

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 4.]

APRIL, 1930.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment during March in a number of industries, including coal mining, pottery and glass manufacture, iron and steel and other metal industries, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the textile trades (particularly cotton, silk and artificial silk, and jute) and dock and harbour services. There was a seasonal improvement, however, in the building industry and in the tailoring and dress-making trades.

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 14·0 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 13·1 at 24th February, 1930, and 10·0 at 25th March, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th March, 1930, was 10·6, as compared with 10·0 at 24th February, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·4 as compared with 3·1. For males alone the percentage at 24th March, 1930, was 14·5, and for females 12·8. At 24th February, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 13·8 and 11·2. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st March, 1930, was approximately 1,731,000, of whom 1,238,000 were men and 410,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 24th February, 1930, it was 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women; and at 25th March, 1929, it was 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women.

Of the total increase during March in the numbers of workers recorded as unemployed, a substantial part was due to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and not to a real increase in unemployment.

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 March resulted in an increase of about £1,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 47,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about the same amount in the wages of 21,000 workpeople.

Most of the workpeople whose wages were increased were in the mining and quarrying group of industries. The percentage additions to the basis rates of coal miners were increased by amounts equivalent to about 1 per cent. on current rates in Northumberland and to about 1½ per cent. on current rates in Warwickshire. There were also increases in the wages of iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blast-

furnacemen in Cumberland and certain classes of Corporation workpeople at Manchester.

The largest body of workpeople affected by reductions were those employed in brush and broom manufacture, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced by 1½ per cent. on basis rates for pieceworkers and by ¼d. per hour for most male timeworkers and for certain classes of female time-workers.

During the first three months of 1930, the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £24,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 446,000 workpeople, and in net decreases of £42,050 in those of 467,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April 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 57 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 61 per cent. a month ago and 62 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figure was 43, as compared with 50 both a month ago and a year ago.

The fall in the percentages since 1st March was largely seasonal. The principal commodities showing important reductions in prices were eggs, milk, butter, bread, flour and potatoes.

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 March, was 35. In addition, 9 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 51,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 9,300 workpeople involved and 79,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 23,100 workpeople involved and 137,000 days lost in March, 1929.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first three months of 1930 was about 176,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 28,000.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1929.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January last, a brief summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1929. In the following article revised figures are given in greater detail, together with comparative statistics for previous years.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896; (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts; (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions; (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry, and from local correspondents in the principal industrial towns; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars, and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is circulated to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The particulars thus collected are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 145 and 146 of the present issue) with a summary showing the approximate numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages or hours of labour.

For the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in average earnings due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower paid workpeople, (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to promotions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages, (c) changes in the terms of employment providing merely for compensation for extra work, and (d) changes in earnings arising out of variations in the amount of work done, in the amount of employment available, or in the system of payment (time-work, piece-work, etc.) in operation. It should also be noted that as the Department has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages and hours of labour, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department, and are not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages and hours of agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

RATES OF WAGES.

Rates of wages generally showed little movement in 1929, the great majority of workpeople being unaffected by any changes during the year.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available* the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as operating in 1929 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of £91,700 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 917,000 workpeople, and a net increase of £12,900 in those of 142,000 workpeople.

The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of £78,800 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered by the statistics. As, however, the rates of wages of the great majority of workpeople remained unchanged throughout the year, the effect of this reduction on the general level of wages was relatively small, the average decrease for all industries combined being equivalent to less than 1 per cent. of the wage-rates in operation at the beginning of the year. When account is taken of all the information in the possession of the Department, it is estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the end of 1929, in the weekly full-time rates of wages of those classes of workpeople for whom particulars are available, was between 70 and 75 per cent.†

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN INDUSTRY-GROUPS.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by net increases and decreases in rates of wages, and the net amounts of increase or decrease in each of the groups of industries covered. It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries, to be deduced from the figures, are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in those industries.

* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

† This calculation of the increase since 1914 includes rates of wages of agricultural labourers, which are excluded from the Tables given elsewhere in this article, the available particulars being insufficient for their inclusion in the detailed statistics. The percentage increase quoted relates to workpeople of unchanged grade, without any allowance for changes between 1914 and the present time in the proportion of workpeople in different industries and occupations, or for other factors (apart from increases in rates of wages) which may have affected actual earnings.

