March, 1930.

119 - 1 - 1 - 1 15		Number Vorkpeop			Wages p Workpeo			
110 11 - + 3	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	22nd Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.*		
DEPARTMENTS.	per d'an	Per cent.	Per cent.	tiru 609 £.23	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Preparing	9,744	- 5.8	- 5.8	14,574	- 8.8	-15 0		
Spinning	18,301	- 5.6	- 8.3	27,340	- 8.3	-18 2		
Weaving	31,395	- 1.2	- 3.3	49,995	- 4.5	-10 2		
Other	6,832	- 1.9	- 5.1	15,521	- 2.9	-11.5		
Not Specified	6,418	+ 0.7	3.9	- 10,701	- 1.4	- 21.3		
TOTAL	72,690	- 2.9	- 5-1	118,131	- 6.0	-14.1		
DISTRICTS.	AL OF MAL		- 0.9	donald 1	- 3.3	-10.3		
Ashton	3,463	- 0.8	- 0.9	5,541	- 2.2	-10.3		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	8,399	- 3.4	- 3.8	13,389	- 2.6	- 6.9		
Oldham	8,208	- 4.9	- 5.3	14,637	- 8.0	-14.0		
Bolton and Leigh	12,073	- 3.8	- 1.6	17,872	- 9.7	-12.5		
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	rolomen	m ndt	of Lots	ibar as	m. 1930	awad so		
wood, Walsden and	in maria	11 15 m	aler .	moundance	T tomas	and in march		
Todmorden	5,200	- 0.2	- 3.0	8,764	- 1.8	- 9.0		
Manchester	3,486	- 2.8	+ 0.7	5,682	+ 0.8	+ 5.0 -13.1		
Preston and Chorley	5,171	+ 2.4	- 4.8	8,183	- 2.7	-12.1		
Blackburn, Accrington	7,701	- 2.0	-10.4	13,247	- 5.2	-19.7		
and Darwen Burnley and Padiham	5,471	- 2.1	- 1.8	9,368	-11.3	-18.1		
Colne and Nelson	4,489	- 2.9	-10.0	8,847	- 51	-20.8		
Other Lancashire Towns	2,585	-14.3	-15.7	2,960	-22.7	-33.5		
Yorkshire Towns	3,960	- 1.0	- 7.2	6,377	+ 1.0	-13.9		
Other Districts	2,484	- 3.4	- 8.0	3,264	- 7.6	-19.7		
and the second sec	70.000	0.0	5.1	110 171	- 6.0	- 14 . 1		
TOTAL	72,690	- 2.9	- 5.1	118,131	- 0.0	- 14.1		

Returns from firms employing about 67,000 operatives in the week ended 22nd February showed that 20 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of over 15 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 24th February, 1930:--

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th February, 1930.												
	Who	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp									
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.						
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	999 5,983	5,585 4,607	6,584 10,590	1,677 10,447	9,871 8,819	11,548 19,266	18,132 29,856						
ing and Warp- ing	1,023 3,294 670	4,844 11,401 203	5,867 14,695 873	2,276 4,906 776	13,209 14,432 358	15,485 19,338 1,134	21,352 34,033 2,007						
Total	11,969	26,640	38,609	20,082	46,689	66,771	105,380						

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

THE MINISTRY OF

off grand	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Temp	Total.		
Department.	100 march 100 m		Women. Total.				Women.
ard and Blowing Room pinning Seaming, Winding	+ 84 + 716	+ 233 + 211	+ 317 + 927	+ 378 + 1,989	+ 2,995 + 1,918	+ 3,373 + 3,907	+ 3,690 + 4,834
and Warp- ing Veaving other Pro-	all want		San De Carl		+ 1,745 + 4,292	Section 1 45	the second to
cesses Total	121031231	CONTENT COM	Chines Marries		+ 27	Service and	and the second

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 122,283,200 lbs. in February, 1930, compared with 168,716,700 lbs. in January, 1930, and with 125,394,400 lbs. in February, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,225,800 lbs. in February, 1930, compared with 13,156,500 lbs. in January, 1930, and with 13,707,000 lbs. in February, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 299,519,300 square yards, as compared with 313,183,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 326,069,800 square yards in February, 1929.

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT continued bad both in the woollen and in the worsted sections, and was much worse than a year ago. The seasonal im-provement normally expected in February was experienced only in isolated sections, and employment on the whole was below the level of a month ago. In the carpet section also employment showed a further decline, and was only fair. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21·1 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 20·5 at 27th January, 1930, and with 13·1 at 25th February, 1929. Worsted Section.—There was an increase of unemployment in almost all the principal areas. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd February, 1930, showed that 38 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section as a whole worked short time,\* losing about 13 hours each on the average.

in the worsted section as a whole worked short time,\* losing about 13 hours each on the average. In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments there was some improvement towards the end of the month with woolsorters, and to a lesser extent with woolcombers; the merino section continued to be the best employed. In the week ended 22nd February about 37 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time. In the worsted spinning department employment was bad, and worse than in the previous month in practically every district except Halifax, where an improvement was reported. According to the employers' returns, about 41 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing on an average about 14 hours each during the week ended 22nd February.

22nd February. With worsted weavers the expected seasonal improvement did not

With worsted weavers the expected seasonal improvement did not occur to an appreciable extent, and any slight improvement in the light goods trade of Bradford, Keighley, and Halifax, was counter-balanced by a further falling off at Silsden, where the product is mainly artificial silk mixtures, and in the fine men's wear trade of the Huddersfield district. In the latter case employment was said to be worse than it has been for many years. According to the employers' returns, about 32 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average about 13 hours each in short time\* during the week ended 22nd February.

average about 13 hours each in short time\* during the week ended 22nd February. Woollen Section.—Employment continued bad, and showed little change on the whole. There was an improvement in some parts of the West Riding, but a decline in Scotland. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd February indicated that about 34 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 37 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on an average, about 11 hours each in both departments.\* On the other hand, about 9 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 8 hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 33 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time;\* and about 4 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 7½ hours each. Moollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued to be depressed, and short time was widespread; nevertheless there was still a small amount of overtime and nightwork in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district. At Leeds and in the feavy woollen District there was much short time working and other forms of under-employment; the position in the heavy woollen section at Armley was particularly bad. At Morley a decline was reported. In the Calder Vale (Halifax) and in the Yeadon district (where the main product is plain woollen goods, such as velours and women's costume cloths) there was an improvement. Employ-ment in the rag and shoddy trade was poor, and showed a slight decline. In the blanket section of the trade employment was bad, and showed more than the usual seasonal decline; a few firms, however, were still working full time. however, were still working full time.

 Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.
 † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case. \* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account in the case of the weaving sections, other forms of under-employment, such as playing for warps, and tending one instead of two looms.

LABOUR G	AZETTE
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In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers declined, but was still described as fair. With flannel manufacturers in the Rochdale district employment was bad, with an increased amount of short time; but there was some improvement at Saddleworth.

In Wales employment was very slack in Montgomeryshire and in

In Wales employment was very slack in Montgomeryshire and in Pembrokeshire; in Cardiganshire it was fairly steady, and in Carmarthenshire there was some improvement. In Scotland employment declined, and was slack at most of the principal centres; at Galashiels one-third of those normally engaged in the industry were reported to be either wholly or partly unem-ployed, and a further third to be working short time.

Carpet Section .- Employment varied considerably in the different Carpet Section.—Employment varied considerably in the different sections and districts; it was not so good as a month earlier. At Kidderminster there was a good deal of broken time in the Brussels and Wilton sections, which were quieter than for some years past. In Yorkshire employment was quiet, as is usual at this season of the year; though an improvement was reported at Halifax. In Scotland employment was slack in some centres, but fairly good in others. About 23 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 8 hours each, on the average, in the week ended 22nd February; there was practically no overtime. practically no overtime. The following Table summarises the returns received from

employers :-

	and the second second	Number of Workpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
sther firsting spise (individing 2-6 approx - 5-6	Contraction of the	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 - 100.)	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments : Worsted Section :		Per Cent.	4 1000	£	Per Cent.	Constanting I
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,418 36,302 19,678 10,731 1,712	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	90·2 89·2 92·9 98·7 89·3	28,257 53,364 37,225 23,761 3,401	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 7 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	89.0 84.0 88.4 85.5 91.9
Total—Worsted	79,841	- 1.1	91 · 4	146,008	-1.9	86.7
WoolLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,044 12,903 22,969 16,521 2,443	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	83 · 2 91 · 9 97 · 4 95 · 1 91 · 4	2,320 26,376 39,586 35,382 4,964	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 6 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	89.5 94.4 98.0 94.3 95.3
Total—Woollen	55,880	- 0.3	95.0	108,628	- 0.4	95.5
CARPET SECTION	10,685	1+ 0.7	109.7	18,975	- 1.8	105.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	146,406	- 0.7	93.7	273,611	- 1.3	91.3
Districts†: WorksTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	35,330 9,520 8,922 7,709 7,915 3,419	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	88.5 102.7 86.3 90.6 93.9 98.9	70,241 17,666 14,697 13,569 13,691 4,762	+ 1.0  -12.2  - 2.3  - 3.4  - 0.3  + 2.4	83.7 94.8 80.3 89.0 95.1 91.5
Total, West		and the second s	- Aller	in bru	anifoi W	and and the
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	72,815 4,784 342 1,900	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -2.4 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	91 · 1 91 · 5 117 · 3 100 · 7	134,626 7,822 603 2,957	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -3.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -4.1 \end{array} $	86.6 77.7 105.4 125.7
Total-Worsted	79,841	- 1.1	91.4	146,008	- 1.9	86.7
Woollen SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	10,810	+ 1.6	90.0	24,065	+ 1.2	88.4
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	10,398 8,622	+ 0.9 - 0.8	91.4 101.7	19,488 18,087	+ 1.5 + 1.8	96.6 110.9
Vale Bradford	2,400 1,330	$+ 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1$	$90 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 4$	4,732 2,600	+7.6 -10.3	73·7 87·3
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland	33,560 5,110 4,286 12,744 180	+ 0.7 - 0.1 - 1.1 - 2.8	93·7 96·9 98·2 96·6	68,972 10,418 7,450 21,527	+ 1.4 + 0.1 - 0.9 - 5.8	95.6 105.0 104.5 90.4
Wales		+ 1.1	123.5	261	+ 0.4	109.5
Total—Woollen	55,880	- 0.3	95.0	108,628	- 0.4	95.5
CARPET SECTION	10,685	+ 0.7	109.7	18,975	- 1.8	105.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	146,406	- 0.7	93.7	273,611	- 1.3	91 · 3

The following Tables show, by districts and depar percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd February, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th January, 1930 :---

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers ployed as compared with previous month. without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.") Wool Sorting and Comb-ing. Depts. (includ-ing not Other Depts. Weaving. Spinning. speci-fled). WORSTED SECTION: Bradford ... Huddersfield ... Halifax ... ... 0:1 2:8 2:3 3:5 0:1 + 5.1 + 1.8 + 3.511111 d ... afield ... .... - 1.1 en (Dews-ry, Batley, etc.) ... *Total, West Riding* of England and + 4.5 ... + 4.1 - 2.4 - 0.8 - 1.6 - 1.1TOTAL ....

II BATERIA ALLANDA ALL				-) in numbers evious month.
at proof the	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
DOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.9 \\ + & 2.0 \\ + & 2.2 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 2.2 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 3.2 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 3.4 \\ - & 4.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.6 \\ + 1.5 \\ - 1.9 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 7.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.6 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 2.4 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 1.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
TOTAL	+ 0.5	- 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3

The following Table shows the number of men and of women 

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th February, 1930.											
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women,	Total.	Total.					
Wool Sorting	182	4	186	310	6	316	502					
Wool Washing and			12.020	000	507	12055	0.077					
Preparing		512	1,018	692 622	563 685	1,255	2,273					
Wool Combing	275	390 152	743	756	165	1,307	1,972					
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	446	148	594	457	198	655	1,249					
Worsted Drawing and		1 10	001	101	100	000	1,410					
Spinning	530	2,507	3.037	527	3,713	4,240	7,277					
Wool Winding and		_,		20005			Sand and					
Warping	89	22	111	268	109	377	488					
Worsted Winding and			1-10 - 2 M			1 Mato						
Warping	76	365	441	275	1,365	1,640	2,081					
Woollen Weaving	170	730	900	410	2,853	3,263	4,163					
Worsted Weaving	110	470	580	164	3,406	3,570	4,150					
Other Processes	998	126	1,124	1,177	359	1,536	2,660					
Total	3,973	5,426	9,399	5,658	13,422	19,080	28,479					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 27th January, 1930 :---

	W	hol	ly T	Jnemj	olog	yed.	-	<b>Fem</b>	pora	rily S	top	ped.		Total.	
Department.	Men.		w	Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	79	-	1	1	80	+	10	+	4	+	14	-	66	
and Preparing	-	1	+	17	+	16.		253	+	153	-	100	-	84	
Wool Combing	-		+	33	-	33		498	-	450	-	948	-	981	
Wool Carding	-	2	+	4	+	2		186	+	16	-	170		168	
Woollen Spinning	-	16	+	7	-	9	-	27	-	23	175	50	and the	59	
Worsted Drawing	1.2	-	24.0	200			1000	100	1.	-	19	105	200	700	
and Spinning	+	34	+	187	+	221	+	100	+	5	+	105	+	326	
Wool Winding and Warping	1	13	100	5	+	8		45	1000	46	1	1	+	7	
Worsted Winding	T	13	1000		T	•	T	40	1.10	40	100	ale and	T	-	
and Warping		8	+	33	+	25	1	89	+	71	+	160	+	185	
Woollen Weaving	+	11	+	72	÷	83		17	-	336	1	319		236	
Worsted Weaving	+		÷	82	÷	83	÷		+	516	+	547		630	
Other Processes	+	82	+	3	+	85	-	19	÷	50	+	31		116	
Total	1	31	+	432	+	401		691	-	40	-	731	-	330	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 49,659,000 lbs. in February, 1930, compared with 64,066,600 lbs. in January, 1930, and 63,157,500 lbs. in February, 1929. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,977,000 lbs., compared with 3,709,800 lbs. in January, 1930, and with 2,950,700 lbs. in February, 1929. in February, 1929.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 13,049,700 square yards, compared with 14,089,100 square yards in January, 1930, and 14,588,300 square yards in February, 1929. The *exports* of blankets were 57,969 pairs, 54,198 pairs and 81,998 pairs in February, 1930, January, 1930, and February, 1929, respectively.

March, 1930.

respectively,

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued moderate, but showed a slight improvement in some districts; it was considerably better than in February, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.0 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 12.3 at 27th January, 1930, and with 14.4 at 25th February, 1929.

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

No. 200 Notes . Au		Number of		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople,			
And Paramas One Steel	Week	hed Dec. (-) on a md Month Year		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec, (-) on a		
	22nd Feb., 1930.			22nd Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales :	2,210 10,752	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 0.4 \\ + 1.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ + & 5 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	£ 5,266 26,451	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 0.5 + 9.9	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	3,672 8,438	+ 1.7 + 0.5	+ 4.8 + 2.8	8,882 19,916	+ 3.1 - 0.5	+11.0 +17.4	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	5,999 5,551 2,133 2,504 6,424	-0.4 -1.4 -3.7 +0.3 +5.2	+ 3.0 + 0.3 - 2.8 - 1.7 + 8.1	13,836 13,307 4,551 5,285 13,491	-2.2 -2.5 -1.0 +9.3 +8.9	+ 3.8 + 0.2 + 1.7 + 11.6 + 15.5	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,984 1,773	$\frac{+1\cdot7}{-2\cdot2}$	+ 9.6 + 1.1	3,539 4,005	-1.0 +2.7	+17.1 + 3.0	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	5,001 1,224	-1.1 - 0.3	+ 4.6 - 1.7	10,372 2,444	$\begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+18.1 - 1.6	
Other parts of England and Wales	4,018	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	9,035	- 1.6	+14.2	
England and Wales Scotland	61,683 2,445	+ 0.6 + 2.6	$+ 3 \cdot 3$ + 6 \cdot 1	140,380	+ 1.0 + 1.0	$\frac{+9.7}{+15.8}$	
Great Britain	64,128	+ 2.6 + 0.7	+ 5.1 + 3.4		+ 1.0 + 1.0		

Returns from firms employing about 63,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd February indicated that about 31 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 9 hours each on the average; on the other hand, nearly 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average. Employment in London continued fair. At Leicester employment was again reported as moderate to fair; some firms continued very slack, however, and more than half the operatives covered by the returns received from employers at Leicester were on short time in the week ended 22nd February, losing about 8 hours each on the average. In the Leicestershire country district employment showed a gradual but slight improvment during the month, and was moderate to fair. At Northampton there was very little change, and employ-ment remained moderate, with 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns on short time in the week ended 22nd February, losing about 8½ hours each on the average; a few firms were well employed, particularly on women's footwear. At Higham and Rushden there was a slight decline towards the end of the month, and a considerable amount of short time was worked. At Kettering employment continued fair, with a number of firms working full time, and few skilled workers unemployed; some short time was worked, however, particularly in the smaller factories. In the Wellingborough district there was some decline; employment varied from bad to fair at different establishments. It was reported as fairly good at Raunds, quiet at Wollaston, and poor at Irthlingvaried from bad to fair at different establishments. It was reported as fairly good at Raunds, quiet at Wollaston, and poor at Irthling-borough. At Stafford there was a further general improvement during the month, a number of factories being comparatively busy; less short time was worked, and employment was moderate to fair. At Norwich, also, there was a further considerable improvement, and employment was fairly good, with a demand for machinists at some establishments; in the week ended 22nd February the amount of overtime worked by the firms making returns considerably exceeded the amount of short time exceeded the amount of short time.

exceeded the amount of short time. In the Bristol and Kingswood district, and in the Leeds district, employment in the heavy boot trade continued to be poor, with much short time; in the light footwear section it was moderate to fair. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was a slight improve-ment, and employment was much better than in February, 1929; employment varied much from one firm to another; it was reported as fairly good at Bury, and as good at Preston; at Rawtenstall a considerable amount of short time was worked. In Scotland there was little change on the whole; there was some decline at Maybole, where employment was slack.

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 24th February, 1930.

March, 1930.

and the second second	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the R 24th February, 1930.								
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temporarily Stop					
and the children and	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	0.000			
Boot and Shoe Manu-		an conta	in all	1.1.2	alinets to				
facture :		and the	1/10/17/24		A. P. State of				
Preparing Depart-	126	33	159	50	26				
Rough Stuff De-	120	33	159	50	20				
partment	395	27	422	190	17				
ClickingDepartment		12	574	625	2				
Closing Department		711	727	5	866				
Making Department	1,762	22	1,784	1,414	18	2			
Finishing Depart-					100				
ment	1,257	341	1,598	772 275	120				
Slipper Making	397	125	522 16	415	444				
Clog Making Repairing and Hand-	16	and a	10	12 2 3 X	S holico				
sewn Work	545	add 7 4 1	549	45	bn+.02				
TOTAL	5,076	1,275	6,351	3,376	1,494	-			
The second state and a second state of the second				Carlo Carlos V	CORPORT STORES				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 27th January,1930:-

b be units (bits a	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Tempo	pped.	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff De- partment - Clicking Department Making Department Making Department Finishing Depart- ment Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	$+ 29 - 125 + 1 - 17 - 9 + 14 \dots$	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ + 4\\42\\ - 1\\ - 55\\ - 8\\ - 1\\ + 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \\ + 33 \\ -125 \\ - 41 \\ - 18 \\ - 64 \\ + 6 \\ - 1 \\ + 45 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 50 \\ + & 18 \\ - & 120 \\ - & 7 \\ + & 11 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \\ - & 23 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 76 \\ - & 72 \\ + & 1 \\ \end{array} $	-27 + 49 -58 -192 -6	-133 -68 +31 -122 -186	
Ţotal	- 63	-101	-164	- 69	- 178	- 247	- 411	

The *exports* of boots and shoes in February, 1930, amounted to 102,603 dozen pairs, or 800 dozen pairs more than in January, 1930, and 10,012 dozen pairs more than in February, 1929.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed some improvement as compared with the month before. In the Peterborough district it continued good. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 13.0 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 13.7 at 27th January, 1930, and 19.6 at 25th February, 1929

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

forminger man in healthal		umber o orkpeopl		Total Wa all Wo		
Districte.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended		
	22nd Feb., 1930	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Feb., 1930.	M	
Northern Countles, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	] c	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,729	- 0.5	+ 0.6	4,239	+	
Counties South and South-West	6,764	- 0.8	+25.8	19,249	-	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,694 175	-1.2 -1.1	+13.5 + 4.2	4,009 447	+	
TOTAL	10,362	- 0.8	+18.4	27,944	+	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 9,675 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 6 per cent. were working on an average 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd February, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

#### BUILDING.

BUILDING. SEASONAL unemployment continued during February, and employ-ment was slack, on the whole. It was reported as fair or fairly good, however, in a few districts, including Bristol, Paisley, West Middlesex, North West Surrey and Southend-on-Sea. Weather conditions were generally favourable, for the time of year, for outside work. Employment, as a whole, was considerably better than in February, 1929, when, however, it was adversely affected by a severe and prolonged spell of frost. As regards individual occupations employment continued slack generally with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plumbers and slaters, and showed a decline, which was very marked with slaters

gisters at

Total.

235

629 1,201 1,598 3,216

594

892 2,490 719 1,241 1 17

4,870 | 11,221

45

ped.

Total.

76

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

and only slight with carpenters. Employment remained bad, in most districts, with plasterers. There was some seasonal improve-ment with painters, but employment was very slack at most centres; it remained slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with February, 1929, employment was better with all classes except plumbers, who were unusually busy in February of last remained

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 24th February, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with February, 1929 :--

hW connect e hW connect e con contest une con <del>con</del> test une	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percen compare	(-) in tage as
i fandion, huf i Start,	people at a		at 24thwho wereFeb.,Temporarily1930.Stopped.		Month before.	Year before.
Occupations, Carpenters Bricklayers Slaters Plasterers Planters Pumbers Labourers to above All other occu- pations Total	126,710 75,620 22,510 6,410 24,400 108,140 33,400 249,360 179,430 825,980	17,397 10,737 3,054 1,083 5,928 27,205 4,469 45,386 35,767 151,026	886 1,232 517 203 591 877 297 2,483 1,763 8,849	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 7 \\     14 \cdot 2 \\     13 \cdot 6 \\     16 \cdot 9 \\     24 \cdot 3 \\     25 \cdot 2 \\     13 \cdot 4 \\     18 \cdot 2 \\     19 \cdot 9 \\     \hline     18 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 5 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 6 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 14 \cdot 5 \\ - 13 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 8 \cdot 5 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ + 7 \cdot 7 \\ - 11 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ \hline - 6 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain	175,380 131,570 101,820 98,300 96,850 105,090 74,950 26,660 15,360	24,408 13,863. 11,721 17,551 25,957 26,704 17,812 9,290 3,720	19 77 121 1,578 2,184 1,947 2,463 436 24	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 9 \\     10 \cdot 5 \\     11 \cdot 5 \\     17 \cdot 9 \\     26 \cdot 8 \\     25 \cdot 4 \\     34 \cdot 8 \\     24 \cdot 2 \\   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 2.7 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ - & 7 \cdot 3 \\ - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 10 \cdot 3 \\ - & 9 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 4 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
and Northern Ireland	825,980	151,026	8,849	18.3	- 0.2	- 6.5

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,247,000, show that in February, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,482,300, as compared with £6,216,100 in January, 1930, and £5,241,300 in February, 1929. Of the total for February, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,274,100, factories and workshops for £518,700, shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £402,800, and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,286,700.

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, although there was still much short-time working, At Worcester employment was slack and short-time working was reported; at Derby, also, employment was slack; at Bristol it continued good. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was again reported to be bed to be bad.

to be bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.9 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 20.4 at 27th January, 1930, and 17.4 at 25th February, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

highlings sounds! In		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
and descent start barred has	Week	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
and an interest of an interest of	22nd Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,307 7,384	+ 1.8 + 0.2	+ 3.8 + 3.2	2,517 13,237	+ 4.8 + 3.5	- 0.2 + 3.6	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,766	- 3.1	- 3-2	3,109	- 7.7	- 7.1	
TOTAL	10,457	-0.2	+ 2.2	18,863	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,806 2,651	+ 0.1 - 0.8	$+ 3 \cdot 3$ - 1 \cdot 3	12,801 6,062	+ 3.4 - 1.9	+ 1.7 + 0.1	
TOTAL	10,457	- 0.2	+ 2.2	18,863	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,939 workpeple employed by firms making returns 4,991, or just over 50 per cent., were working on an average 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd February, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

97

ages paid to rkpeople. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a onth fore. Year before Per ent. 2.0 + 9.6 0.3 + 31.5  $2 \cdot 6 + 31 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 8$ 

0.5 + 27.1

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

March. 1930.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT was fair, on the whole, in the paper-making industry during February, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month; some slackness was again reported in the hand-

made section. Employment generally continued fair with letterpress printers. There was some improvement in London, and also at Leeds and Manchester, though employment was slack at the latter centre. It was again reported as bad at Liverpool, and slack at Sheffield and Glasgow. At Edinburgh it continued bad in the machine branch, while good, and better than in January, outside this branch. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and about the same as in January, and some overtime was worked in several districts; some improvement was reported in London, but at Manchester there was a decline, and employment was slack.

Manchester there was a decline, and employment was slack. With lithographic printers, while the number unemployed showed little change as compared with January, a good deal of short time was worked in some districts, and a decline was reported at a number of towns, including Liverpool, Manchester, Norwich, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, and Belfast. Employment was generally slack or bad at those towns, and also at Leeds and Leicester. With lithographic artists employment generally continued fair; there was an improvement at head but of Manchester apployment was slack and worse than in Leeds, but at Manchester employment was slack, and worse than in January

In the bookbinding industry employment on the whole was fair, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.9 at 24th February, 1930, compared with 4.7 at 27th January, 1930, and 4.8 at 28th February, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industry the percentage was 5.9 at 24th February, 1930, the same as at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 4.8 at 25th February, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 6.1 at 24th February, 1930, compared with 5.4 at 27th January, 1930, and 5.3 at 25th February, 1929. The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions

TELEVISION OF THE	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
easte mai un legioning a daixe (anna lionua) ennis (2001, annassia)	at end of February, 1930.	Feb., 1930.	Jan., 1930.	Feb., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing : London	38,283	4.1	4.3	3.4	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	17,062	4.6	4.4	3.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,638 6,626 10,718	2·4 3·5 2·1	2.5 3.6 2.0	$2 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 0.4 - 0.6 
Total	83,327	3.7	3.7	3.0		+ 0.7
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,134 19,191	3.5	3.6 3.1	3·2 3·5	- 11 + 3	+ 0.3 + 0.9

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February was slack, and worse than in January. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 33.5 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 32.0 per cent. at 27th January, 1930, and 33.3 per cent. at 25th February, 1929.

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

Land Street 1 422 3				bourers em harves in L	
1030. 1 Sectors. 1000 mm.	In	Docks.		a marine and	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended	4,443 4,050 4,040 4,015	1,435 1,934 2,334 2,389	5,878 5,984 6,374 6,404	8,345 8,154 7,492 8,302	14,223 14,138 13,866 14,706
Average or 4 weeks ended 22nd Feb., 1930	} 4,137	2,023	6,160	8,073	14,233
Average for Jan., 1930	4,778	2,011	6,789	8,241	15,030
Aver uge for Feb., 1929	3,869	2,148	6,017	7,828	13,845

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 944, compared with 934 in January, 1930, and with 977 in February, 1929.

*East Coast.*—Employment continued slack at the North East coast ports, partly due to the stoppage of timber imports. At Middlesbrough registered dockers were fully employed, but more than half the wharf labourers were idle. Conditions remained very depressed at Hull, but at Goole there was some improvement in the latter part of the month. Employment continued slack at Ipswich and Boston, but fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment was fair, on the whole, but somewhat less in volume than in January. The average number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th February, 1930, was 13,835, compared with 14,623 in January, 1930, and with 14,537 in February, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £34,409 in the four weeks ended 28th February, 1930, compared with £38,867 in January, 1930, and with £38,869 in February, 1929. Other Ports in England and Wales Conditions varied at the

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Conditions varied at the South Wales ports. At Newport and Swansea employment remained good, but at Cardiff the export trade declined, although general cargoes and imports of iron ore continued to provide a fair amount of employment. The demand for labour at Bristol was very low, and at Avonmouth employment was stated to be worse than at any time since July. At Southampton, Plymouth and other South-Western ports employment was generally slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued fair at Glasgow, but declined at Leith and Grangemouth, where it was only moderate. The termination of the jute season resulted in considerable slackness at Dundee. At Belfast employment was fair.

#### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during February was slack on the whole. The number of engagements was considerably less than in the previous month, and the supply of seamen was in excess of requirements at practically all ports.

and the supply of seamen was in excess of requirements at practically all ports. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 24th February, 1930, was 21.8, compared with 21.1 at 27th January, 1930, and 18.2 at 25th February, 1929. The demand for men on the Thames varied from quiet to moderate, but at the end of the month was fairly good. On the Tyne, it was generally moderate, with a declining tendency towards the end of February; on the Tees it was fair, but showed some falling-off in the last week; at the Hartlepools it declined from moderate to poor; on the Wear it was slack. At Hull it was moderate, with slackness more marked in the second half of the month. The demand at Southampton was quiet, but showed a slight improvement towards the end of February. At Bristol and Avonmouth it was fairly good generally. At Newport, after a fair beginning, the demand became quiet; at Cardiff it was poor to moderate; at Swansea it was good in the first week but quiet thereafter. The demand on the Mersey was moderate; at Man-chester it was generally fair, with a period of increased activity in the second week.

Second week. On the Clyde the demand was quiet generally; at Leith it was brisk in the second week but slack otherwise. At Belfast it was moderate in the early part of the month but, subsequently, became less active. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during February :—

	Number of Seamen* shipped in							
Principal Ports.	Feb.,		(+) or -) on a	Two Months ended				
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1930.	Feb., 1929.			
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	8,895 665 8,565 5,884 2,216 173 456 810 703 468 2,095 409	$\begin{array}{c} - 4,056\\ - 21\\ - 1,378\\ - 548\\ - 210\\ - 112\\ - 20\\ - 305\\ - 277\\ - 559\\ - 651\\ - 429\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 724 \\ - & 89 \\ + & 673 \\ + & 147 \\ - & 273 \\ + & 106 \\ + & 166 \\ + & 166 \\ + & 166 \\ + & 255 \\ + & 57 \\ - & 325 \\ - & 56 \end{array}$	21,846 1,351 18,508 12,316 4,642 4,58 932 1,925 1,683 1,495 4,841 1,247	23,254 1,908 17,781 13,513 5,386 423 786 2,352 2,018 1,184 5,956 1,591			
SCOTLAND : Leith	270	+ 72	+ 122	468	511			
Grangemouth Glasgow	261 2,064	-282 - 1,300	$- 12 \\ - 82$	804 5,428	734 4,731			
NORTHERN IRELAND :	77	- 200	- 64	354	388			
TOTAL for above Ports	34,011	- 10,276	- 593	78,298	82,516			

#### March. 1930.

### COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 100 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 24th February, 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 :--

and a star of the second star	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
. Unemployed-Special	on of the	in possible	a and ga	Stoda al
Schemes	2,566	17	307	- 6
under consideration Insured non-claimants	1.020,166	14,506	289,296	13,541
and claimants dis- qualified, but main-	Las Leste	Turner .		
taining registration Uninsured persons on	88,387	6,566	14,760	6,245
Register Two months' file	23,611 43,877	18,809 3,682	19,783 29,829	23,595 4,352
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	1,132,164	. 39,881	323,839	43,381
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5)	1,154,996	24,771	334,192	24,144
and the second s	The second of the second	A Street of the street of the	and the state of t	

### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FIL THE numbers of persons on the registers of Employment I in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the last M January, 1930, and on each Monday in February, in the following Table :---

ciètes.		ter for eac			G	reat Brita	in.			
Dadestal Bellines	Date.		Men		Boys.	Women.	G	irls.	Tota	.ı.
27th J	27th January, 1930 1			373	43,061	301,595	45	5,490	1,491,519	
3rd February 1930           10th         "           17th         "           24th         "		, 1,115,9 , 1,122,9		43,423 42,317 41,131 39,881	310,413 316,473 315,978 323,839	45	,051 ,280 ,257 ,381	1,508,598 1,519,974 1,523,941 1,539,268		
Average	5 (4	weeks)	1,119,8	339	41,688	316,676	44	,742	1,522,	945
The	figu	res for 24	th Fe	ebr	uary 19	930, are	ana	lyse	d belo	w :
Service Color	No. 1. IT		-	30	States -	ruary, 193	3000			2
		Person Regular	ns nor r Emp	lly in ment.	Person	ly				
		Wholly Unemploy				in Casual Employ- ment.		Total.		
		1000	1.02	10	140.04	Great Br	itai	n.	an 248.	24
Men Boys Women Girls		34,17	830,886 214,681 34,178 5,565 183,977 138,095 34,854 8,503		138 1,767 3		32	32,164 39,881 23,839 43,381		
Total		1,083,89	5	36	6,844	88,526 1,53			9,265	1,
	1 me	1	G	rea	t Britai	n and N	orth	iern :	Ireland	
Men Boys Women Girls		854,082 34,874 194,652 35,284	4		6,065 5,632 1,423 8,732	89,51 13 1,80 2	8	4 33	9,666 0,644 7,875 4,040	1,
Total		1,118,892	2	37	1,852	91,48	1	1,58	2,225	1,
The	foll	owing Ta	able	giv	res par	ticulars	rel	ating	g to t	he

Employment Exchanges\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 24th February, 1930. Of the 123,152 vacancies filled, 72,717 were for men. 26,997 for women and 23,438 for juveniles :---

Week ended				Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacanci	
27th	January, 1	930		 	42,465	3
3rd 10th 17th 24th	February,	1930 "		 	33,183 34,183 35,125 34,102	2 2 3 3 3
1	Average (4	weeks)		 	34,148	3

• The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923. † "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 28th January, 1930, the average number of such placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 24th February, 1930, was 625 per week.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Total.
	HET A
	2,896
	1,337,509
	boheloni
	115,958
	85,798 81,740
	Participation of the second
	1,539,265
	1,538,103
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	ND
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- Ela	Creat Britain
	Achanges onday in re given
	LED. xchanges onday in re given Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Acchanges onday in re given Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,533,709
	Acchanges onday in re given Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,533,709
	Acchanges onday in re given Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,533,709
- CLa	J.L.E.D.           xxchanges           onday in           re given           Great           Britain           and           Northern           Ireland.           1,553,709           1,550,848           1,566,834           1,582,225
	Acchanges onday in re given Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,533,709
- CLA	J.L.E.D.           xxchanges           onday in           re given           Great           Britain           and           Northern           Ireland.           1,553,709           1,550,848           1,566,834           1,582,225
- CLa	Creat Britain and Northern Ireland. 1,533,709 1,550,848 1,562,377 1,566,834 1,565,571
- CLa	J.L.E.D.           xxchanges           onday in           re given           Great           Britain           and           Northern           Ireland.           1,553,709           1,550,848           1,566,834           1,582,225

Total.

101,373 43,061 301,595 45,490 491,519

128,750 43,763 315,092 46,104 533,709

s Filled.

9,748 9,855 9,821 1,971 1,505

0.788

### 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 24th February, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.			at 24th Fo			Inc.(+) Dec.(-) compare
		Men.	Women.	Juven- iles	Total.	with 27th Jan 1930.
London Division		125,315	27,413	6,805	159,533	11_nucla
South-Eastern Divis	ion	58,993	10,214	5,414	74,621	- 9
Brighton Chatham		1,939 2,916	673 357	325	2,937 3,786	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
Ipswich	•••	2,387 3,691	227	214	2,828 4,639	Telever
Rest of Division		48,060	8,186	4,185	60,431	- 14
South-Western Divis Bristol	rion	65,739 13,020	11,833	5,278	82,850	- 2,3
Plymouth		5,468	3,110 993	986 353	17,116 6,814	- 5
Portsmouth Reading		5,045 1,697	725	690 291	6,460 2,238	The day have
Southampton		5,285	492	546	6,323	+ 300
Swindon Rest of Division		929 34,295	120 6,143	129 2,283	1,178 42,721	- 1,2
Midlands Division		136,803	52,208	7,484	196,495	+ 3,6
Birmingham Coventry		20,566 4,198	8,615	584 97	29,765 5,290	+ 1.4
Cradley Heath		3,290	895	77	4,262	+ 2,1
Derby Leicester		3,629 5,539	834 4,101	270 127	4,733 9,767	+ 13
Northampton Nottingham		2,721	1,169 2,736	154	4,044	+ 1,1 + 1
Smethwick		8,628 1,745	889	264 70	11,628 2,704	+1
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall		11,063	7,126 1,211	701 279	18,890 5,457	- 1,9
West Bromwich		3,967 1,717	513	108	2,338	Car over
Wolverhampton Rest of Division		6,294 63,446	1,737 21,387	603 4,150	8,634 88,983	+ 8 - 1,4
North-Eastern Divis	1000	253.622	56,310	18,791	328.723	+ 4,5
Barnsley Bradford		4,258 13,472	612 7,573	259 845	5,129 21,890	+ 2
Darlington		2,520	292	211	3,023	- 1,3
Doncaster		2,207 5,572	1,751 494	380 561	4,338 6,627	- 3
Gateshead Grimsby		6,950 3,009	1,130 329	685 274	8,765	+ 3
Halifay		2,958	2,191	73	3,612 5,222	+ 4 5
Hartlepools Huddersfield		6,371 4,377	407 2,575	397 324	7,175 7,276	+ 7
Hull Leeds		13,784 15,759	1,516 5,389	850	16,150	+ 7
Lincoln		2,780	294	659 320	21,807 3,394	- 3
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyn		6,944 15,364	626 2,511	451 1,371	8,021 19,246	1 1
Rotherham Sheffield		4,740 24,506	452 5,005	452	5 644	+ 2
South Shields		6,994	460	1,668 493	31,179 7,947	+ 7 + 1
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland		5,259 9,616	348 1,330	534	6,141	+ 2
Wakefield		2,653	1,092	626 256	11,572 4,001	- 1
York Rest of Division		2,808 90,721	1,148 18,785	445 6,657	4,401	+ 2
North-Western Divis	ion	238,981	124,375	21,469	11 6,163 384,825	+ 30,00
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyn		6,040 4,129	3,051 3,431	395 414	9,486 7,974	+ 1,2
Barrow Birkenhead		2,819 5,101	452	403	7 674	+ 5
Blackburn		6,607	831 7,035	568 423	6,500	+ 3,3
Blackpool Bolton		3,121 11,337	1,756 7,364	347	5.224	- 1
Burnley		4,466	4,064	1,059 216	19,760 8,746	+ 2,72
Chorley		2,523 2,457	2,058 1,741	136 214	4,717 4,412	+ 6
Liverpool Manchester		49,185	8,601	4,678	62,464	+ 2,7
Nelson		23,800 1,743	11,061 1,479	1,513 158	36,374 3,380	+ 1,1
Oldham Preston		10,920 6,400	7,504 7,189	593 594	19,017	+ 2,7. + 1,2
Rochdale St. Helens		4,392 4,173	3,650	382	14,183 .8,424	+ 2.3
Salford		9,117	615 4,519	335 776	8,424 5,123 14,412	+ 2 1
Stockport Warrington		4,463 3,677	3,899 !	349	8,711	+ 1,3'
Wigan		5,940	1,598 3,109	487 500	5,762 9,549	+ 1.
Rest of Division		66,571	39,368	6,929	112,868	+ 7,8
Aberdeen		142,572 4,263	34,113 901	11,616 273	188,301 5,437	+ 6,72
Clydebank Dundee		1,918	322 4,728	226	2,466	+land .
Edinburgh		6,280 12,333	2,618	559 801	11,567 15,752	+ 91
Glasgow Greenock		49,955 3,887	11,166	4,420 304	65.541	+ 2,82
Motherwell Paisley		3,079	264	290	5,134 3,633	- 10
Rest of Division		3,215 57,642	416 12,755	314 4,429	3,945 74,826	+ 18
Vales Division		110,139	7,373	6,405	123,917	+ 2,44
Cardiff Llanelly		10,935 3,246	1,395	727	13,057	+ . 56
Newport		5,774	404	363	3,664 6,541	- 52
Swansea Rest of Division		6,611 83,573	545 4,788	611	7,767	+ 3'
Jorthern Ireland		27,502	14,036	4,527	92,888	+ 6,26
Belfast Londonderry		15.027	8,359	<i>1,422</i> 973	42,960 24,359	+ 77
Lurgan		2,157	423	54 32	2,634	- 14
Lisburn Newry		722	371	38	1,905 1,131	+ .
Rest of Northern I	re-	1,081	251	16	1,348	+ 11
land		7,826	3,448	309	11,583	+ 66
reat Britain an Northern Ireland	a } ]	1,159,666	337,875	84 684	1,582,225	+ 48,51

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

### March. 1930.

### THE MINISTRY OF LADOUD CAR

### 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 24th February, 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

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. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment 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. 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 90 which to present emistered at The figures given on page 99 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 99.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment. The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in two separate Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed.

#### Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over. Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the statistics showing the *number* of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. For all practical purposes, however, the *percentages* unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

## NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th FEBRUARY, 1930.

The second second second			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IN	RELAND.		139.62. (9	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES,	T BALL	TOTAL.	Tanita Tanita	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males,	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,627	81	3,708	76	64	140	3,703	145	3,848	3,674	144	3,818
Mining :	107,869	643	108,512	33,724	89	33,813	141,593	732	142,325	141,544	732	142,276
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,046 1,347 4,313 801		1,046 1,355 4,317 801	233 67 1,343 270	 	233 67 1,349 270	1,279 1,414 5,656 1,071		1,279 1,422 5,666 1,071	1,257 1,414 5,251 1,071		1,257 1,422 5,261 1,071
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,499	100	1,599	440	19	459	1,939	119	2,058	1,849	119	1,968
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	1,169	12	1,181	124	2	126	1,293	14	1,307	1,233	14	1,247
Nen-Metalliterous Mining Products :	1,115 2,374 1,811	25 114 52	1,140 2,488 1,863	300 635 744	5 29 10	305 664 754	1,415 3,009 2,555	30 143 62	1,445 3,152 2,617	1,414 2,987 2,497	30 143 61	1,444 3,130 2,558
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	7,439	955	8,394	1,946	356	2,302	9,385	1,311	10,696	9,235	1,311	10,546
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,809	3,024	5,833	3,273	4,884	8,157	6,082	7,908	13,990	6,073	7,908	13,981
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	1,881 2,190	411 146	2,292 2,336	584 905	69 23	653 928	2,465 3,095	480 169	2,945 3,264	2,455 3,095	480 169	2,935 3,264
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives	7,099 748	928 319	8,027 1,067	766 210		982 264	7,865 958	1,144 373	9,009 1,331	7,790 957	1,135 373	8,925 1,330
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	778	203	981	65	31	96	843	234	1,077	839	234	1,073
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	3,737	946	4,683	1,116	423	1,539	4,853	1,369	6,222	4,824	1,358	6,182
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Mille	2,284	13	2,297	388	1	389	2,672	14	2,686	2,672	14	2,686
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Ropes	20,378 2,798 1,675 2,167 1,414	229 190 132 125 299	20,607 2,988 1,807 2,292 1,713	19,889 1,252 5,458 2,224 1,767	39 570 19	19,975 1,291 6,028 2,243 1,840	40,267 4,050 7,133 4,391 3,181	229 702 144	40,582 4,279 7,835 4,535 3,553	40,258 4,025 7,133 4,387 3,176	229 702 144	40,573 4,254 7,838 4,531 3,548
Enginesering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	47,636 3,197 5,943 2,796	1,882 859 27 46	49,518 4,056 5,970 2,842	23,863 563 578 665	197	24,965 760 578 675	71,499 3,760 6,521 3,461	1,056	74,483 4,816 6,548 3,517	70,532 3,749 6,167 3,450	1,056	73,510 4,805 6,194 3,506
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	15,942 1,706		17,208 1,816	4 394		4,805 243	20,338		22,013 2,059	20,095		21,764
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,870	1	3,915	1,021	18-211 20	1,048	4,891	TORIC STREET	4,963	4,885	5 72	4,957

March, 1930. T	HE N	4INIS	TRY	OF	LAB	OUR	GAZ	ETTE				101
	FIMEL	NU S	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO.	RTHERN I	RELAND.	Eagla	MENT	GREA	T BRITAN	
INDUSTRY.	WHOL (inc	LY UNEM cluding Ca	PLOYED suals).	Темро	PRARY STO	OPPAGES.		TOTAL.	12	WHOI TEMPO	LY UNEM DRARY ST ND CASU	PLOYED, OPPAGES.
TROBANCE + PUB - A SERIE	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	47,395	152	47,547	2,824	23	2,847	50,219	175	E0 204	40.070		
Metal Trades :	E MARS	an sub-	12 - Lancing	turenti	in the			115	50,394	48,278	173	48,451
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric	7,086 1,264	645 39		3,889 114	277	4,166	10,975 1,378	922 40	11,897 1,418	10,905 1,350	921 38	11,826 1,388
Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	3,677 2,710 1,052	2,018 970 1,022	3,680	576 2,604 613	203 700 203	779 3,304 816	4,253 5,314	2,221 1,670	6,474 6,984	4,244 5,311	2,221 1,669	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	1,360 516 1,436	888 23 1,230	2,248	439 166 683	212 3 767	651 169	1,665 1,799 682	1,225 1,100 26	2,890 2,899 708	1,665 1,794 681	1,225 1,100 26	2,894
specified	8,769	6,164	1 1 20 20 1	3,039	1,614	1,450 4,653	2,119	1,997 7,778	4,116 19,586	2,100 11,702	1,997 7,770	1 Martin The w
Textile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted	16,949 7,521	33,498 8,800		27,360	56,502	83,862	44,309 19,089	90,000	134,309	44,308	89,996	A Sector 2 Sec.
Silk and Artificial Silk Linen	2,890 3,378 1,967	2,630 6,089 4,089	5,520 9,467	3,787 807	22,526 7,244 2,367	34,094 11,031 3,174	6,677	31,326 9,874 8,456	50,415 16,551 12,641	18,959 6,580 500	31,223 9,860 1,570	50,182 16,440
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	635 871	1,046	1,681	503 245	1,162	1,665	2,470	5,251	7,721	2,470	5,251	
Lace	384 296	434 545	818	1,950 392 446	7,797 486 854	9,747 878 1,300	2,821 776 742	10,595 920 1,399	13,416 1,696 2,141	2,799 776 742	10,485 920 1,399	13,284 1,696
specified	1,080 5,964	2,527 2,722	3,607 8,686	333 13,857	1,645 5,589	1,978 19,446	1,413 19,821	4,172 8,311	5,585 28,132	1,271 19,152	3,479	4,750
Leather and Leather Goods :	2,945	854	3,799	1,134	324	1,458	4,079	1,178	5,257	4,075	1,178	5,253
Goods	1,118	836	1,954	195	335	530	1,313	1,171	2,484	1,288	1,168	2 456
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	7,432 764 783	6,368 4,146		1,498 63	6,236 2,107	7,734 2,170	8,930 827	12,604	21,534 7,080	8,240 812	12,371 5,832	20,611 6,644
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc.	482	703 3,763		335 69	542 2,136	877 2,205	1,118	6,253 1,245 5,899	2,363	1,116	1,242	2 358
Dress Industries not separately specified	774 7,148	571 2,084	1,345 9,232	138 4,815	414 2,174	552 6,989	912 11,963	985 4,258	1,897 16,221	912 11,752	983 4,241	1,895
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	8,966	3,826	12,792	468	558	1,026	9,434	4,384	13,818	8,863	4,299	15,993
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	2,172	202 3,422	2,374 5,648	485	49 2,654	534 3,290	2,657	251 6,076	2,908	2,542	247	13,162 2,789
Food Industries not separately specified	5,736 6,127	6,487 2,497	12,223 8,624	441 302	906 543	1,347 845	6,177	7,393	13,570	6,074	6,072 7,319	8,926 13,393
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	595	1,524	2,119	22	423	445	617	1,947	9,469 2,564	5, <del>9</del> 46 570	2,996 1,829	8,942 2,399
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	6,321 1,440 8,809	108 161 1,333	6,429 1,601 10,142	555 366 1,088	38 55 327	593 421 1,415	6,876 1,806 9,897	146 216	7,022 2,022	6,745 1,777	144 215	6,889 1,992
Woodworking not separately specified	1,718	418	2,136	511	202	713	2,229	1,660 620	11,557 2,849	9,693 2,111	1,642 597	11,335 2,708
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	i,680	464	2,144	820	270	1,090	2,500	734	3,234	2,484	734	3,218
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	976 196	1,688	2,664	124	746 49	870	1,100	2,434	3,534	1,073	2,236	3,309
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	147 9,201	121 5,112	268 14,313	12 333	30 734	58 42	205	180 151	385 310	205 159	179 135	384 294
Building and Construction of Works :	141,929	248	142,177	8,827	22	1,067	9,534	5,846	15,380	9,319	5,673	14,992
Public Works Contracting, etc Other Manufacturing Industries :	42,229	25	42,254	1,623		8,849 1,623	150,756 43,852	270 25	151,026 43,877	147,038 41,873	268 24	147,306 41,897
Rubber	3,229 570 681	2,111 108 235	5,340 678 916	638 231 191	670 9 110	1,308 240	3,867 801	2,781 117	6,648 918	3,848 800	2,780 116	6,628
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	566 2,359	321 391	887 2,750	63 169	60	301 123	872 629	345 381	1,217 1,010	841 626	344 381	1,185
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	377	407	784	92	34 97	203 189	2,528 469	425 504	2,953 973	2,528 468	425 504	2,953 972
Industries Transport and Communication :	10,652	140	10,792	498	14	512	11,150	154	11,304	10,889	152	11,041
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	9,322 5,575	263 393	9,585 5,968	526 173	6 8	532 181	9,848 5,748	269 401	10,117 6,149	9,650 5,519	265 397	9,915 5,916
specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	25,092 30,142	336 408	25,428 30,550	1,221 216	12 35	1,233 251	26,313 30,358	348 443	26,661 30,801	25,555 29,702	345 441	25,900 30,143
Service	56,443 2,342	143 119	56,586	792	29	821	57,235	172	57,407	56,151	172	56,323
Distributive Trades	89,996	41,030	2,461 131,026	102 3,920	20 4,431	122 8,351	2,444 93,916	139 45,461	2,583 139,377	2,409 90,249	138 44,324	2,547 134,573
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	6,600	1,154	7,754	111	25	136	6,711	1,179	7,890	6,549	1,165	7,714
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	8,870 30,084	749 785	9,619	281	44	325	9,151	793	9,944	8,784	749	9,533
Professional Services	3,387 7,767	1,119 3,063	30,869 4,506 10,830	1,245 137 270	39 34 132	1,284 171 402	31,329 3,524 8,037	824 1,153 3,195	32,153 4.677	29,952 3,433 7,730	821 1,125 3,161	30,773 4,558 10,891
Industries and Services not separately	16,673 1,812	25,075 5,200	41,748 7,012	198 118	687 1,140	885 1,258	16,871 1,930	25,762 6,340	11,232 42,633 8,270	16,440 1,875	25,352 6,089	41,792 7,964
Тотыт	29,812 986,923	2,174	31,986	866	495	1,361	30,678	2,669	33,347	29,605	2,604	32,209
101au	000,923	-224,339	1,211,262	222,240	149,600	371,840	1,209,163	373,939	1,583,102*	1,179,767	358,336	1,538,103

\* Including 91,561 Casuals (Males, 89,744 Females, 1,817).

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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

March, 1930.

NUMBERS INSURE	D AND	PERCENTAGES	UNEMPLOYED
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Wantar Paularia	TOTE	1010	and the second	(	REAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	IERN I	RELAN	D.		¥)	eresa	NT.	GREAT
Tuberdary Proprietors		red Nume D Persons		Landa	WHOLL	1111	EMPLOY	TED AT	24 <b>TH</b>	Febru	ARY, 1	930.	DECR	EASE (- EASE (-	-) IN	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY	16-64	ULY, 1929	, AT	UN (	EMPLOY includin Casuals	TED		MPORAL COPPAGE			FOTAL.			PARED		OENTAGES AT 247H FEB.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH JAN., 1930.	25TH FEB., 1929.	20TH FEB., 1928.	1930.
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680 1,074,710	13·6 10·1	8·3	13·4 10·1	0·3 3·1	6·5 1·6	0·5 3·1	13·9 13·2	14·8 13·2	13·9 13·2	-2.5 + 0.3	$-1\cdot 2$ $-2\cdot 1$	-1.0 - 5.3	13·9 13·2
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,069,180 14,960 5,430	10 40	14,970 5,470	7·0 24·8 10·2	20·0 1·0	7.0 24.8 10.1	1.5 1.2 3.2	  1·4	$1.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 3.2$	8·5 26·0 13·4	20·0 2·4	8.5 26.0 13.3	- 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.3	-5.6 +2.0 -12.1	-7.9 + 12.2 + 1.7	8·4 26·0 12·8
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	42,270 10,470 15,440	420 10 1,580	42,690 10,480 17,020	10·2 7·7 9·7	6.3	7·6 9·4	2·5 2·9	··· 1·2	2·6 2·7	10:2 12·6	7.5	10·2 12·1	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	- 0.4	+ 6.0 + 1.2	10·2 11·9
Olay, Sand, Gravel and Ohalk Pit Digging	15,690	170	15,860	7·5 9·4	7·1 15·6	7·4 9·5	0·7 2·5	1·1 3·2	0·8 2·5	8·2 11·9	8·2 18·8	8·2 12·0	+ 0.5 + 1.5	- 4.5	+ 1.6 + 0.4	7.9 12.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting	11,860 16,040 18,360	160 1,390 1,120	17,430 19,480	14·8 9·9	8·2 4·6	14·3 9·6 10·2	4.0 4.0	2·1 0·9 5·2	3.8 3.8 2.8	18·8 13·9 12·5	10·3 5·5 19·0	18·1 13·4 13·0	+ 1.1 + 0.3 - 0.7	- 8.8 + 0.4 - 6.6	+ 3.9 + 3.5 - 0.7	18·1 13·4 13·0
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	75,090 34,890	6,900 39,040	81,990 73,930	9.9 8.1	13·8 7·7	7.9	2·6 9·3	12.6	11.0	17.4	20.3	18.9	- 1.5	+ 1.5	The walk	18·9
Glass Trades :	21,470 15,360	6,170 1,960	27,640 17,320	8·8 14·3	6·7 7·4	8·3 13·5	2·7 5·8	1·1 1·2	2·4 5·3	11·5 20·1	7·8 8·6	10·7 18·8	- 0.1 + 1.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.7 + 1.9	10·6 18·8
Chemicals, etc. :         Ohemicals <td>81,910 12,840</td> <td>23,980 5,550</td> <td>105,890 18,390</td> <td></td> <td>3·9 5·7</td> <td>7·6 5·8</td> <td>0·9 1·7</td> <td>0·9 1·0</td> <td>0·9 1·4</td> <td>9·6 7·5</td> <td>4·8 6·7</td> <td>8·5 7·2</td> <td>+ 0.6 + 1.7</td> <td><math>+ \frac{1 \cdot 7}{+ 2 \cdot 6}</math></td> <td>+ 2.4 + 1.2</td> <td>8·5 7·2</td>	81,910 12,840	23,980 5,550	105,890 18,390		3·9 5·7	7·6 5·8	0·9 1·7	0·9 1·0	0·9 1·4	9·6 7·5	4·8 6·7	8·5 7·2	+ 0.6 + 1.7	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 7}{+ 2 \cdot 6}$	+ 2.4 + 1.2	8·5 7·2
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink,	14,410	4,500	18,910 75,170	E SUE	4·5 4·8	5·2 6·2	0.5	0·7 2·1	0·5 2·1	5·9 8·8	5·2.	5·7 8·3	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.4 \\ + 0.7 \end{array}$	+ 0.4 + 1.9	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.3 \\ + 2.2 \end{array}$	5·7 8·3
Matches, etc metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	21,810	551	22,070	Lave	5.0	10.4	1.8	0.4	1.8	12.3	5.4	12.2	+ 0.2	- 3.9	- 2.0	12.2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Conper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	174,520 37,280	3,250	178,720 40,530	7.5	5·5 5·8 3·6	11.5 7.4 5.8	11.4	2·0 1·2 15·6	11·2 3·2 19·2	23·1 10·9 25:8	7·5 7·0 19·2	22.7 10.6 25.0	-1.0 + 0.8 - 2.7	-0.1 + 2.8	+ 1.0	22.7 10.6 25.0
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	27,620 27,710 18,610	1,390	31,280 29,100 22,300	7.8	9.0 8.1	7.9	19·7 8·0 9·5	1.4 2.0	7.7 8.2	15-8 17-1	10-4 10-1	15.6	+2.9 + 2.5	+ 4.9 + 3.9	+ 2.9 + 2.5	15.6 15.9
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	539,330 65,760 57,520	18,670	586,750 84,430 58,450	4.9	4·0 4·6 2·9	8·4 4·8 10·2	4·5 0·8 1·0	2·3 1·1	0.9	5.7	5.7	5·7 11·2	+ 1.0 + 0.5 + 0.4	$+ 0.3 \\ - 1.5$	+ 0.9 - 0.6	12.7 5.7 11.
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	27,180	1,060	28,240	10.3	4.3	10·1 7·0	2·3	1.0	2.4	12·7 9·2	5.3	12·5 9·0	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	+ 2.5 + 2.3	12 8·9
Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Ballway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	220,630 16,370 52,680	2,510	18,880	10·4 7·3	4·4 2·9	9.6 7.2 23.3	1·5 2·0	0·3 1·8 0·7	1·3 2·0 1·3	11·9 9·3 24·9	4·7 4·7 5·7	10·9 9·2 24·6	-0.4 -0.2 +1.2	- 2.5	- Bungal	$   \begin{array}{c}             10.6 \\             9.2 \\             25.2         \end{array}       $
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	201,430	3,070	204,500	23.5	5.0		1.4	13		4,680	1	in mis	i nigu	-d 303	A Luna Base	13.4
General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	80,270 15,270 57,440	1,340		8.3	7·6 2·9 5·5	8·7 7·8 6·1	4·9 0·7 1·0	3·3 0·1 0·6	4·7 0·7 0·8	13·7 9·0 7·4	10·9 3·0 6·1	8·5 6·9	+ 1.0 + 1.0 + 0.5	+ 0.8 + 0.4	+ 0.4 + 0.8	6·9 20·8
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Bivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	23,050 13,900 17,440	10,490 11,460 10,620	33,540 25,360 28,060	11·8 7·6 7·8	9·2 8·9 8·4 3·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11.0\\ 8.2\\ 8.0\\ 6.2 \end{array} $	11.3 4.4 2.5 2.1	6·7 1·8 2·0 0·5	9.8 3.2 2.3 1.9	23·1 12·0 10·3 8·4	15·9 10·7 10·4 4·4	20.8 11.4 10.3 8.1	1 2.2	+ 0.7 + 1.5 - 0.3	+ 1.9 + 0.5 + 2.3	11.4 10.3 .8.1
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Piato, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified		19,570	41,680	6.5		6·4 7·8	3·1 2·5	3·9 2·2	3·5 2·4	9·6 9·9	10·2 10·7	9·9 10·2	+ 0.7	1	$+$ $2 \cdot 1$ + $1 \cdot 8$	9·9 10·2
Textile Trades : Ootton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	200,670 96,110 32,550	354,120 142,920	554,790 239,030 73,860	8.9		7.5		15.9 15.7 17.5	14·3 14·9		25·4 21·9 23·9	24·2 21·1 22·4	+ 4.2 + 0.6 + 3.2 + 1.6	+ 8.0 + 10.0	+13.5 +15.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	24,940	54,620 27,450	79,560 39,490	13.5 16.3	14.9	8.8	4·2 3·6	4·4 4·2 4·9	4.0 4.3 4.5	20·5	13.5	19·6 13·3	+ 1.6	+10.2 + 3.4	+13.5 + 5.6	19·6 12·8
Hoslerý Lace Oarpets	22,180 6,500 9,980	83,600	105,780	3.9	3·3 4·2	3·5 4·8	8.8	9·4 4·6 5·5	9·2 5·2 5·2	11.9	8.8	10.0	+ 3.6 - 1.7 	+ 1.2 + 0.7	+ 3.1 + 3.8	10·0 8·5
Textile Industries not separately specified	13,360 83,190		116,230	7.2	8-2	7.5	16.6		4.4 16.7 3.5	23.8	25.2	24.2	× 5 33	+ 3.5 + 8.7 + 0.6	+11.7	24.5
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods		State State	10.122	1	1 32	7.5	1.6	2.4	2.1	10.8	8.2	9.6	- 0.3	+ 0.3	4 + 2.3	9.5
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)		92,770	103,400	0 7.2	4.5	4.7	0.6		2.1	7.8	6.7	6·8 6·7	- 1·2 - 2·5	+ 0.1	$+ 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 9$	6·5 6·7
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,130	18,420	27,440	8.6	3.1	4.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	10.1	5.3	6.9	+ 1.0		1 + 2.7	6.9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Oakes, etc Grain Milling	89,75	51,400 55,020	135,250	0 10.0	7.0	8.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	10.5	8.0	9.5	+ 0.2	2 + 1.	at min	9.4
Occos, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	24,53	47,880	72,410	0 9.1	. 7.1		1 80h 8		The second	1100	13.5	12.2	+ 0.1	1 + 1.	$2 + 1 \cdot 1$ $3 + 1 \cdot 3$	12.2
specified	84,38	24,150 31,270	108,53	0 7·3 0 4·0		7·9 4·6	0.3	2·3 1·3	0.8	7.6	12·6 6·2	8·7 5·6	+ 0.0	$\begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ + \\ + \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{0}$	
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Oases	55,32												+ 0.0	6 + 1.		