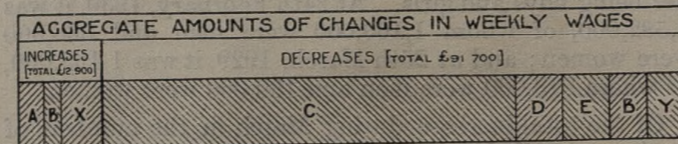
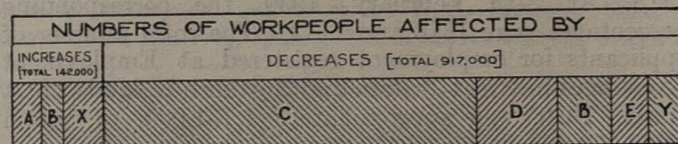
The increase in hourly rates of wages is greater than the increase in weekly rates, as the number of hours constituting a full working week was reduced in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920.

Industry-Group.	Approximate Number of separate individuals reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining ...	15,500	75,000	£ 1,100	£ 4,400	- £ 3,300
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	18,750	9,750	1,475	1,750	- 275
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,500	500	740	90	+ 650
Iron and Steel ...	32,000	3,000	2,500	150	+ 2,350
Engineering ...	700	...	215	...	+ 215
Shipbuilding ...	1,550	...	125	...	+ 125
Other Metal ...	11,000	15,500	1,000	2,000	- 1,000
Textile ...	3,600	590,000	275	64,900	- 64,625
Clothing ...	200	3,300	20	550	- 530
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	13,250	1,800	775	150	+ 625
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	950	11,000	225	1,600	- 1,375
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,000	150	250	30	+ 220
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	12,000	56,000	1,200	7,250	- 6,050
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	6,650	2,000	1,000	200	+ 800
Transport ...	4,500	131,000	950	7,300	- 6,350
Public Administration Services ...	10,600	4,000	1,000	330	+ 670
Other ...	250	14,000	50	1,000	- 950
Total ...	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	- 78,800

In addition to the numbers shown in the Table, about 295,000 workpeople received increases and sustained decreases of equal amounts during the year. Of these, about 74,000 were in the textile group, 70,000 in the iron and steel group, 37,000 in the clothing group, and 30,000 in the paper, etc., group.

Among the industries covered by the statistics, the textile group accounted for over 64 per cent. of the total number of workpeople who sustained net reductions during the year, and for about 70 per cent. of the total amount of decrease in weekly wages. The other industrial groups principally affected by reductions were the transport, mining and quarrying, and building, etc., groups, which between them accounted for nearly 30 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected and for over 22 per cent. of the total amount of reduction. Workpeople in the mining and quarrying and metal groups of industries accounted for about 56 per cent. of the total number whose wages were increased, and for nearly 50 per cent. of the total amount of increase. The distribution among the industry groups principally affected, of the numbers of workpeople and amounts of increase or decrease shown for 1929 in the foregoing Table, is illustrated in the diagrams below, in which the industrial groups are represented as follows:—

- A.—Metal (including iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and other metal).
- B.—Mining and quarrying.
- C.—Textile.
- D.—Transport.
- E.—Building, public works contracting, etc.
- X.—All other industries showing Increases.
- Y.—All other industries showing Decreases.



There was a considerable number of industries in which rates of wages remained unchanged throughout the year. Such industries included coal mining (with the principal exceptions of South Wales and Warwickshire*), brick, pottery and glass manufacture, chemical manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding (except at Belfast), tinsmith manufacture and most of the miscellaneous metal trades (cutlery, tubes, brass, wire, hollow-ware, etc.), linen and jute, silk, lace, boot and shoe making and the clothing trades generally, flour milling, cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery making, tobacco, vehicle building, paper manufacture and printing, gas and electricity supply, dock labour, shipping, tramways, tanning and currying, rubber manufacture, and the milk distributive trade. For those industries in which changes in rates occurred during 1929 details of the principal changes are given below, under the respective industry-groups:—

Mining and Quarrying.—The principal reduction in this group affected lower-paid men among coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, for whom the subsistence allowance was reduced from 8s. 0½d. per shift to 7s. 10½d. There was also a reduction in the wages of slate quarrymen in North Wales. Coal miners in Warwickshire had their wages increased; and other workpeople whose wages were increased included iron miners in the Cleveland district and Cumberland, and shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland.

* There were also changes in the Cannock Chase district, but in this case increases made in April and May were succeeded by reductions of the same total, leaving wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—The wages of workpeople engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and finished iron and steel are regulated in most cases by sliding-scale agreements which relate wages to the price of the finished product. Owing to the rise in prices in 1929, wages were automatically increased in a number of districts. In the case, however, of men employed at steel melting plants and rolling mills in England and Scotland, and also in that of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, there were reductions in the early part of the year of the same amount as the increases which occurred later, leaving wages at the end of the year at the same level as at the beginning. In certain cases the sliding-scale increases were not applied, owing to previous reductions having been waived and a higher rate obtaining than was due under the sliding scale: this applied to blastfurnacemen in South Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and to blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. For the same reason the wages of lower-paid workers in some districts where they were on a higher sliding-scale level than those of other men remained unchanged during the year. The following Table shows the percentage additions to the standard rates of wages for the principal bodies of workers at the end of 1929 as compared with the end of 1928. It should be observed that the percentage additions to standard rates do not indicate the relative level of wages as between one district and another, owing to the fact that there are considerable differences in the standard rates in the different districts.

	Percentage additions to Standard Rates at end of		Change in 1929 for Lowest-paid Men.
	1928.	1929.	
Blastfurnaces:			
Cleveland ...	9	11½	Same as for other men.
Cumberland ...	19½	25½	Do.
North Lincolnshire ...	17	24	See note*.
Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire ...	16	16	Same as for other men.
North Staffordshire ...	42½	48½	No change: 67 per cent. above standard.
South Staffordshire ...	10	10	Same as for other men.
South Wales and Mon. ...	49	49	Do.
West of Scotland ...	6	9	No change: 21 per cent. above standard.
Iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills:			
North-East Coast ...	14½ and 12	17 and 14½	No change: receive special bonuses.
Midlands ...	30 and 35	30 and 35	Receive special bonuses, which remained unchanged.
West of Scotland ...	40	42½	Same as for other men.
Steel melting plants and rolling mills; various districts in England and Scotland.	26½	26½	No change: receive special bonuses.
Iron and steel works, South Wales and Mon. Siemens steel works, South-West Wales.	49	49	Same as for other men.
	6½	10	No change: 50 per cent. above standard.†

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Industries.—Wages generally remained unchanged in the engineering industry during 1929, and in the shipbuilding industry the only change of importance was an increase of 1s. 6d. per week affecting joiners and certain other classes at Belfast. In other metal industries the principal body of workpeople affected by increases were timeworkers employed in electrical cable making, who received a net increase during the year amounting to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week for men and 1s. per week for women. Workpeople employed in bobbin making in England and Wales had a net reduction, amounting to 1s. and 6d. per week for men and for women respectively; other workpeople in this group who sustained reductions included lock, latch, and key makers in the Midlands and metallic bedstead makers.

Textile Industries.—The principal change in this group was a reduction which occurred in the cotton industry under the terms of an arbitration award issued in August, the reduction amounting to 12½ per cent. on the standard piece price lists (equivalent in most cases to a reduction of 6.41 per cent. on current rates). There were also slight reductions in the cost-of-living bonuses paid to workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing etc., industries in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced included carpet makers, asbestos workers, and woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire.

Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—In the building industry the most important change was a reduction of ½d. or 1d. per hour at Liverpool and Birkenhead. Wages were increased in a few districts, as a result of re-gradings under the grading scheme of the National Joint Council. Men employed by civil engineering contractors sustained a net reduction of ½d. per hour. Those employed by electrical contractors had their wages increased in London, and reduced in the smaller provincial towns in England and Wales.

Transport.—The workpeople mainly affected in this group were railway traffic workers, among whom those classes still in receipt of a bonus (principally the lower-paid men) had the latter reduced by 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale. There was also a reduction, usually of 2s. per week, in the wages of commercial road transport workers in various towns in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Other Industries.—In industries other than those comprised in the above groups, workpeople who received increases in wages in

* Lower-paid men received the same increase on standard rates as others, but special bonuses paid to them were reduced during the year by 2d. or 3d. per shift.