 March, 1930.
 First Insurational Action of the second s

### NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th February, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:--

	1	Ma	les.			Fem	ales.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	3,627	0.4				0.0		0.0
Mining	118,044	12.0	36,201	16.3	767	0.3	116	0.1
Non - Metalliferous	30					1000	1990 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	14
Mining Products	5,300	0.5	1,679	0.8	191	0.1	And the second second	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	7,439	0.8		0.9	955	0.4		0.2
Pottery	2,809	0.3	3,273	1.5	3,024	1.4		3.3
Glass Trades	4,071	0.4	1,489	0.7	557	0.2		0.1
Chemicals, etc	12,362	1.3	2,157	$1 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 9$	2,396			0.5
Metal Manufacture	30,716	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0$	30,978		988 2,814	0.4		0.5
Engincering, etc.	59,572	2.2	25,669	2.5				0.9
Vehicles	21,518	4.7	5,650	2.2	1,421	0.6	446	0.3
Shipb uilding and Ship Repairing	47,395	4.8	2,824	1.3	152	0.1	23	0.0
Metal Trades	27,870	2.8	12,123	5.5	12,999	5.8		2.7
Textile Trades	41,935	4.3	61,248	27.5	65,178			71.4
	4,063	0.4	1,329	0.6	1,690			0.4
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	4,005	UT	1,045	00	1,050	0.0	659	0.4
pers and Clogs	7,148	0.7	4,815	2.2	2,084	0.9	2,174	1.5
Clothing Trades	10,235	1.0	2,103		15,551			7.6
Food, Drink and	10,200		2,100	0.5	10,001	0.5	11,400	1.0
Tobacco	25,822	2.6	2,354	1.1	17,958	8.0	5,133	3.4
Sawmilling, Furni-	10,011		2,001	a Resta	11,000	3	5,100	0 7
ture and Wood-	E ELE.34	AL . AN	a serie			101122		1 alling
work	18,288	1.8	2,520	1.1	2,020	0.9	622	0.4
Printing and Paper	12,200	1.2	1,298	0.6	7,516	3.4		1.2
Building and Pub-		mad	2.02	Canal .	1,01	MAGE Y	1,020	397
lic Works Con-	A.Z.	12 - 14	400			man To		
tracting	184,158	18.7	10,450	4.7	273	0.1	22	0.0
Other Manufactur-	1.3 BENER	0	PLATER COLD	122 22		121 6 6 7 7	ARRAT.	
ing Industries	7,782	0.8	1,384	0.6	3,573	1.6	980	0.7
Gas, Water and	- Landa - and		The sector		and a start of the	1 The state	Anna an	15 - 16 V
Electricity Sup-	- Strand - State	and the second	Stand States of		and the second s	and the second second	in the second	
ply Industries	10,652	1.1	498	0.2	140	0.1	14	0.0
Fransport and	and the second s	and the second second	Sector Sector		31	1984 2	Concella an	Junt 12
Communication	128,916	13.0	3.030	1.4	1,662	0.7	110	0.1
Distributive Trades	89,996	9.1	3,920	1.8	41,030	18.3	4,431	3.0
Commerce, Bank-	62225.44	1. march	in Trustiers	P. Marcan	Transa (12)	art - 57	AL ANDRESS	
ing, etc	6,600	0.7	111	0.0	1,154	0.5	25	0.0
Miscellaneous	98,405	10.0	3,115	1.4	38,165	17.0	2,571	1.7
The second states and a		100		100		12 2001	-	
Total	986,923	100.0	222,240	100.0	224.339	100.0	149,600	100.0

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### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

SURE	TED NUM D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 192	IS AGED	UN	WHOLL EMPLO includi Casuals	YED	EMPLOYED AT 24TH TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		FEBRU.	ARY, 19 TOTAL.	TA	DECI TOT	EASE (- CEASE (- AL PER CAGES A PARED	-) IN CEN- S	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PER- OENTAGES AT	
les.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH JAN., 1930.	25TH FEB., 1929.	20тн FEB., 1928.	24TH FEB., 1930.
3,410 7,840	21,930 5,380	120,340 23,220	9·0 9·6	6·1 7·8	8·4 9·2	1·1 2·9	1·5 3·7	1·2 3·1	10·1 12·5	7·6 11·5	9·6 12·3	+ 0·9 + 0·8	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 8}{2 \cdot 5}$	+ 3.6 + 3.8	9·5 11·8
,090	15,140	55,230	4.2	3.1	3.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	6.2	4.8	5.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	5.9
,400	37,610	58,010	4.8	4.5	4.6	0.6	2.0	1.5	5.4	6.5	6.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.4	5.8
,320	1,850	6,170	4.5	7.1	5.3	0.2	2.6	0.9	4.7	9.7	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	6.3
,680 ,590	3,560 92,540	6,240 261,130	5·5 5·5	3·4 5·5	4·3 5·5	0·4 0·2	0·8 0·8	0·7 0·4	5·9 5·7	4·2 6·3	5.0 5.9	- 0·1	-1.4 + 1.1	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	4·7 5·8
5,780 5,170	9,200 1,260	825,980 164,430	17·4 25·9	2·7 2·0	17·2 25·7	1·1 1·0	0·2	1·1 1·0	18·5 26·9	2·9 2·0	18·3 26·7	- 0.2 - 0.4	- 6.5 - 4.3	+ 3.2 + 5.0	18·2 26·4
,980 ,590 ,620	26,330 2,190 4,540	65,310 13,780 10,160	8·3 4·9 12·1	8·0 4·9 5·2	8·2 4·9 9·0	1.6 2.0 3.4	2.6 0.4 2.4	2·0 1·8 3·0	9·9 6·9 15·5	10·6 5·3 7·6	10·2 6·7 12·0	-0.6 +0.6 -1.8	+ 2.5 + 1.1 + 0.7	+ 0.6 + 1.2 + 2.6	10·2 6·6 11·8
,700 ,420 ,330	9,650 6,970 6,230	26,350 28,390 12,560	3·4 11·0 6·0	3·3 5·6 6·5	3·4 9·7 6·2	0.4 0.8 1.4	0.6 0.5 1.6	0·4 0·7 1·5	3.8 11.8 7.4	3·9 6·1 8·1	3·8 10·4 7·7	$+\frac{1}{1\cdot4}$ $-0\cdot8$	-0.2 + 2.7 + 0.8	+ 0.3 + 4.1 + 0.5	3·8 10·4 7·7
5,930	6,100	162,030	6.8	2.3	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.2	2.5	7.0	+ 0.2		+ 1.0	6.9
,260	7,130 6,690	138,390 154,740	7·1 3·8	3·7 5·9	6·9 3·9	0·4 0·1	0·1 0·1	0·4 0·1	7.5 3.9	3·8 6·0	7·3 4·0	+ 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.1	+ 1.2 + 0.5	7·2 3·9
,540 ,320	7,030 6,100	182,570 141,420	14·3 22·3	4·8 6·7	13·9 21·6	0·7 0·1	0·2 0·6	0·7 0·2	15·0 22·4	5·0 7·3	14·6 21·8	- 0.1 + 0.7	- 0.9 + 3.6	+.2.2 + 5.5	14·5 21·8
,860	2,360	171,220	33.4	6.1	33.0	0.5	1.2	0-5	33-9	7:3	33.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	33.6
,220 ,430	2,230 663,660	18,450 1,679,090	14·4 8·9	5·3 6·2	13·3 7·8	0·7 0·3	0·9 0·7	0.7 0.5	15·1 9·2	6·2 6·9	14·0 8·3	+ 1.1 + 0.5	+ 0.2 + 1.2	- 0.1 + 2.2	14·0 8·2
,630	73,960	228,590	4.3	1.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	1.6	3.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	3.4
,390 ,380 ,870 ,780 ,010 ,860	21,450 19,670 51,860 26,180 212,690 107,170	118,840 274,050 121,730 73,960 333,700 135,030	9.1 11.8 4.8 16.3 13.8 6.5	3.5 4.0 2.2 11.7 11.8 4.9	$     \begin{array}{r}       8 \cdot 1 \\       11 \cdot 3 \\       3 \cdot 7 \\       14 \cdot 6 \\       12 \cdot 5 \\       5 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	0.3 0.5 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.4	0·2 0·2 0·0 0·5 0·3 1·0	0·3 0·4 0·1 0·6 0·3 0·9	9.4 12.3 5.0 16.8 13.9 6.9	3.7 4.2 2.2 12.2 12.1 5.9	8·4 11·7 3·8 15·2 12·8 6·1	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$+ 1.0 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 1.5$	+ 1.9 + 2.1 + 0.8 + 5.4 + 3.8 + 2.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
,610	34,720	125,330	32.9	6.3	25.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	33.9	7.7	26.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+ 5.2	26.2
,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	11.3	6.7	10.0	2.5	4.5	3.1	13.8	11 2	13.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	13.0

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING FEBRUARY IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 24th February, 1930, differed from the figures for 27th January, 1930, to the extent of 1,000 or more :---

Industry.	Numbers 1	(+) or Decrea recorded as Un ruary, 1930, as 27th January,	employed
baan bister ( Gran C Trible	Males.	Females.	Total,
Tailoring	- 1,312	- 2,889	- 4,201
Building	- 2,072	+ 38	- 2,034
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	- 1,864	+ 3	- 1,861
Dress Making and Millinery	+ 43	- 1,215	- 1,172
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	- 480	- 647	- 1,127
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 948 \\ + & 487 \\ - & 256 \\ + & 620 \\ + & 1,404 \\ + & 2,614 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 157 \\ + & 809 \\ + & 1,612 \\ + & 1,367 \\ + & 964 \\ + & 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,105 \\ + 1,296 \\ + 1,356 \\ + 1,987 \\ + 2,368 \\ + 2,637 \end{array}$
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	+ 2,697	- 10	+ 2,687
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 2,795	+ 253	+ 3,048
Coal Mining	+ 3,761	+ 73	+ 3,834
Hosiery General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	+ 782 + 5,507	+ 3,055 + 325	+ 3,837
Distributive Trades	+ 4,352	+ 3,373	+ 5,832 + 7,725
Cotton	+ 7,974	+ 15,551	+ 23,525
Net Variation for above industries	+ 28,000	+ 22,842	+ 50,842
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 36,360	+ 26,294	+ 62,654

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The following Table gives particulars of the work of Boards of Assessors during the four weeks ended 3rd February, 1930. It should be noted that the disallowances of claims to benefit arising on their recommendations are included in the figures in Section B of the Table given in the next article in this column regarding disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors	19,255	11,368	30,623
Allowance recommended Disallowance recommended Assessors disagree	5,234 3,976 54	3,316 4,046 37	8,550 8,022 91
Transitional conditions (b) and (c): Allowance recommended Disallowance recommended Assessors disagree	6,856 3,063 72	1,910 2,033 26	8,766 5,096 98

### DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

14TH JANUARY, 1930, TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 1930. THE following Table gives, for the period 14th January, 1930 to 10th February, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them :--

e linear torgo to an in the line	Males.	Females.	Total.
ANumber of Cla	ims.		
Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current	590,421 1,022,763	210,424 289,649	800,845 1,312,412
B.—Disallowances by Insu	rance Off	icers.	the second second
Permanent provisions :         First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years)         Not unable to obtain suitable employment         Not genuinely seeking work         Trade disputes         Employment lost through misconduct         Employment left voluntarily without just cause         Other grounds         Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927);         Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time         Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment         Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	227 1,343 4,581 640 3,950 5,156 2,228 205 6,942	232 2,177 3,992 79 1,119 3,307 859 84 2,692	459 3,520 8,573 719 5,069 8,463 3,087 289 9,634
Total claims disallowed	25,272	14,541	39,813

C.-Recommendations of Courts of Referees. 12,897 4,386 8,546 3,008 4,351 1,378 528 1,157 27 213 413 952 30 704 941 2,109 57 917 484 115 1,394 445 910 330 22 28 6 259 75 334 1,917 368 2,285 Total recommended for disallowance 5,538 2,973 8,511 (2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES. 19,405 124,936 10,010 140,009 1,329 4,374

Total recommended for disallowance 3,048 1,329 4,377

This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles unde 18 years of age.
The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by 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.
‡ Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, provides that when an insured contributor has during a prescribed period (now fixed at four months) received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.

Ma	arch,	1930.
- E all	to	D.—De
- V	- 1 100	

And T BY THAT A STAR WERE AND THE	Males.	Females.	Total
Cases referred by Insurance Officer { Allowed Disallowed Appeals by Associations { Allowed Disallowed Appeals by Claimants { Disallowed Allowed Disallowed	210 373 120 271 27 93	261 466 11 43 9 24	471 839 131 314 36 117
Total {Allowed	357 737	281 533	638 1,270

Total The decisions given above	Disallow	ed 737	during th	1,270	and discount of the second sec	Numbe of Poor	er of perso Law Reli in Februa	ef on one ary, 1930.	ceipt day†	Decrea	e(+) or ase(-) te per
CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH	cases to cl	aims made	earlier.	To entry	Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	com	te per 00 of ation as pared h a
The following Table give	es statisti	os for the	period s	ince the	Action of the state of the	( Stand	(B) (B)(C	3. A. A. A.	Popu- lation.	Month	Year
Unemployment Insurance A figures relate to claims for be	ct of 192	7 came in	to operation	on. The	England and Wales,	Andrew	in prices	Section of the	lation.	ago.	ago.
e les const mere aparte les	19th April 10th De	, 1928, to	11th Dec., 10th Feb	1928, to ., 1930.	Metropolis. West District	9,416 10,379	5,948 14,478	15,364 24,857	189 251	+ 1 + 3	- 24 - 35
an and the second secon	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Central District East District South District	2,317 9,467 19,374	2,740 39,651 52,070	5,057 49,118 71,444	411 792 371	+ 3 + 1 + 7 + 5	+ 8 - 93 - 74
Fresh and renewal claims made	4,954,242	1,495,092	8,800,595	2,578,600	TOTAL, Metropolis	51,227§	114,887	166,114§	372	+ 5	- 57
Average number of claims current	946,671	187,716	901,141	204,137	West Ham	4,378	16,416	20,794	279		- 51
Officers:	93,182	63,161	168,844	99,731	Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,779	23,791	26,570	530	+ 1	- 32
Employment lost through misconduct	25,816	7,523	50,268	14,263	District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	1,380 4,342	8,425 7,857 14,465	9,805 12,199	356	-2 + 5 + 5	- 85 - 9 - 27
Employment left volun- tarily without just cause Not normally insurable and/or not reasonable	31,744	17,014	71,023	38,500	Manchester District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	1,843 9,933 9,946 1,889	28,882 62,349 6,601	9,805 12,199 16,308 38,815 72,295 8,490	361 371 564 229	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-27 -18 -33 +9
period of insurable em- ployment during the preceding two years Other grounds	107,006 31,608	17,611 19,660	95,477 79,696	33,079 82,844	field Leeds Barnsley District Sheffield	1,500 2,973 1,018 2,460	3,246 13,478 14,767 24,419	4,746 16,451 15,785 26,879	126 345 468 530	+ 4 + 4 + 1 + 7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 97 \\ + & 28 \\ - & 36 \end{array} $
Total disallowances	289,356	124,969	465,308	268,417	Hull District North Staffordshire	1,927 2,464	15,917 8,651	17,844	547 262	+ 28 + 5	1- 22
Courts of Referees : Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers :		e he ballone		ADMANTAL	Nottingham District Leicester Wolverhampton	2,302 1,215	11,132 4,105	13,434 5,320	282 216	+ 3	C PER T
Cases considered Recommended for dis-	89,989	43,632	164,868	84,559	District Birmingham	3,597 7,611	13,602 14,5,84	17,199 22,195	224 230	- 3+ 1	- 50
allowance	54,495	29,873	98,655	55,105	Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	2,543 2,690	8,272 15,073	10,815 17,763	256 368	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 \\ - & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 70 \\ - & 19 \end{vmatrix}$
Cases considered Recommended for dis- allowance :—	535,469	62,124	1,368,833	204,847	TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	64,412	299,616	364,028	346	+ 3	- 23
Not genuinely seek- ing work Other grounds	19,450 405	4,999 80	52,768 375	17,336 272	TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales SCOTLAND.	120,017	430,919	550,936	350	+ 3	- 34
Umpire : Total	19,855	5,079	53,143	17,608	Glasgow District Paisley and Green-	5,849	70,718	76,567	807	+ 2	- 22
Cases considered Cases disallowed	3,255 2,153	683 509	9,914 6,649	2,898 1,923	ock District Edinburgh Dundee and Dun-	825 1,554	7,050 17,734	7,875 19,288	409 450	- 23 - 9	
Antonio Control and a second s	Constants of		alalia ano	Hard Barrier	fermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	898 487 348	4,115 2,779 5,165	5,013 3,266 5,513	230 205 537	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 7 \\ - & 7 \end{vmatrix}$	
a bearing [1.1] per costs	FL) gelön georiomii	i ai arreat			TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,961	107,561	117,522	573	- 4	- 30
UNEMPLO	OYME	NT F	UND.		TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Feb., 1930	129,978	538,480	668,458	376	+ 3	3 - 33

Table showing approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the Fund :---

Contributions received from :	Four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930. £ 1,325,000 1,125,000	Four weeks ended 25th January, 1930. £ 1,270,000 1,060,000	Four weeks ended 23rd February, 1929. £ 1,295,000 1,110,000	EMPIRE THE following st Britain and Nort under the Empir applicants and dep have been granted excluded.	tatistics thern Ire se Settle pendants	relate to eland in ement A of applic	o assiste connect ct. Th cants to	d passa ion with e figure whom a	ges from agreed a s includ assisted p	le both
Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)); the figures for February include the sum estimated to be	CAD Internation	tiglia a se	v ender og		Applica- tions Appro-	Tot Applic Appro	ations	Depar-		otal rtures.
due as from 1st April, 1929 Total	4,290,000	1,170,000	925,000	Destination.	ved in Feb., 1930.	1922 to	Jan Feb.,	tures in Feb.,	1922 to	Jan.– Feb.,
Unemployment Benefit	4,295,000	4,230,000	3,985,000	Lange Trans	1000.	1929.	1930.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	490,000 145,000 5,000	410,000 150,000 10,000	430,000 125,000 10,000	Australia Canada New Zealand	376 752 173	171,118 122,772 44,029	721 1,257 196	407 148 116	169,957 118,882 42,886	838 370 269
Total	4,935,000	4,800,000	4,550,000	Africa and other parts of Empire	5	1,084	4	1	901	7
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits	37,030,000 825,000	38,940,000 720,000	34,230,000 430,000	Total	1,306	339,003	2,178	672	332,626	1,484
	1	1	Toranda Sig	The figures are	provision	nal and s	ubject t	o revisio	n.	

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 24TH FEBRUARY, 1930.

		Boys.		Girls.			
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,022 -1,231 1,069 1,920 4,088 6,016 3,038 1,688	1,459 1,124 1,290 1,112 4,517 4,219 3,034 2,054	3,481 2,355 2,359 3,032 8,605 10,235 6,072 3,742	1,348 1,191 1,093 2,816 4,148 6,237 2,263 690	1,976 1,868 1,826 1,636 6,038 4,997 3,281 1,973	3,324 3,059 2,919 4,452 10,186 11,234 5,544 2,663	
Great Britain	21,072	18,809	39,881	19,786	23,595	43,381	

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

		mated r insured	Percentage Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.						
Division.		y, 1929.	R.E.	Boys.	p.h.	Girls.			
APPE TELEVISION	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Special Schemes	116,600 47,400 43,860 86,830 100,950 90,880 63,450 33,030 4,600	103,340 31,610 28,640 73,350 58,590 80,040 50,560 8,870 2,800	2.6 3.0 2.9 1.4 3.5 5.2 4.5 5.2 4.2 0.4	0.0 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.1 2.8 0.5 1.6 	2:6 3:1 3:0 2:4 4:6 7:3 5:7 5:8 0:4	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 2$	0.1 0.4 0.8 2.5 2.8 4.7 1.1 2.6	2.2 4.8 5.0 4.3 8.5 8.7 5.7 10.1 0.2	
Great Britain	587,600	437,800	3.3	0.9	4.2	3.6	1.9	5.5	

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1930.

in the second				No.	A	verag	e daily	r att	endan	ce.	Separate individuals	
Division.	No. of Centres open,			of Classes open.	As a Condition for receipt of benefit.		Othe	Others. To		tals.	who have attended, 1st April, 1929— 26th Feb.,	
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Mixed.	For Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	1930. Boys and Girls.	
London S. Eastern Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Scotland Wales	 3 14 5 12 15	  5 2 8 1	2 1  1 3 1 1	   	213 92 110 181 873 681 646 417	85 93 82 58 334 268 275 49	 49 51 895 167 305 1,109	176	159 232 1,768 848	85 103 123 80 418 444 328 221	1,512 1,483 2,785 2,362 13,628 8,356 9,614 9,972	
Great Britain	51	19†	10†	1	3,213	1,244	2,578	558	5,791	1,802	49,892	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED

Division.	Nun	aber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
London South-Eastern Noth-Western North-Eastern Scotland Wales	905 974 1,448 1,618 1,898 992	3,720 718 747 1,188 1,549 1,783 956 311	8,094 1,623 1,721 2,636 3,167 3,681 1,948 697	564 217 302 408 569 625 406 146	523 222 247 398 510 551 386 141	1,087 439 549 806 1,079 1,176 792 287	
Great Britain	12,595	10,972	23,567	3,237	2,978	6,215	

### CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT BY LOCAL BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

FROM 9th September, 1929, to 12th March, 1930, under the provisions of the Unemployment Inst ations, 1929, claims to benefit have been referred to a Local Board of Assessors if a question has arisen regarding the fulfilment of the statutory condition that the applicant is genuinely seeking work, or of the transitional conditions (b) and (c) of Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, viz., that he is normally employed in insurable employment and that he had during the past two years been employed in an insurable employment to such an extent as was reasonable.

\* Based on the number of juvenile unemployment books lodged at Local Offices, which exceeds the number 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.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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### POOR-LAW RELIEF.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in February, 1930, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 668,458, or 0.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 8.7 per cent. less than in February, 1929. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 376, 373, and 409 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

## ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE

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). \* Decisions by the Umpire in 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. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the Table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number of the figures shown in the table. \* Unit of the total number o

### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fuctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 90-91 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

#### GERMANY.\*

GERMANY.\* EMPLOYMENT in January showed a further decline as compared with the preceding month. In spite of the mild winter unemployment at the end of the month was greater than at the end of January, 1929, and the proportion due to economic depression was greater than in January, 1929. At the end of the month the total number of persons reported by employment exchanges as available and seek-ing work was 3,394,401, as compared with 3,030,285 at the end of December, 1929, and 3,003,069 at the end of January, 1929. On the last day of January, 1930, 2,232,619 persons were stated to be in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 250,029 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,482,648, as compared with 1,984,811 at the end of December. (The number of persons in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th February, 1930, was 2,584,903.) Returns were received from national trade unions relating to

1930, was 2,584,903.) Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,564,125 organised workers. Of these, 1,004,787, or 22.0 per cent., were totally unemployed on 25th January, 1930, as compared with 20.1 per cent. on 28th December, 1929, and 19.4 per cent. on 26th January, 1929. In addition, 501,950, or 11.0 per cent., were working short time, as against 8.5 per cent. at the end of December and 8.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1929. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in the various groups of trade unions represented in the above total :--

in the above total ----

	Membership	ploye	Percentage Wholly Unem- ployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	reported on at end of January, 1930.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.				
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Jan. 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Jan. 1930.	Dec., 1929.			
Mining	154,700	2.6	2.9	5.8	1.7			
Quarrying, stone, brick,	258,900	35.1	34.3	8.9	6.5			
pottery, etc Engineering and metal	1,050,900	14.1	12.7	16.1	12.5			
CR 1 1	126,700	12.2	12.1	13.4	8.4			
Montile	379,600	11.9	11.6	27.1	23.2			
Danan	126,600	12.4	10.6	15.9	8.5			
Leather	71,700	23.1	20.8	17.4	14.7			
Wood	317,100	27.3	23.9	12.3	7.6			
Food, tobacco, etc	308,600	12.3	12.9	10.7	6.6			
Clothing, boots and shoes	163,800	24.5	23.7	27.4	24.3			
Building	712,800	57.9	52.8	1.2	2.5			
Printing	152,300	12.9	12.0	3.3	1.7			
Hairdressing	4,500	7.1	6.2	0.2	0.3			
Miscellaneous	735,900	9.7	8-9	2.5	3.3			
All Unions making Returns	4,564,100	22.0	20.1	11.0	8.5			

#### FRANCE.†

A slight increase is recorded in the number of unemployed in A slight increase is recorded in the number of unemployed in February. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 1st March was 13,027 (8,271 men and 4,756 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 12,709. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 14,121 (8,941 for men and 5,180 for women), as compared with 11,113 at the end of January. During the last week of February (ended 1st March), the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,724 persons in situations, including 10,987 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,347 foreign immigrants.

#### SWITZERLAND.<sup>‡</sup>

Employment in January was fair for the time of year, except in the textile industry and watch and clock making. At the end of the month, 14,846 applications for employment (11.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,320 at the end of December, and 16,284 at the end of January, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,601, 1,980 and 2,485 respectively. and 2.485 respectively.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 167 sub-sidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 296,387 members, 12,309, or  $4 \cdot 2$  per cent., were totally unemployed, and 9,805, or  $3 \cdot 3$  per cent., partially so, at the end of December, 1929. At the end of September, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 0.8 and 0.9, and, at the end of December, 1928,  $4 \cdot 0$  and  $1 \cdot 4$ respectively

- Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th February, 1930. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th March, 1930. Paris. ‡ La Vie économique, February, 1930. Berne.

#### HOLLAND \*

HOLLAND.\* Unemployment showed a considerable increase in December. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unem-ployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 396,739 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th December, 1929, 48,911 (12·3 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 12,267 (3·1 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th November) the percentages were respectively 4·6 and 1·6. Unemployment in December was particularly serious in the diamond industry; in the week under consideration 61·9 per cent. were unemployed for the whole week and 35·0 per cent. for a shorter period. a shorter period.

#### AUSTRIA.†

Unemployment in January showed a further increase. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of January, 1930, was 273,197 (including 97,638 in Vienna), as compared with 226,567 (83,396 in Vienna) at the end of December, 1929.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.<sup>‡</sup>—Returns furnished to the Danish Statistical Depart-ment by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 277,259 workpeople,  $20 \cdot 2$  per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1930, as against 19.9 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 27.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1929.

Norway.§—Out of 20,109 members of trade unions making returns, 14.5 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of December, 1929, compared with 12.9 per cent. at the end of November and 17.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1928.

Sweden.||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st January, 1930, was 13.9 as compared with 16.6 on 31st December, and 14.8 on 31st January, 1929.

#### ITALY.¶

Unemployment increased in January. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 466,231 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 408,748 at the end of December and 461,889 at the end of January, 1929. The total for January, 1930, includes 145,342 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 131,973 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, and 55,439 in the textile industry. In addition 23,185 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 21,349 in December and 16,655 in January, 1929.

#### UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 34,857 establishments in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry, and the canning and preserving industry, these establish-ments employed 4,792,669 workpeople in January, 1930, a decrease of 2·6 per cent. as compared with the total for December, 1929. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 5·4 per cent. Decreases in employment in January, as compared with December, were shown in anthracite mining (4·7 per cent.), metalliferous mining (2·8 per cent.), quarrying (11·7 per cent.), public utilities (1·4 per cent.), trade (wholesale, 2·5 per cent., retail, 21·6 per cent.) and canning (24·8 per cent.). Increases in employment were shown in bituminous coal mining (1·1 per cent.) and hotels (2·8 per cent.). If the monthly average index number of employment in manu-facturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for January, 1930, was 90·2, as compared with 91·9 per cent. in December, 1929, and 95·2 per cent. in January, 1929.\*\* According to the February issue of the American Federationist (b increase of the American Federationist

in December, 1929, and 95.2 per cent. in January, 1929.\*\* According to the February issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour) unemployment among the members of the Federation increased from 12 per cent. at the beginning of November to 16 per cent. in December and 19 per cent. in January, 1930. At the latest date 38 per cent. were unemployed in the building trades, 14 per cent. in the metal trades and 5 per cent. in the printing trades. (As to the representa-tive character of these figures see page 31 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.) GAZETTE.)

#### CANADA.<sup>††</sup>

There was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of February. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,062 firms with an aggregate of 971,774 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st February, as compared with 967,996 on 1st January. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st February, 1930, is 111.6, as compared with 111.2 at the beginning of the preceding month and 110.5 in February, 1929. 1929.

On 31st January, 1930, 10.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed as compared with 11.4 per cent. at the end of December and 6.3 per cent. at the end of January, 1929.

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 930. The Hague.
 Statistische Nachrichten, 25th February, 1930. Vienna.
 Statistische Efterretninger, 22nd February, 1930. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, February, 1930. Rome.
 Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, January, 1930. Washington.
 Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

#### March, 1930.

#### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR. contractors in England and Wales and Northern Ireland received an Rates of Wages. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics" the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £39,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 433,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £8,200 in those of 92,500 workpeople.

Group of Industries,	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
ang Dia different classes at 11 atso new and uniferen	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Metal	64,500	3,000	£ 4,650	£ 950	
Textile	950	9,250	60	950	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9,000	2,750	1,625	240	
Building, etc	15,000	407,000	1,640	36,100	
Public Administration Services.	50	4,500	traticities 5	380	
Other	3,000	6,500	10 / 220	480	
Total	92,500	433,000	8,200	39,100	

In the metal group of industries, new agreements for England and In the metal group of industries, new agreements for England and Scotland, standardising the tonnage rates for melters at open-hearth steel furnaces and introducing revised basis rates of wages for the lower-paid men employed in steel works and at rolling mills, etc., resulted in reductions in the total tonnage rates of some of the higher-paid steel melters, but in increases in wages for the majority of the other men concerned. Blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire and Scotland had their wages increased by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 per cent. on basis rates, and the higher-paid men employed at Siemens steel furnaces in South-West Wales received an increase of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on basis rates. Tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire received an increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on basis rates. There was also an increase of 1s. per week (dating back to January) in the wages of adult semi-skilled and unskilled plain timeworkers employed on marine engineering work at Belfast. marine engineering work at Belfast

marine engineering work at Belfast. In the textile group the principal change was a reduction affecting workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry at Manchester, the amount of reduction varying from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. per week for women. The increases in the woodworking, etc. group mainly affected coopers, who received increases amounting to 1d. per hour and 6½ per cent. on list prices for timeworkers and pieceworkers re-spectively. There was a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of millsawyers in the Manchester district, and also in those of furniture trade operatives employed at various towns where the wages of such

milisawyers in the Manchester district, and also in those of furthene trade operatives employed at various towns where the wages of such workers follow the wages of building trade operatives. Building trade operatives had their wages reduced, under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale, at most towns in Great Britain, craftsmen sustaining a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour and labourers a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . or  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . per hour. Men employed by electrical

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in talics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase <sup>†</sup> of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on standard rates, making wages 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men (varying from 1d. per shift for men with basis rates of 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per shift to 11d. per shift for men with basis rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per shift). Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
thuse 216 years and 9486. 3d.; 245 and	North-East Lanca-	1 Feb.	Freestone and sandstone quarrymen	per cent., plus ls. ld. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift. Decrease of 1d. per hour.
Quarrying	Portland	1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour. Rates after change : banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 7d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 5d.; sawyers and labourers (skilled), 1s. $\frac{3}{2}d$ .; labourers (unskilled), 1s, $\frac{2}{2}d$ .
Down an ar wears and	South Wales	l Feb.	Masons and quarrymen employed in pennant stone quarries.	Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour.
antinete state of the state	Lancaster	l Feb.	Lead glaziers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 7d.).
Chemical, etc.,	England and Wales (except London).‡	1 Feb.	Building trade artisans employed in chemical works.	Decrease of ½d. per hour.‡
Manufacture.	London	1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .).
of one and chirtlenes,	Glasgow and District	1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Hate after change : 1s. 7d., plus special allowance of 1d. per hour.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds Dis- trict.	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces,	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 25½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 25½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
the portion of their	West of Scotland	2 Feb.§	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) em- ployed at blastfurnaces.	Increase; of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 11 per cent. above the standard.

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, o assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, ever, 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 nal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. † Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ Under an agreement dated 27th October, 1922, between the Chemical Employers' Federation and the Trade Unions concerned, the rates of wages are to d. per hour below those paid to similar classes of workpeople in the building trade. It is understood, however, that in the case of plumbers in certain districts uding Manchester), and of all classes of building trade artisans in chemical works in the Cardiff and Swansea districts, the same rate is paid as in the e-building trade.

The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 2nd February. In the case of lower-paid men, who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard,

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

contractors in England and Wales and Northern Ireland received an increase in wages, amounting to \$d. per hour in the London district and \$d per hour in other districts. The reductions in the public administration group mainly affected workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities who follow the wage-movements in the building industry. In industries other than the above workpeople affected by increases included iron miners in Lincolnshire and leather belt makers, while there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade. A new system of grading workpeople in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales, with revised schedules of minimum time and piecework basis time rates, which came into force in February under the Trade Boards Acts, did not generally result in an appreciable alteration in wages, so far as the majority of work-people already employed in the trade were concerned. Of the total decrease of \$39,100 per week, over \$37,200 (about 95 per cent. of the whole amount) took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; the remaining sum was principally due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

scales; the remaining sum was principally due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Of the total increase of £8,200 per week, £3,300 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including over £1,450 under a scale arranged by a Joint Industrial Council; £2,400 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiation.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople d by net	of Cha	d Amount ingè in Wages.
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
g here bellight-berset i s	1205.2		E	i ÷ £
Mining and Quarrying	27,000	1,300	800	110
Iron and Steel	49,500	4,400	3,100	980
Engineering	7,000	750	475	75
Shipbuilding	66,000	Sale of t	5,000	1
Other Metal	27,000	1,000	2,125	50
Textile	85,500	19,750	925	2,100
Clothing	7,200	250	475	15
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9,250	2,750	1,650	245
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	15,000	407,000	1,650	36,100
Gas, Water, and Electri- city Supply.	3,100	300	375	30
Transport	114,000	1,000	5,650	105
Public Administration Services	5,250	4,600	510	390
Other	1,200	4,900	65	350
Total	417,000	448,000	22,800	40,550