† Men on intermediate rates (over 30s. per week and up to 51s.) receive percentage additions on their standard rates varying from over 10 to under 50. They obtained net increases during the year of varying amounts.

1929 included those employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, and waterworks employees in London; while those affected by reductions included coopers, furniture trade operatives in the Manchester and North East Coast districts, and wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN 1929.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in each month of 1929, and the amount of the change in their weekly wages:—

Month.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Rates of Wages were		Estimated Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.	
	Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.
January ...	127,000	103,000	£ 3,600	£ 7,000
February ...	33,500	106,000	2,250	6,800
March ...	8,500	59,000	550	4,050
April ...	85,000	117,000	6,100	7,400
May ...	85,000	97,000	4,550	8,800
June ...	31,000	177,000	150	15,000
July ...	119,000	277,000	12,100	14,000
August ...	76,000	5,500	5,050	200
September ...	33,000	483,000	2,300	59,900
October ...	181,000	21,000	7,900	1,550
November ...	56,000	6,000	2,300	750
December ...	21,000	8,500	1,550	1,650

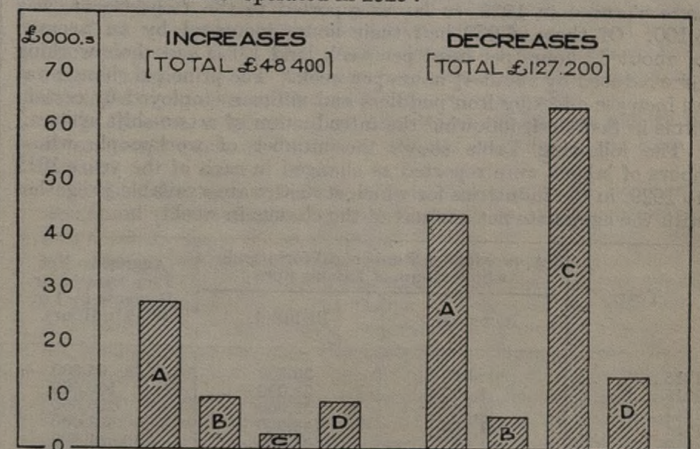
It should be noted that a considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year, and that consequently the same workers may appear in the total number affected in two or more months.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1929, the figures in the Table on page 122 relate to the net amount of the change in the year. The gross total of all the increases granted was £48,400, and that of all the decreases was £127,200 a week, the net effect being a decrease, as shown, of £78,800 a week. The following Table shows the aggregate amounts of the total increase and total decrease which were effected by various methods during 1929, together with percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to the total. The figures in italics represent the changes which followed disputes causing stoppage of work.

Method.	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in the first column.			
	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
Under sliding scales* based on Cost of living ...	£ 27,200	56.2	£ 43,700	34.4
Selling prices, proceeds of industry, etc. ...	9,600	19.8	6,100	4.8
Conciliation (including Conciliation Boards) ...	850	1.8	300	0.2
Arbitration ...	1,950	4.0	63,400	49.8
	(200)	(0.4)	(59,800)	(47.0)
By other methods:—				
Direct Negotiation ...	5,600	11.6	13,200	10.4
	(100)	(0.2)	(1,700)	(1.3)
Joint Industrial Councils* ...	1,600	3.3	...	...
Trade Boards* ...	1,600	3.3	500	0.4

Following is a graphic representation of the extent to which various methods of settlement operated in 1929:—



- A.—Cost-of-Living Sliding Scales.*
- B.—Other Sliding Scales.
- C.—Arbitration and Conciliation.
- D.—Other Methods (Direct Negotiation, Joint Industrial Councils, and Trade Boards).*

In the following Table the number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease

* Changes taking effect under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils and Trade Boards are included under "sliding scales."

in 1929, in the industries for which statistics are available, § are shown in comparison with similar figures for previous years :—