In the corresponding two months of 1929, there were net increases of  $\pm 3,700$  in the weekly full-time wages of 138,000 workpeople, and net decreases of  $\pm 11,550$  in those of 185,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour. No important changes were reported in February.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	England and West of Scotland.*	2 Feb.	Melters (tonnage-men) employed at open-hearth steel-melting furnaces. Lower-paid men employed in steel- melting plants, rolling mills, etc.	An agreement adopted, with schedules of new total base wage rates, automatic in their operation, uniform in their character, and related to the weekly outputs from stationary furnaces, nachine-charged, cold metal practice; station ary furnaces, hot metal practice. Percentage division of new total base wage rates among the different classes of melters defined on a uniform basis; also new and uniform datal rates fixed for these classes in respect of watching, flowing and related to the second and tilting bottoming, and melting solidified charges." Basis rates adjusted for men previously in receipt of basis rates from 3c. 10d, to 7s. per shift (and to avoid anomalies, where necessary, up to 8s. per shift) by incorporating special bouxes are the are subject to the sliding-scale percentage additions at each works. The net effects of the revisions, on normal weekly earnings (inclusive of the sliding-scale percentage additions at each works. The net effects of the revisions, on normal weekly in receipt of basis rates up to 7s. per week for men previously in receipt of basis rates of 3s. 10d, to 5s. per shift; from 1s. 1d. do yee, statist, per week for men previously in receipt of basis rates up to 51s. per week for men previously in receipt of basis rates up to 51s. per week is the latter to workse of the standard, plus <i>ex-gratia</i> bouxes for workpeople on basis rates up to 51s. per week; the latter to remain as previously except for adult workers with basis rates up to 42s, per week, whose bouxes are to be reduced by amounts corresponding to above increase, leaving their total ways tates up to 51s. per weigt, the latter to total and as previously except for adult workers with basis rates up to 42s, per week, whose bouxes are to be reduced by amounts corresponding to above increase, leaving their total ways the and the total percense of 4d. per hour (ls. 74d. to 1s. 74d.).	Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	Minimum time and piecework basis time rates, fixed un the Trade Boards Acts revised in accordance with a n grading scheme, classifying workpeople by years of emply ment in the trade, and introducing rates on this princi for workpeople other than those entering trade as apprenti or learners; minimum rates fixed by the Board cancelled their application to cutters, trimmers and packers.* N minimum time rates include the following, the rates vary with different areas:—Males—4th year of employme apprentices, 17s. to 24s. per week; learners, 18s. to 24 others, 22s. to 30s.; 6th year of employment : ex-apprentic 9d. to 1s. 24d. per hour; ex-learners, 6d. to 1s. 2d. per ho others, 74d. to 1s. 2d.; after 8 years' employment (same all classes), 1s. to 1s. 44d. Females—4th year of employmen apprentices, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per week; learners, 16s. to 24 others, 17s. to 25s.; 6th year of employment : ex-apprentic 64d. to 9d. per hour; ex-learners, 6d. to 9d.; others, 54d. to 9 after 7 years' employment (same for all classes), 74d. to 1 (See Notices of Orders on page 115.)
Do.	South-West Wales	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, excluding those on maintenance work.	each works. The net effects of the revisions, on normal weekly earnings (inclusive of the sliding-scale percentage) were increases varying from 8d, to 1s. 11d. per week for men previously in receipt of basis rates of 3s. 10d. to 5s. per shift; from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per week for men with basis rates over 5s. to 7s.* Increase of 14 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 114 per cent. above the standard, plus <i>ex-gratia</i> bonuses for workpeople on basis rates up to 51s. per week; the latter to remain as previously except for adult workers with basis rates up to 42s. per week, whose bonuses are to be reduced by	Baking and Confectionery	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley. Brecon, Monmouth- shire, East and Mid - Glamorgan and West Wales districts.	day in Feb. Last pay	Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners employed	<ul> <li>after 7 years' employment (same for all classes), 7 and to 1 (See Notices of Orders on page 115.)</li> <li>Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, a Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehan 62s. 6d.</li> </ul>
Anna I anna	and the second	1 Feb.	Bricklayers employed in Siemens steel works.	amounts corresponding to above increase, leaving their total wages the same as proviously. <sup>†</sup> Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 7d.).	· Paul Constanting	Manchester, Salford and District and Ashton-under-Lyne.	AN A STREET AND A STREET AND	sawyers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $7d$ .).
Marine Engineering.	Belfast	1 Jan.§	Semi-skilled and unskilled plain time workers.	Increases of 1s. per week to workpeople 21 years of age and over in receipt of a total wage of 52s. per week or less. Rates after change for labourers (timework) : engineering and boiler shop, 41s.; foundry, 42s. 6d.	Mill-Sawing {	Preston and District Kings Lynn	1 Feb. Week ending 28 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers. Workpeople employed in sawmills	<ul> <li>Decrease of 1/2 d. per hour (1s. 71/2 d. to 1s. 7d.).</li> <li>Decreaset of 1d. per hour for men and of 1/2 d. per hour for be Minimum rates after change : machinemen and saveyers, 1s. 2 labourers, 111/2 d.</li> </ul>
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding mainten- ance craftsmen) employed in tin- plate manufacture.	Increase of 52 per cent. on standard basis races, making wages	Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford and Bolton.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	I Lands of I then I have been it
lectrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	Pay pre- ceding 2nd pay day in Feb.	Plumber-jointers, and plumber- jointers' mates.	Increase of 0.75d. per hour for plumber-jointers and of 0.6d. per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change: plumber jointers, 1s. 11d. per hour; plumber- jointers' mates, 1s. 6.4d.		London Chester Lancaster	1 Feb. 1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Bedding and mattress makers Cabinetmakers, french polishers, and upholsterers. Cabinetmakers, joiners, carvers, machinists, french polishers	Decrease of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of us making wages 66 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 71d. to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 71d. to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 71d. to 1s. 7d.).
minated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	lst full pay after 18 Feb.	Laminated spring smiths and strikers, fitters and vicemen.	Decrease¶ of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (7s. to 6s.).	Security and at here	Rochdale Southport	1 Feb.	and upholsterers. Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 7d.).
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers em- ployed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas- works.**		Furniture	WakefieldWarringtonHigh Wycombe	1 Feb. 1 Feb. Pay day in week	Cabinetmakers, machinists and french polishers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 7d.). Decrease $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per chair. Rates after change : bored 18, $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . chair ; bored 19 and 20, $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per chair.
Woollen and Worsted, etc. Manufacture.	West Riding of York- shire.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers em- ployed in the woollen and worsted	Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change: principal towns- tradesmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.	Artendenum vers Artendenum vers Artendenum det sons	Leicester	ending 1 March. 1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 7d.).
Carpet Manufacture.	Kidderminster and District.	lst full pay in	and other textile industries. Dyehouse labourers	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change : machine vatmen, 43s.; hand vatmen, 42s.		Stoke-on-Trent, Han- ley, and Newcastle- under-Lyme dis- tricts.	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 7d.).
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	Jan.§ 1st pay day after 21 Feb.	Male workers	Bonus reduced I from 14s. to 13s. in the £.	stoner and the second	Reading	l Feb.	Cabinetmakers, carvers, and french polishers. Cabinetmakers, machinists, uphol-	others, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .
fachine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 46.90 per cent. to 44.80 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and of 13s. per week for apprentices	anton ai succita	Edinburgh	1 Feb. {	sterers and french polishers (male workers). Female polishers and sewers	machinists, 1s. 7d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 64
Silk Dyeing	Macclesfield	day in March. Pay day in week	Male workers 21 years and over	and further increase of 3s, 9d, per week for those 214 years and	Cooperage	Great Britain; also Belfast and Lon- donderry.‡	lst pay day after 3 Feb.§	Coopers	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 64 per c on list prices for pieceworkers. Rates after change for the workers: London, 1s. 8d.; other districts, 1s. 7d.‡
and Finishing.	Macciesneid	ending 15 Feb.	Female workers	under 22. <sup>††</sup> Rates after change : 21 years, 46s. 3d.; 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> and over, 51s. 9d. Increase¶ of 2d. per week (29s. 4d. to 29s. 6d.).	Land the Average of the State	internet being and in the second s		All classes of workpeople	Cost-of-living sliding scale previously operative under the T. Boards Acts revised   and the minimum time rates fixed up the Acts changed for certain workers under 21 years of ag indicated below, the piecework basis time rates (10 per of above the minimum) varying accordingly for such workers.
Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	lst pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Decreases of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over, 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. per week for women 18 and over and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and juniors. Rates after change: Adult males—packers and makers-up, 66s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 61s.; assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 57s. 3d.; markers-off, stampers, and pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers,	to a second of the second of t	A Long order and a second seco		Male porters and labourers under 21 years of age.	Notice of Order on page 78 of February GAZETTE.)
	nt: 1 deci de de la scada 1 deci angles de la scada	510	sentencial of brighting starting armined and a sentencial armined and a sentencial and brighting armined armin	pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 52s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 51s. 3d.; porters, 50s.; Adult females with not less than 3 years' experience—markers-off, 35s.; cutters, 32s. 3d.; stitchers, plaiters and tiers-up, parcellers and tapers, 30s. 9d.; general hookers of prints and shirtings, 29s. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 28s. 3d.	Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	10 Feb	Other male workers under 21 years of age.	New scale of minimum rates fixed, with a new rate for wor under 15, the previous minimum rates for other workers 1 increased by amounts varying from 3d. to 5s. 9d. per w Minimum rates after change, 12s. at under 15, increasing year to 27s. at 18 and to 43s. at 20.
* The new co	nditions referred to abo	ve took effe	ct under agreements made between th nd between the Iron and Steel Trades	298. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 288. 5d. ne Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the Iron and Employers' Association, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, nen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers (South Yorkshire workshire and the South and Workers (South Yorkshire	ferentering strength	tent thirty and the		Female workers under 21 years of age.	New scale of minimum rates fixed, with a new rate for wor under 15, the previous minimum rates for other workers b increased by amounts varying from 3d, to 3s, per week those 16 and under 20, and decreased by 6d. and 1s. 9d. those 15 and under 16 and 20 and under 21 respectively. Minim

basis rates. † Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

t The total percentages paid on basis rates, inclusive of *ex-gratia* bonuses, are now as follows: Adult workers—on rates up to 30s., 50 per cent.; on rates 31s. to 42s., varying from 46.24 to 16.67; on rates 43s. to 51s., varying from 15.98 to 13.01; on 52s. and over, 11t (no *ex-gratia* bonus). Boys.— 16t per cent., plus 3d. per shift.

is per cent, plus 30. per sint.
is The increase was granted in February, with retrospective effect from the date shown.
|| These percentages include the *ex-gratia* bonuses previously given amounting to 7½ per cent. for workpeople on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less and
21 per cent. for other workpeople.
11 Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

\*\* Viz., work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonizing and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys, also work on retort house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench. †† Under an agreement of 7th June, 1929, between the Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, etc., it was provided that the adult age for males should be reduced from 22½ years to 21 years by three stages: viz., in August, 1929, February and August, 1930. The increase of 3s. 9d. per week shown for those 21¼ and under 22 years is the result of the operation of this agreement.

March, 1930.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

The new rates and conditions are embodied in Orders issued for each of the 14 Areas into which the country is divided. The grading of towns within the Areas remains as previously, with a very few exceptions. New conditions are laid down for apprentices and improvers, with a view to their more effective instruction, and the rates fixed for other workers who do not come within the definition of apprentices and learners are usually higher during the first five years' employment. So far as the new rates are comparable with those previously in force, in the majority of cases the rates are unaltered, including all the highest rates fixed for ex-apprentices and ex-learners. Some of the intermediate rates for males of this class were changed in certain Areas, the change usually being reductions (of 4d. up to 2d. per hour) for those on the lower rates and increases (of 1d. per hour) for those on the higher rates. The rates for certain classes of learners (male and female) were changed in some Areas (usually reduced), and those for certain classes of apprentices were increased in some Areas (usually reduced), and those for certain classes of apprentices were increased in some Areas (usually reduced), and those for certain classes of apprentices were increased in some Areas.
 The change took effect under an agreements.
 The change took effect under an agreement.
 In respect of the preceding pay period.
 In respect of the preceding pay period.
 In the minimum rates formerly operative for the period during which the cost-of-living figure was less than 72 and not less than 63 have now been applied, subject to the modifications indicated above, to all periods during which the cost-of-living figure is less than 72.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross),	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and saw- yers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen, labourers, engine and crane dri- vers, etc.	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross-masons (fixers), 1s. 91d.; painters, 1s. 71d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, and plumbers, 1s. 81d.; marble polishers, 1s. 61d.; scaffolders and timbermeng 1s. 41d.; labourers, 1s. 31d.; derrick drivers, 1s. 71d., plus height money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers, and loco. drivers, 1s. 6d.; portable and stationary engine drivers, winch and pump drivers, 1s. 51, j. boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, 1s. 31d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 7d.; rope runners, 1s. 41d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross-1d. per hour less.;
deservicences is to all of the second medical second be of the	Various other towns in Great Britain (excluding Liver- pool and Birken- head).†	1 Feb;	Building trade operatives	nour less. 1 d. per hour for craftsmen and 1d. or 1d. per hour for labourers. 1 Rates after change for craftsmens and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 7d., 1s. 24d.; Al, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2d.; A2, 1s. 6d., 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A3, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; B, 1s. $5d.$ , 1s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d.; B1, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. $4d.$ , 1s.; B3, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., $11\frac{3}{4}$ d.; C, 1s. $3d.$ , $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; C, 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. † Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $8d.$ ).
Nor sabilateda, 501	Certain towns in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Plasterers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $8d$ .).
Electrical	England and Wales and Northern Ire- land.¶	2nd pay day in Feb.**	Qualified men employed by elec- trical contractors.	Increase* of <sup>2</sup> d. per hour for Grade A areas and <sup>1</sup> d. per hour for other areas. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A areas, 1s. 11d.; Grade B, 1s. 7 <sup>2</sup> d.; Grade C, 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> d.; Grade D, 1s. 4 <sup>2</sup> d.
Installation	London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford:	2nd pay day in Feb.**	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Increase* of id. per hour (1s. 5id. to 1s. 6id.).
Shop-fitting,	London District (within a 15-mile	and see the fea	Brass and metal mechanics em- ployed in the shop-fitting industry.	Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : skilled men, 1s. 8d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 6d.; assistants, 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
etc.	radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb. {	French polishers employed in the building and shop-fitting indus- tries.	Decrease of 1d. per hour Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 8d.; 12 to 15 miles, 1s. 71d.
ſ	Leeds	1 Feb.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : marble masons, tilers, and mosaic layers, 1s. 71d. ; polishers and rubbers, 1s. 31d. J labourers, 1s. 21d.
Tile Laying,	Manchester, Salford and District. Edinburgh	1 Feb. 8 Feb. ך	Decorative glassworkers and lead light cementers.	Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : lead light glaziers and embossers, 1s. 7d. ; lead light cementers, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
etc.	Glasgow	1 Feb. }	Glaziers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $7d$ .).
	Manchester, Salford and District.	1 Feb.	Concretors, etc., and tile, etc. fixers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $7d$ .).
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Oxford, Reading and Weybridge.	l Jan.	Regular men employed by the Thames Conservancy.	Cost-of-living sliding scale discontinued, and new consolidated rates of wages adopted resulting in an increase of 1s. per week.
Electricity Supply	London"Area	2nd pay day in Feb.**	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber-jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates to	Increase of <sup>3</sup> d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; assistants, 1s. 6d.
Undertakings.	Pr. Rates after changes	1_Feb.	these classes. Bricklayers, painters, carpenters and crane drivers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : bricklayers and carpenters, 1s. 81d.; painters, 1s. 71d.; travelling cranemen,
[	Bridlington	3 Jan.	Manual workers	1s. 6d. Cost-of-living sliding-scale discontinued, and new consolidated rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases over the previous
Local Government Non-Trading Services.	(let \$16, 50 let \$4.).	of the par have	alarta, fornalı politiore Docentre Distante	rates plus bonuses of 6d. per week for labourers, scavengers, refuse collectors, etc., and of amounts usually varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d. for other classes. Rates after change include : labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 50s.; motor vehicle drivers, 54s.
Services.	Huddersfield	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed in High- ways, Sewage Works and Water Departments.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for craftsmen, road labourers and waterworks labourers. Rates after change: road labourers and waterworks labourers, 1s. 21d.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements
\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. There was no change in wages to be the interval of the interval of

 $\ddagger$  In the case of labourers the reduction was subject to a general provision that the rate should be, as previously, not less than 75 per cent. of the rate paid to craftsmen in each district. The reduction amounted to  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour in Grades A, A2, B, B2 and C, and to  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour in Grades A1, A3, B1, B3, and C1.

§ Painters in certain towns in the South Western Counties receive 1d. or 1d. less than the craftmen's rate given above.

" The change took effect in accordance with an agreement arrived at between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish National Operative Plasterers' Federal Union. The principal districts affected are as follows : Aberdeen, Airdrie, Ayr, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Stirling, and Wishaw.

Grade A.-London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.

Grade B.—Mersey district (within a 12-mine radius of Charing Cross) and Watlord. Grade B.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey), Chester, Shotton, and Wrexham, Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate; Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Bristol, and Crewe.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire.

Grade D .- Other towns and counties in England and Wales.

\*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

### March, 1930.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Ualics.)
I and interesting hourses in the filting between in differences in differences in differences per cent	Certain Author in Lancashire Cheshire.*		Paviors, masons, labourers, certain other classes (apart building trade opera employed in non-trading de ments whose wages are regu by wages movements in	from 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. tives) part- lated
approximately alcounting the bloss statistics		1 Feb.	building trade. Manual workers (excluding ca employed in non-trading water departments.	rters) and Lecrease of 1s. per week for sweepers and of 1d. per hour for other classes. Rates after change : general yard and road labourers. 1s. 21d.; refuse collectors, 9s. 4d. per day; road paviors and masons, 1s. 7d.; scavengers and sweepers, 6s. 7d. per day; waterworks labourers, 1s. 21d.
Local Government	Cambridge,	, 1 Feb.	Manual workers	Decrease of ±d. per hour for craftsmen and ±d. per hour for tabourers Minimum rates after change: road and general labourers scavengers, refuse collectors and carters, 1s. 0±d.; road paviore
Non-Trading Services (cont.)	Felixstowe	1 Feb,	Manual workers ,.,	Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : general yard and road labourers, refuse collectors and carters, 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 5d.
tood hos slan	Portsmouth	1 Feb.	Manual workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 6d. to 1s. 51d.) and of 1d. per hour for labourers (1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d.).
alicatos that	Exeter	1 Feb.	Manual workers	Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change : paviors and masons
bas selector	Carmarthen	and the second s	Manual workers	1s. 6d.; road and general labourers, 1s. 14d. Decrease of 4d. per hour. Rates after change : general labourer, and road labourers 1s. 04d.; road scavengers or succepters and
A. S. S. S. Sier	Ayrshire (Ayr trict). Dundee	Dis- 24 Feb.	Labourers employed by D Committee of County Coun Manual workers employed in V	cil. Norks Decrease of 1d, per hour, Rates after change : paviors and masons
Tr Pict, gib	is to forel edd o	per cont. above	Department.	1s. 7d.; road and general labourers, 1s. 2 <sup>4</sup> <sub>4</sub> a.
	Great Britain	r has a Feb.	all and and and the set	November, 1922, increased† from 65 to 66 for piece-worker and time-workers, resulting for the latter in an increase of 4d per hour for skilled workers, the rates for semi-skilled worker remaining unchanged, making rates for time-workers : Skille —London, 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Provinces, 1s. 3d.; Semi-skilled—London
	Lancashire; Ches Yorkshire, Mid Counties, Bas London and S	ford,	Basketmakers employed on G ment work.	1910 Sales ( ) S
Boiler and Pipe Covering.	Belfast		Boiler and pipe coverers	Increase of 2s. 4d. per week. Rate after change, 54s. 6d.
increace for I	ioneral avarage per each* o er cent. at lat	the resultant of proximitely. Gi	Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from ½d. to ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 14 an under 15, 3½d. per hour, increasing each year to 8½d. at 18, an to 11½d. at 21 and over. (See Notice of Order on page 78 of
Cotton Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain	10 Feb	Female workers	<ul> <li>February GAZETTE.)</li> <li>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act of \$d\$. or \$d\$, per hour for those 15 years and over, the rates for those under 15 years emaining unchanged. Minimum rates of the change: 14 and under 15, 2\$d. per hour, increasing each year 15\$d. at 17, and to 6\$d\$. at 18 and over in England and Wales an to 6\$d\$. in Scotland. (See Notice of Order on page 78 of Februar GAZETTE.)</li> </ul>
bourers except in shton-under-Lyne hadderton, Failswo † Under cost-c	a towns printed in b, Bolton, Burnley orth, <i>Hindley</i> , <i>Inc</i> of-living sliding-sca	italics, where yar , Bury, Darwen, J sein-Makerfield, P ale arrangements. TRADI	d labourers were not affected b feywood, Hyde, Leigh, Oldhan restwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbotton B DISPUTES IN	d. quoted for labourers applies both to general yard labourers and roa y the reduction and the rate applies only to road labourers :Accrington n, Preston, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, Wigan, Atherton m, Swinton and Pendlebury, Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.
volving stoppag February in ompared with 3 he total num ncluding those he disputes oc isputes) was ap cople were invol- hich began be- grinning of tha	ges of work, repo Great Britain 3 in the previou ber of workpe thrown out of courred, though proximately 9,1 olved, either dir fore February tt month. The	orted to the Depa and Northern 1 is month and 15 cople involved work at the es n not themselv 100. In addition rectly or indirec- and were still number of new	rtment as beginning reland, was 32, as in February, 1929. in these disputes tablishments where es parties to the n, about 200 work- in progress at the v and old disputes	<i>auses.</i> —Of the 32 disputes beginning in February, 2, directly lving 3,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advance ages; 8, directly involving 700 workpeople, arose out of propose ctions in wages; 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, or r wages questions; 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, or tions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons irectly involving 100 workpeople, on a question as to workin ngements; and 6, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, o tions of Trade Union principle.
as thus 42, in loss, during Fel The following ebruary in Gra- roups, and indi- stablishments co-	volving about s bruary, of about g Table analyse at Britain and icates the numb oncerned and t l disputes in pr	9,300 workpeop t 79,000 working ses the disput d Northern Ir ber of workpeop the approximate	e, and resulting in days. es in progress in bland by industry de involved at the o time lost during worl	esults.—Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disput- ctly involving 6,800 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, direct living 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, ctly involving 1,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the kpeople; 9, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settle favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 4,20 kpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, direct diving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiation
Industry Group	p. Started before begin- ning of	Started in Month. Total.	of Work- people in- volved in Days all Dis- putes in putes in progress in progress in 1930	rincipal Disputes involving stoppages of work during Februar 2.—The only dispute of any magnitude occurring in February wi involving nearly 3,300 insurance agents in various centres
ining and Quarryi	Month	9 9	Grea	at Britain and Northern Ireland, which began on 7th Februa arose out of a demand for improved terms of remuneratio

		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.		Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month,	
Mining and Quarrying Textile Commerce, Distribu-		95	9	3,300 1,000	7,000 13,060	
tion and Finance Other		1117	1 24	3,300 1,700	50,000 9,000	
Total, Feb., 1930	10	. 32	42	9,300	79,000	
Total, Jan., 1930	8	33	41	9,400	45,000	
Total, Feb., 1929	9	15	24	9,100	78,000	

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

A settlement was effected on 24th February, by which a minimum rate of 50s. per week was guaranteed, other claims being waived.

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

### CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st MARCH.

50%

#### Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

#### All Items included 61% ... ...

Food	only				
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#### FOOD

Atilst March the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a decline as compared with 1st February. Eggs, flour and bread, butter, potatoes and fish all showed appreciable reductions in price, while there was no upward movement of any importance. The reductions in the prices of potatoes brought the average price to a level which was practically the same as before the war the war.

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 50 per cent. at 1st March, 1930, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st February, 1930, and 57 per cent. at 1st March, 1929.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest :	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Mar., 1930, as compared with		
and an t-ball a more	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1930.	1st Mar., 1930,	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1930.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	s. d. 1 4 <del>1</del> 0 91	s. d. 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	s. d. + 0 6 <sup>2</sup> + 0 2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	s. d. 
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 71 0 41	0 11 0 52	0 11 0 52	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 1 \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen- Legs	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{2}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 0 10 0 11 <del>3</del>	1 6 0 10 0 11‡	+071 + 031 + 05	
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 4 0 11 <del>1</del>	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 6 \\ + 0 & 6 \\ \end{array} $	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Teea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	0 101 0 52 1 61 0 2 0 31	1 41 0 91 2 0 0 22 0 61	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 51 + 0 51 + + 0 04 + + 0 3	- 0 01 - 0 01 
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 91 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 8 1515 + 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ & \cdots \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $

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

Viscollo Sugar		Average I lst March wi	Corre- sponding			
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Feb., 1930.	
Beef, British— Ribs	0.02	1 2 1 2	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank		•••	69 37	67 39	68 38	69 38
Beef, Chilled or Fro	ozen-		51	39	50	30
Ribs			51	50	51	50
Thin Flank			20	25	22	21
Mutton, British-			C GL 121200	14 0 80 TT 83 C	ST. Wall	- 5100-5812
Legs			72	75	74	74
Breast Iutton, Frozen-			57	53	55	54
Legs			78	67	72	71
Breast			33	33	33	31
Bacon (streaky)*			56	54	55	56
Fish			121	97	109	120
Flour			Sarla Chi	and the second second	CR DINE A	ALC MARK
Broad	•••	•••	48 56	53 56	51	54
Loo	•••	••••	25	35	56 30	59 30
Sugar (granulated)			36	29	32	36
Milk			85	90	88	88
Butter-	12 . Mar 20.	19-1-1	and the second	and the second at	and the second	20
Fresh			48	61	54	58
Salt			44	47	46	50
Cheese† Margarine			61	62	62	63
Eaga (freah)	•••		771		4	5
Potatoes	•••		7	-9	66	93
			CALLER LET	- 5		9
All above articles			the second	and the second	A. 14-12 .	and and the
	ercent		50	50	50	54

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 locality can be price and another set of the se

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

March, 1930.

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 March, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 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 March 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 approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st March averaged about 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (in-cluding coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st March, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 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 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1930, is, approximately, **61 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 1st February, 1930, and 66 per cent. at 1st March, 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 readjustments in expenditure have been enected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1930.

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

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

Mon (begin of)	ning	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	930
Jan. Feb.		125 130	165 151	92 88	78	77 79	80 79	75	75 72	68 66	67 65	66 64
Mar.		130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66	-61
April		132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62	
May		141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61	
June		150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60	
July		152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61	1
Aug.		155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63	
Sept.		161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	64	
Oct.		164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	65	
Nov.		176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	67	
Dec.		169	99	80	17	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.

#### March. 1930.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical 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.]

#### L-FOOD.

## PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

And the second second second	Percentage Increase as compared July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July.	Late			
" and print since	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise			
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent 50			
TORELIGN COUNTRIES.         Czechoslovakia         Denmark         Egypt (Calro)†         Finland         France (Parls)†         "(other towns)†         Germany         Italy         Norway         Spain (Madrid)†         ", (Barcelona)†         Switzerland         Linder States	<b>176</b> 59 58 967 474 45 510 45  98 86 63 56 59 54	862 53 47 965 457 453 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 50	843 53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 65 57 57 57 50	825 49 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 73 51 55 55	780 45 41 919 498 493 48 448 54 44 55 44 55 52			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &0. Australia Canada	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 50	53 61			
India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	<b>45</b> 66 46 16	43 72 46 12			

#### II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	P and a second		age Inc. with Ju		compar	ed
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest fig availabl	
na seconda antes na seconda ante num 12 de base	tion is based.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	D
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 61	1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium	A.C.D.E	537	690	711	771	797	D
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	618 84 1,018	647 76 1,081	646 76 1,113	643 73 1,101	619 70 1,064	D Ja J
France (Parls) Germany Holland (Am- sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	439¶ 42 ¶1§	407¶ 50 67§	419¶ 53 70§	455¶ 54 69§	465 50 67	4t F D
Italy (Milan) , (Rome) Luxemburg Norway Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	549 462 586 120	448 403 684 103 15	426 387 713 93 23	442 407 773 80 23	449 399 796 77 18	DNJFF
Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	72 62 75§	69 60	73 61 70§	69 61 70§	67 61 71	Ja J D
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.	IDODR	List a		100	405	49	31
Australia Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	47¶ 57§	45¶ 55	46¶ 55	49¶ 56	60	F
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	57 82 61 - 30	56 71 61 32	47 73 62 31	48 74 60 31	45 79 60 29	FJJJ

\* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome a Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 19 Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all Items), Poland, 1914; Germa average, 1913–1914; Amsterdam, 1911–1913; Belgium, April, 1914; It (food), United States (all Items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all Item November, 1914

d), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), rember, 1914. Fuel and light are also included in these figures. Figure for August. Figure for June. A = Food; B = House-Rent; O = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;A = Other or Miscellaneous Items.Figure for 3rd Quarter.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 64. Nine deaths\* were reported during the month, four due to lead poisoning, four due to epitheliomatous ulceration, and one due to anthrax. In addition, one case (fatal) of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during February, but notification of such cases is not obligatory. One case of anthrax among dock labourers was also reported. also reported. (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF

-	Among Operatives engaged in-	Mercurial Poisoning 2 Aniline Poisoning 1
	Smelting of Metals 4	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF -
-	Plumbing and Soldering 1	POISONING 3
_	Shipbreaking 2	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
• 3.3	Printing 1	Wool 2 Handling and Sorting of
-	Other Contact with	Hides and Skins 1
). T.	Molten Lead 2	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3
	White and Red Lead Works 1	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous Ulceration.
29 29	Electric Accumulator Works 5	Pitch           4           Tar          7         7           Oil          9
29	Paint and Colour Works 1	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
29	Indiarubber Works 1	ULCERATION 20
29 29	Coach and Car Painting 2	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
	Painting of Buildings 7	Dyeing and Finishing 1 Other Industries 10
	TOTAL OF ABOVE 27	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 11

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during February, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 216, as compared with 207 in the previous month and with 203 in February, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February, 1930, numbered 47, as compared with 64 in the previous month and with 56 in February, 1929.

	1.000	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakesmen, and Goods		and the second
Guards	1	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages.
men	2	Motors, Aircraft 4
Firemen	1	Other Metal Trades 1
Permanent Way Men	11	Motors, Aircraft 4 Other Metal Trades 1 Shipbuilding 6 Wood 22 Gas
Porters	2	Wood           2           Gas            3           Electric Generating Stations         1
Mechanics	3	Wood           22           Gas            33
Labourers	1	Electric Generating Stations 1
Miscellaneous	4	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4
inscendinee us		Chemicals, etc 4 Food and Drink
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	25	Chemicals, etc 4 Food and Drink 4
TOTAL, MAILWAT SIMUTON	_	Paper, Printing, etc 4
Contraction of the second strategy of	Sale Mar	Rubber Trades 1
MINES.		Other Non-Textile Industries
Underground	101	the particular and the second second
Surface	7	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
		FACTORY ACT, 1901.
TOTAL, MINES	108	Docks, Wharves, etc 8
	Letters in	Buildings 8
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	6	Warehouses and Railway
		Sidings 1
	a	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 76
Cotton	2	
Other Textiles	1	Use or Working of
the second s	in the	Tramway 1
Textile Bleaching and	2	
Dyeing	4	Total (excluding Seamen) 216
Metal Extracting and Re-	2	Tables Aver and the appression to a
fining	4	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including		Mar dia a Marrala Staran
Rolling Mills and Tube	7	Trading Vessels, Steam 45
Making Metal Founding	3	Fishing Vessels, Steam 2
Metal Founding	the state of	and the second s
Engineering and Machine	E	TOTAL, SEAMEN 4
Making	5	Total days in a second of
Boiler Making and Con-	7	Total (including Seamen) 263
structional Engineering	3	- A charles with the main offer all the

reported, so far as is known, all fatal cases reported dur previous returns or not. during the preceding 12 months. Deat

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

APPLICANT'S REFUSAL OF WORK-SUITABILITY OF EMPLOYMENT-COMPENSATION REDUCED.

THIS was an appeal by the applicant against an award of the learned County Court judge at Brigg, reducing the amount of com-pensation payable to the applicant under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The applicant was a ganger employed by a railway company. In October, 1928, he met with an accident in the course of his employ-ment, which resulted in the loss of an eye. Compensation at the rate of 30s. a week was paid until February, 1929, when it was reduced to 7s. 7d. per week, after the man had refused to take work offered to him in a village near Nottingham, at Bradford, and also at Sheffeld. The applicant refused the offers of applement on at Sheffield. The applicant refused the offers of employment on the ground that he had a wife in delicate health and four young children, for whom he could not get suitable accommodation at any of the places where he had been offered work.

The learned County Court judge held that the applicant was not entitled to more compensation, and made an award for 7s. 7d. only, because, if he had accepted one of the jobs offered, he would have earned £2 6s. 9d. per week.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that the learned County Court judge had held that the man had been offered suitable County Court judge had held that the man had been offered suitable employment. The Workmen's Compensation Act excluded the consideration of the workmen's ties to his family. If he had ten children, and two were liable to consumption, he could not refuse suitable employment on the ground that these two children could not live in the place where the work was offered. The point was a new one and in his (the learned judge's) view the County Court index's desiring was right. judge's decision was right.

Lord Justice Slesser, who concurred, said that the suitability of employment offered had to be considered with regard to the workman as such, and without reference to extraneous n

Lord Justice Romer, who also concurred, said that if questions such as the suitability of the place where work was offered for the man's wife to live in were considered, the employer might in effect have to compensate a workman for loss of wages which was not due to the accident. The appeal was dismissed.—A. E. Broughton (applicant) v. London and North Eastern Railway (respondents). Court of Appeal. 31st January, 1930.

#### Superannuation Acts, 1859-1909.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS—VALIDITY OF TREASURY MINUTE DATED 20th march, 1922—JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

This was an appeal by the plaintiffs, who were retired civil servants, against a decision of Mr. Justice Clauson.\*

In the action, which was a test constant. In the action, which was a test case, the plaintiffs claimed to have the amounts of their superannuation allowances calculated in accord-ance with the provisions of the Superannuation Acts, and asked for a declaration that the Treasury Minute dated 20th March, 1922, was null and void in so far as it limited the right to have the amount of the annual superannuation allowance calculated on the full annual solary and emergence including "there" when the the date of salary and emoluments, including "bonus," payable at the date of retirement, and in so far as it made the amount of the allowance vary from time to time with the cost-of-living figure. For the Attorney-General, who was the defendant, it was contended that the decision of the Treasury on questions relating to pensions was final, and that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This contention was upheld by Mr. Justice Clauson, who accordingly dismissed the action.

In giving judgment in the Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth) said that, after careful consideration of the authori-ties, he came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had no such legal right as they claimed in the action. There was no right given to civil servants by the statutes, and the authorities were all one way : that all questions relating to superannuation allowances and pensions were to be decided by the Treasury, and not by a Court of Law.

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer gave judgment to the same effect, and the appeal was dismissed.—Nixon and others v. the Attorney-General. Court of Appeal. 16th and 20th January and 19th February, 1930.

#### Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF USED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STAMPS. A cartage contractor was charged on four counts, with knowingly A cartage contractor was charged on four counts, with knowingly and without lawful excuse having in his possession for various periods between 29th June, 1925, and 2nd July, 1928, divers Unemployment Insurance stamps which had been fraudulently removed from some material contrary to Section 13 (9) of the Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891, as applied to Unemployment Insurance stamps by the Unemployment Insurance (Stamps) Regulations, 1924 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924, No. 1578).

A clerk, who was at the material times employed by the contractor, was also charged with unlawfully aiding, abetting and assisting him in the commission of these offences.

\* See the December, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 469.

Evidence was called by the prosecution to prove that, of the 1,718 stamps affixed to the Unemployment Insurance books of the contractor's employees which were produced, no fewer than 946 had been previously used, and chemically treated to remove the earlier cancellations. Further evidence was that the defendants had stated that each had affixed the stamps which bore their own cancellations, which each identified. The clerk, however, subsequently stated that both he and his employer had affixed the stamps in question together. The employer asserted that the clerk had always purchased the stamps at the Charterhouse Street Post Office.

Evidence was called from the General Post Office to prove that, so far as was known, no washed stamps had been sold over the counter at the Charterhouse Street Post Office.

For the defence it was stated that up to February, 1927, another employee of the contractor who was not a defendant in these pro-ceedings was responsible for purchasing and affixing the stamps.

The jury returned verdicts of "guilty" against both defendants on the counts which related to periods subsequent to February, 1927, and "not guilty" on the other counts.

Each defendant was bound over for twelve months in the sum of £100.—Rex v. R. J. Harmer and Rex v. C. J. Harris. Central Criminal Court. 15th January, 1930.

#### Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

#### INADEQUATE TEMPERATURE IN FACTORY.

Proceedings were instituted by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland against a firm of apron and overall manufacturers, for failure to take adequate measures for securing and maintaining a reason-able temperature in a room in which certain persons were employed, and so as not to interfere with the purity of the air of the room.

The inspector of factories, for the prosecution, stated that on 15th November, 1929, temperatures of 46 and 47 degrees F. were found in the defendants' factory at 10.45 a.m., whilst the outside air temperature was 34 degrees F. Part of the means of heating was by flueless gas stoves, and air samples were taken. On 9th January, 1930, temperatures of 47 to 49 degrees F. were found in the factory, the outside air temperature being 37 degrees F. A public analyst stated that he found the air samples to contain 21 and 21.5 parts per 10,000 of carbon dioxide. It was his opinion that this excess of carbon dioxide indicated that the use of the flueless gas stoves had interfered with the purity of the air in the workroom.

On behalf of the defendants it was urged that the temperatures On behalf of the defendants it was urged that the temperatures were exceptional on the dates in question. They were quite willing to improve the heating, and applied for an adjournment to enable this to be done. The inspector asked for the cases to be determined, and convictions were recorded, and a fine of 40s. and costs was imposed on each charge.—*Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland* v. *Andrew Jamieson, Ltd. Belfast County Borough Petty Sessions.* 7th February, 1930.

#### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

#### DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

An employer and his agent, charged with underpaying one worker An employer and his agent, charged with underpaying one worker and with failing to keep adequate wages records, were each fined  $\pounds$ . The employer was also ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to  $\pounds$ 16 8s. 9d. within four weeks. An additional fine of  $\pounds$ 1 was imposed on the agent upon a charge of producing a false record of wages—Rex v. J. O. Griffiths and Rex v. F. P. Griffiths. Ammanford Police Court. 17th February, 1930.

#### HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY TRADE.

An employer, charged with underpaying three workers and with failing to keep adequate wages records, was fined £6 in all, and ordered to pay £34 2s. 3d. arrears of wages to one worker. Arrears totalling £14 12s. 4d. had been paid prior to the hearing to the other two workers, and the two charges in respect of these workers were dis-missed under the Probation of Offenders Act. In addition, £1 1s. special costs were awarded to the prosecution.—Rex v. G. Taylor. Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police Court. 25th February, 1930.

#### MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A dairyman, as the employer, and his manager, as agent, were charged with underpaying seven workers, with failing to keep adequate wages records, and with failing to post the trade board notices. Each defendant was fined 30s. on each of the seven undernotices. Each defendant was lined 50s, on each of the seven indef-payment summonses, 10s. for failing to keep records, and 15s. for failing to post notices. Costs of  $\pounds 7$  were awarded, and arrears of wages amounting to  $\pounds 147$  12s. 3d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. A. H. Brown, and Rex v. R. L. Barr. Clacton Police Court. 24th February, 1930.

A dairyman was prosecuted for underpaying six workers, and for producing a false record of wages. Two of the underpayment charges were dismissed, and the charge of producing a false record was withdrawn. The defendant was fined £5 on one underpayment charge, and ordered to pay 4s. costs on each of the three remaining summonses. He was also ordered to pay £1 15s., witnesses' costs, £3 3s. advocate's fee, and £2 18s. 1d., arrears of wages to two workers. He agreed to pay £25 arrears of wages to another worker.—Rex v. P. W. Simpson. Chatham Police Court. 5th February, 1930.

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

#### **Recent Proceedings.**

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

There were no cases under this heading during February.

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

TAB PLANT: CUMBERLAND.—Operatives v. United Steel Companies, Ltd.—Difference as to the rates and conditions of employment to be applied to certain of the operatives in the company's tar plant, Harrington. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as *Arbitrator* in the matter. Award deciding the points in dispute issued on 6th February, 1930.

STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES.—South Wales Siemens Steel Association v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.—Difference as to the manning of and the rates per ton payable to the operatives employed at the soaking pits of Messrs. Richard Thomas and Company, Ltd., Llanelly.—Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., Mr. M. Moses (employers' representative), and Mr. W. T. Griffiths (workpeople's representative), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. The award of the Board was issued on 27th February, 1930.

STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES .- South Wales Siemens Steel STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES.—South Wales Stemens Steel Association v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.—Difference as to the manning and tonnage rates to operate on the reheating furnaces of the Llanelly Steel Co. (1907), Ltd.—Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B. (Chairman), Mr. M. Moses (employers' representative) and Mr. W. T. Griffiths (workpeople's representative), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919; and award determining the matter issued on 27th February, 1930.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930,\* dated February 11, 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 ) after consultation with the Board of Education and the Scottish Education Department made the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) Regulations, 1921 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and it is expedient to amend the said

Now therefore the Minister, after consultation with the Board of Education and the Scottish Education Department, by virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 7 and 35 of the Unemployment Insur-ance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations :----

1. In Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations there shall be inserted at the end thereof the following :---

"The expression 'Board of Assessors ' has the same meaning as in the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 1929."

2. In Regulation 4 of the principal Regulations the words "at such times and places and for such periods as the Insurance Officer may specify " shall be omitted.

3. For the proviso to Regulation 4 of the principal Regulations there shall be substituted the following :---

"Provided that in determining the question whether an insured contributor shall be required to attend an approved course of instruction and if so at what times and for what periods, the Insurance Officer shall take into account—

(a) all the circumstances of the case including the distance of the insured contributor's place of residence from the place where the approved course of instruction is to be held, the payment of any necessary travelling expenses, any allowance or other means for the provision of the maintenance and expenses of the insured contributor whilst attending at the approved course of instruction, and the general state of unemployment in the district in which the insured contributor resides;

(b) any available evidence tending to show that the insured contributor is attending a genuine educational course other than a course of instruction approved by the Minister under Regulation 3;

Provided also that, before determining the said question in the case of an insured contributor who is of the age of eighteen years or upwards the Insurance Officer shall, unless the insured

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 101. H.M. Stationery Office; price Id, net.

March, 1930.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

contributor has made application in writing to the Minister to attend such course of instruction, refer the said question to a Board of Assessors for their report and recommendation."

4. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 6 of the principal Regulations :---

"6.-(1) Every insured contributor who is required by an Insurance Officer to attend a course of instruction shall-

(a) attend at such times and places and for such periods as the Insurance Officer may from time to time require;
(b) throughout the whole of the said course of instruction, or for such periods as he is required to attend, comply with the rules in force for the time being applicable to persons attending the said course of instruction.

(2) An insured contributor shall not be held to have proved that he has duly attended a course of instruction in accordance with the requirements of an Insurance Officer on any day, or during any period, in respect of which he has failed to comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) hereof.
(3) If an a chim to have of the contribution of the day of the sub-paragraph (2) hereof.

(3) If on a claim to benefit the question arises whether an insured contributor has proved that he duly attended a course of instruction as aforesaid, the Insurance Officer may refer the said question to a Board of Assessors for their report and recommendation.'

5.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930, and these Regulations and the principal Regulations may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) Regulations, 1921 and 1930, and shall be construed as one.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliam

(3) These Regulations shall come into force on the date hereof. Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 11th day of February, 1930.

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

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

## Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order P. (17), dated 25th February, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 3rd March, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order R.B. (E. and W.) 5, dated 18th February, 1930, confirming certain variations and cancellations of minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 24th February, 1930, as the date from which such rates should come effective

### **II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL**

### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M (44), dated 28th February, 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 workers.

Objection period expires 28th April, 1930.

#### Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H (17), dated 4th March, 1930, to fix piece-work basis ime-rates and to vary the overtime rates for male piece-workers. Objection period expires 4th May, 1930.

## Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.W.D. (N. 20), dated 22nd February, 1930, to vary general minimum time-rates, the piece-work basis time-rate and elevant general overtime rates and to fix general minimum piecerates for certain classes of female workers in the Factory Branch of the Trade.

Objection period expires on the 8th March, 1930, in the case of the proposal to vary minimum rates and on the 22nd March, 1930 in the case of the proposal to fix minimum rates.

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st March, 1930, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 64, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below :---

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39) and (40), M (41) and M (43), column 12.

### BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for first and second class certificates of competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 28th and 29th May, 1930, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on 29th May, 1930.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early possible, and not later than 15th April, 1930. In order that appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

#### Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme.

THE Home Secretary, on 28th February, 1930, made a scheme of compensation,\* under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, amending the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Act, 1925, amending the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1927,<sup>†</sup> so as to include workmen employed in grinding edge tools or other cutting or piercing implements on segmental wheels into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted. The scheme, which may be cited as the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1930, will come into force on 1st Aweil 1930

#### WELFARE OF WORKERS.

#### Cement Works Welfare Order, 1930.

THE Home Secretary made an Order on 12th February, 1930, under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers employed in all factories and workshops in which the manufacture of Portland Cement or cement of a similar character is carried on. The Order, which may be cited as the Cement Works Welfare Order, 1930,<sup>‡</sup> will come into force on 1st April, 1930.

## COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

#### First Aid Regulations, 1930.

THE Secretary for Mines, on 11th February, 1930, made General Regulations<sup>§</sup> under Sections 85 and 86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, to apply to all mines under that Act, and relating to the rendering of first-aid treatment to any person in or about a mine who may be injured or taken ill.

The Regulations, which may be cited as the Coal Mines General Regulations (First Aid), 1930, come into force on 1st April, 1930.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31, 1929. (Cmd. 3334—III; price 1d.)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.—International Convention relating to economic statistics, with protocol. Geneva, December 14, 1928. Miscellaneous No. 5. (1930.) Foreign Office. (Cmd. 3493; price 1s. 6d.)

FENCING OF MACHINERY, ETC.—Notice of instructions in pursuance of the cotton weaving agreement, 1929, as to fencing of machinery, etc. Forms 387, 388 and 389, December, 1929. Home Office. (S.O. publications; price 1d. each.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1928. Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 118. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d, net. A notice of this Orders, 1927 : No. 380. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d, net. A notice of this Order appeared in the May, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, page 203. tutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 94. H.M. Stationery Office; price net. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 91 H.M. Stationery Office; price

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1928–1929. (Cmd. 3496; price 3s.) Contains a section on industrial health.

March, 1930.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—Legislative Series, Vol. VII, 1926. Part III. Indexes. (Published in London for the International Labour Office, by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three volumes.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—List of the principal Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Orders, instructions and notices relating to merchant shipping in force on the 1st January, 1930. Board of Trade, Mercantile Marine Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

MINING.—Mining Industry Acts, 1920, 1925 and 1926, Miners' Welfare Fund. Eighth Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Fund, together with the Third Report of the Selection Committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, 1929. Board of Trade, Mines Depart-ment (SO while the prior to Go (Soc March 1996). ment. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (See page 86.)

MINING ACCIDENTS.—Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1929. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1929, with some particulars as to the number of "Unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 87.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Bibliography of unemployment, 2nd edition. Covering the period 1920–1929. Studies and Reports, Series C. (Unemployment) No. 14. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1930: price 4s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Exchange of notes between H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Swiss Government respecting unemployment insurance, London, November 19, 1929. Treaty Series No. 8 (1930). (Cmd. 3489; price 1d.) (ii) Unem-ployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1929. Analytical guide to decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit before 13th March, 1930. U.I.C. 7. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (See prog 84). (See page 84.)

WELFARE.—Lighting in factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlet No. 7, 3rd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.—A study of the factors which have operated in the past, and those which are operating now, to determine the distribu-tion of women in industry. Home Office. (Cmd. 3508; price 9d.) (See page 85.)

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE.-Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the matters in dispute regarding wages in the Northern Counties wool textile industry. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3505; price 6d.) (See page 84.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1930.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

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#### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

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#### AIR MINISTRY.

Ark Mikistrit. Accumulators : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester.—Aircraft : Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—Aircraft and Spares : Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester, Kent.—Aircraft, Modification : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry ; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil, Somerset.—Aircraft Spares : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex ; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Armour Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Armour Plates : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Lon-don, S.W.—Buildings and Works Services : Bulk Petrol Installation (Martlesham Heath): Rigg & Remington, London, S.W.—Erection of Buildings (Thornaby-on-Tees): Tarran & Ayre, Hutton Rudby, Yorks.—General Offices (Felixstowe): Walter F. Cross, Ltd., Felix-stowe.—Steelwork (M.T. Shed—Aden): Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steelwork (Workshops—Aden; and Shed— Hendon): Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.— Warren Cookers (Iraq): Adams & Sons, London, W.C.—Cable, Electric : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cloth, Blue Grey : J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks.—Clutches and Bosses : Adamant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—

Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Tests : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft Hubs, Airscrew : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Acton.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair and Modification : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Re-search Running : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coven-try.—Engines, Aircraft, Special Parts : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Ethylene Glycol : Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.— Fabric, Linen : Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Fairleads, Aerial : Monarch Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Felt, Grey : Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Generators : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Handles, Double Gun Control : B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham.—Hose, "Petroflex": Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Inner Tubes, Aero : Palmer Tyre, Itd., London, E.C.—Receivers : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.— Roofing Material : Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Steel Strip : J. J. Habershon & Sons, Itd., Rotherham.—Switches : C. A. Carter & Co., London, N.— Testers : Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.— Testers : Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.— Testers : Jacks, Itd., Endon, W.C.—Water Pumps, Motor-driven: Tangyes, Itd., Birmingham. Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.-Cardboards: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.—Cord: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Hanson, Scott & Co., Ltd., Stockport. —Envelopes: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Paper (of Various **Descriptions**): James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Portals (John Allen & Sons), Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden, near Halifax; Star Paper Mill Co., Ltd. (1920), Fenis-cowles, near Blackburn; Turner Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Goole, Yorks; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen.—Pens: MacNiven & Cameron, Ltd., Birmingham.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 328 (1930)—Calendars of Wills: Courier Press (Leamington Spa), Nuneaton. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. 46th N. Midland Division and Area N. Command, Derby: James Harwood, Ltd., Descriptions): James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian Division and Area N. Command, Derby: James Harwood, Ltd., Derby. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Welsh Area, (53rd) Welsh Division: Livesey, Ltd., Shrewsbury. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Scottish Command: Neill & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. 42nd (East Lancs) Division and E. Lancs Area: R. Seed & Sons, Preston. 20,000 Prayer Books: W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., Beccles.—**Stencils:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—**Typewriters:** British Barlock Typewriter Co., Ltd. Basford, Notts.

#### POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. and N.W.; S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. and N.W.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Miscel-laneous: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Wireless: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex; Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Walters Electrical Manufactur-ing Co. (1949), Ltd., London, N.; Walters Electrical Manufacturphones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Walters Electrical Manufactur-ing Co., Ltd., London, W.—Bearers, Cable : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Beeswax : Chas. H. Green, Surbiton, Surrey.—Bodies for Vans : Medley, Brooker & Smith, London, W.; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.—Boots : Stephen Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—Boxes, Letter : W. T. Allen & Co., London, S.E.; Carron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; A. Handyside & Co., Ltd., Derby; McDowell, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Boxes, Packing : Horace Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans, Herts.—Cable, Various : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Man-chester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—Canvas : Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Brookfield Linen Co., Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, Angus; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, Angus; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Chassis : Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Cleats, Zinc : Alex. Hawkins & Sons, Birmingham.—Clocks : Gillett & Johnston, Croydon.—Coils. Loading : General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coven Hendon): Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.— Warren Cookers (Iraq): Adams & Sons, London, W.C.—Cable, Electric: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cloth, Blue Grey: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Yorks.—Clutches and Bosses: Adamant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.— Electrically Heated Clothing, Modification: Dowsing Radiant Heat Co., Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Crankcases: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Acton.—Engines, Aircraft, Cylinder Blocks: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Running:

Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley, near Chester.—**Dynamotors**: Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Ebonite**, to recoat with: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Insulators**: J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derby; Bullers, Ltd., Hanley and or Milton, Staffs; T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & C. Ltd. Belan States Trents, Electric & Ordenzee Acces Milton, Staffs; T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent; Electric & Ordnance Acces-sories Co., Ltd., Hanley; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.— **Kiosks**: Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Craig Lelo Quarry Co., Ltd., Corwen, N. Wales; Croft Granite, Brick & Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, Leicester; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paper**: Reed & Smith, Ltd., Bradninch, Devon; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable **Plates Farth**: Load Pines, Ltd. Filand Yorks Reed & Smith, Ltd., Bradninch, Devon; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Plates, Earth: Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.— Rags, White: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.; W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Rectifiers, Tungar: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Seals, Lead: Dunham, White & Co., Ltd., London, E.— Speedometers: Cowey Engineering Co., Ltd., Kew, Surrey.—Steel-work for Kiosks: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—Sus-penders: Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Thread: York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Vans: Morris Commercial Cara Ltd. Birmingham.

Asbestos Sheets: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Asphalt and Bitumen: Seyssel & Metallic Lava Asphalte Co., London, E.C.—Axleboxes: Cravens Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Barge: Millen Bros., Paisley.— Battery Materials: Le Carbone, London, E.C.—Bicycle Discs: Garnier & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bisulph and Quinine Tablets: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, near London.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee Howards & Sons, Ltd., liford, near London.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury.—Boilers: Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan.—Boil Heading Machine: David Etchells & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, Northants; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—Boring Mills: C. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Webster & Remark Ltd. Converting Parkets: Walke, Ltd., Birminghem C. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry.—Buckets: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.— Cable: Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cable Boxes: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Calf Lymph: Lister Institute, Marazion, Cornwall.—Canvas: Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Carbon Papers: Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N. Weishering & Co., Ltd., Condon Karbon, S.Y. Bobering & Co., Ltd., Condon Karbon, S.Y. Barbon, S.Y. Barbon, Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Condon, S.Y. Barbon, Landor, N. Carbon Papers: Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Condon, S.Y. Barbon, Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Condon, S.Y. Barbon, Constant, S.Y. Barbon, Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Condon, S. K. Barbon, K. B. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Condon, S. S. Barbon, K. B. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Condon, S. S. Barbon, Constant, S. S. Barbon, K. B. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Condon, S. S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, K. B. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Condon, S. S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, S. Barbon, S. Barbon, S. Barbon, S. Barbon, S. Barbon, S. S. Barbon, S Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Winches: Record Corporation, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Wire, Galvanised Iron: William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Zincs, Rod, Leclanché: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.
Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Birmingham-Wolverhampton; Oxford-Banbury: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Exeter-Honiton; Reading-Oxford: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Portsmouth-Petersfield; Polegate-Heathfield: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hanley-Uttoxeter; Chester-Whitchurch: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Manchester Chester: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Southampton.— London, S.W.—Carbon Papers: Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Carriage and Wagon Ironwork: R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clip Bolts: Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Sheffield.—Clothing: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Morley & Son, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Coal: Thrutchley & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Coats and Caps: North British Rubber Co., London, W.— Copper: R. Johnson & Nephew. Ltd., Manchester.—Copper Plates: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Cotton Waste: Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Cotton Wool: Vernon & Co., Preston.—Cranes: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Rodley, Leeds.—Distribution Mains: Stanton Ironworks Co., near Nottingham.—Drill: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; ton-Basingstoke : Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southamptor Cabling and Loading : Dundee-Aberdeen Pirelli General Cable Wo Ltd., Southampton.—Cabling, Construction of Jointing Chambers and Loading: London-Liverpool (Birmingham-Liverpool) Section: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Conduit Laying, etc.: Hanley Automatic Junction and Newcastle-Wolstanton (Staffs): Rodley, Leeds.—Distribution Mains: Stanton Ironworks Co., near Nottingham.—Drill: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester;
E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drills and Accessories: Climax Rock Drill and Engineering Ltd., London, E.C.—Drilling Machines: Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; Campbell & Hunter, Ltd., Leeds;
H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Drums, Lead-coated: London Keg and Drum Co., Ltd., London, E.—Electricity Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollin-wood, Lancs.—Electric Welding Accessories: Premier Electric Welding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Fire Extinguishers: J. Morris (Fire Snow), Manchester. —Gelignita: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gutters: Longson & Darnley, Stockport. Brockenhurst and Lockerley (Hants); Dunstable-Leighton Buzzard (Beds); Kensington-Cadogan Street (London, S.W.); Leeds-Huddersfield : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Hounslow (London Road and High Street); Battersea, etc. : A Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Macaulay Auto. Exchange West, etc. (Battersea Welding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Fire Extinguishers: J. Morris (Fire Snow), Manchester. —Gelignite: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gutters:
F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lamps: G. Polkey, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport; Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Launch: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Bedford.—Linotype Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Locomotive Engines: Beyer, Peacock & Co., Manchester; Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—Lorries: Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., London, S.W.—
Marble Work: Fenning & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Metal Doors and Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London. W.C.—Meters: George Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—Millboard: J. W. Roberts, Ltd., Armley, Leeds.—Milling Machine: James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—
—Oil: The Shell Co. of Palestine, London, E.C.—Paint: Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; Red Hand Compositions Co., London, S.W.
—Oil: The Shell Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pipes: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough on Tees; John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfiel; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Planing Machines: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Loudon Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.— Area): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Blackpool (North Shore): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Copthorne, Crawley (Sus-Shore): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, S.W. Backpool (Notal Shore): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Copthorne, Crawley (Sus-sex); Purley-Downs Court Road (Surrey); Great Baddow and Broomfield (Essex); Barnet Exchange-Barnet Vale: C. D. L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey. Canterbury-Seabrook: H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Hillside (Finchley) Exchange Area (London, N.); Hammersmith, etc.; Ealing (Uxbridge Road South), London, W.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Normanton (Yorks): J. W. Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Endon and Longsdon (Staffs): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warring-ton. Durrington and Pett (Sussex); Tunbridge Wells-Uckfield; Spalding-Holbeach (Lincs); Abinger Hammer (Surrey): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Minehead (Somerset): G. F. Lead: beter, Newport, Mon. Hale (Garston Area, Liverpool) and St. Helens, Foundry Street (Lancs): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Wolverhampton (Schemes 1 to 7): Moore & Rowley, Bir mingham. Rye (Sussex): Fordyce Bros., Orpington, Kent. Shar-row (Sheffield): Sheffield Corporation, Sheffield. Aylesbury-Winslow: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham. Macaulay Auto. Exchange West, etc. (Wandsworth Area): H. Winslow: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham. Macaulay Auto. Exchange West, etc. (Wandsworth Area): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Abercorn Auto. Exchange (Maida Vale)-Cunningham Auto. Exchange (Primrose Hill); Brixton (Acre Lane); Clerkenwell ("W" Area): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Leicester (Stoneygate): W. &. J. Cunliffe, Rugby. Dundee (Central): P. &. F. McCallion, Dumbarton. Amesbury: Wort & Way, Salis-bury. Maryhill: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow.—Electric Lifts: Lewes Station Sorting Office; Sunderland Telephone Exchange: W. Wads-worth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—Electric Lighting: Leicester Station Sorting Office: W. L. Timson. Leicester.—Pines Across River— Tube Works, Itd., Inpton, Stans.—Plaining machines. Database Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Loudon Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—
Poles: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Quasi-Arc Electrodes: Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Rails and Fishplates: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.—Road Roller: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rope: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rope: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—Rope: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W..—Sack Intake Plant: Spencer (Melsham), Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—Serge: Joseph Smith & Co., near Halifax.—
Spares for Dritter: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall.—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steam Winch: Woodfield Hoisting and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Steel: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Steel Sheets: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sleepers: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—Steel Tubes: Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube and Conduit Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Steelwork: Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Co., Motherwell; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Surgical Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., Laying : Booth Ferry (Yorks): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Watford (Herts); Kings Langley (Watford Multi Area); Radlett (Watford Multi Area): The General Electric Multi Area); Radlett (Watford Multi Area): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Watford and Radlett: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby, for Charging Machines. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Folke-stone; Hythe (Folkestone Multi-Area); Sandgate (Folkestone Multi-Area); Cheriton (Folkestone Multi-Area); Lyminge (Folkestone Multi-Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Con-tractors for Folkestone and Hythe: The Electric Construction Cor, Ltd. London W.C. for Motor Concertors and Binging Machines Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries. Chester: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.— Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Marks Tey (Essex); Aldeburgh (Suffolk): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. neering Co., Motherwell; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Surgical Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switches and Crossings: Anderston Foundry Co., Middlesbrough.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Tools: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Train Lighting: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Transforme: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Export Co., Manchester.—Underframes: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—Uniforms: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Vehicle Plates: Imperial Enamel Co.,Birmingham— METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Ltd., London, E.— Vehicle Plates: Imperial Enamel Co., Birmingham— Wagons: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Metropolitan Cammell Carriage and Wagon and Finance Co., Birmingham.— Waterproof Coats: Campbell Achnach & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.— Weighbridge: Henry Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. — Wheels and Axles: Harrison & Camm, Ltd., Rotherham.— White Metal: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs. Badges and Plates, Supply of, during 1930 : Wildman & Megnyer, Birmingham.—Motor Boats, Supply of two 26-ft. Motor Launches : F. Maynard, Chiswick.—Paper, Supply of 1,000 reams Printing Double Imperial : New Northfleet Paper Mills, Northfleet, Kent.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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