Year.	Approximate Number of separate individuals reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
1915 ...	4,305,000	...	£ 857,100	£ ...	+ 867,100
1916 ...	4,848,000	250	885,250	...	+ 885,200
1917 ...	6,362,000	75	2,986,200	5	+ 2,986,195
1918 ...	6,924,000	...	3,434,500	...	+ 3,434,500
1919 ...	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+ 2,547,140
1920 ...	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	...	+ 4,793,020
1921 ...	78,000	7,244,000	13,500	6,074,600	- 6,061,000
1922 ...	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	- 4,210,050
1923 ...	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	+ 317,000
1924 ...	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925 ...	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	+ 78,100
1926 ...	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300
1927 ...	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	+ 357,800
1928 ...	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	+ 142,000
1929 ...	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	+ 78,800

As indicated above, the figures quoted in the above Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place, it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the direction of the movement of wages in any year, and a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one year and another.

A small amount of change in any year indicates little more than the fact that wages were almost stationary; in 1925, for example, the inclusion of agricultural labourers would have converted the small reduction in wages shown in the Table into a slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. This is particularly the case during the period of 15 years under review, in which such fluctuations have been very considerable. The movement towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice, whereas, when separate arrangements are made in each locality, it is possible that some of the changes, especially among those affecting only the smaller districts, may not be reported. It should also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal; and as the amounts of increases or decreases in the rates of wages of female workers are generally smaller than those agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1929, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reduction shown in the years 1921-1929 from the aggregate amount of increase recorded in 1915-1920. The figures, however, illustrate the steep rise in money wages during the earlier of these periods, the marked fall in 1921-1922, and the relative stability in wages in 1923 to 1929.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The total number of workpeople whose normal hours of labour were changed in 1929, so far as reported to the Department, was 5,100. Of these, 4,050 had their hours increased by an average of about 3½ hours per head per week, and 1,050 had their working time reduced by about 4¼ hours per week. The principal change was an increase affecting iron puddlers and millmen employed by certain firms in Scotland, following the introduction of a two-shift system.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1915 to 1929, in the industries for which statistics are available, § together with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours :—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1915 ...	620	20,500	- 63,000
1916 ...	1,300	22,000	- 100,000
1917 ...	2,400	32,000	- 120,000
1918 ...	1,750	148,000	- 568,000
1919 ...	1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920 ...	2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921 ...	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922 ...	16,000	302,700	+ 93,000
1923 ...	325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924 ...	13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925 ...	1,300	3,925	+ 11,750
1926 ...	934,200	340	+ 3,985,000
1927 ...	18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928 ...	1,400	2,000	+ 200
1929 ...	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750

For footnotes § and || see next column.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS, 1928.

SECTION II, Part 4 of the Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on trade unions has been published.*

The Report contains (i) a directory of registered trade unions, 1929, arranged in industrial groups; (ii) a table showing details of membership, income, expenditure, and funds of registered trade unions with 10,000 or more members in the years 1927 and 1928; (iii) a list of trade unions, both registered and unregistered, having power to collect contributions from their members for expenditure on political objects; and (iv) a general summary of registered trade unions—number of unions, membership, income, expenditure, and funds—for the years 1919-1928.

Comparative figures for the years 1919, 1920 (when the aggregate membership of trade unions reached its highest point) and 1926-8, extracted from this summary, are given below. The figures relate only to Great Britain, and include registered trade unions of employers, as well as of employees. The employers' unions included, however, form only a small proportion of the total; e.g. in 1928 they numbered 86, with a total membership of 44,000, an aggregate income of £142,000, expenditure of £120,000, and funds of £214,000.

Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain.

	1919.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Number of Unions on Register at end of Year ...	644	656	577	578	567
Membership at end of Year ...	6,559	6,982	4,192	3,947	3,809
Income :					
From Members ...	8,566	11,315	7,120	7,465	7,194
From Ministry of Labour (Unemployment Insurance and Administration Expenses) ...	33	312	4,542	2,096	2,063
From other Sources ...	1,058	1,372†	2,282	636	601
Expenditure :					
Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefits ...	967‡	1,718‡	6,377‡	3,131‡	3,234‡
Dispute Benefit ...	2,132‡	3,219‡	5,617‡	187‡	129‡
Sick and Accident Benefit ...	689	748	808	772	744
Funeral Benefit ...	306	297	318	340	328
Other Benefits, including Superannuation and Grants to Members ...	655	723	1,141	1,136	1,192
Payments from Political Fund... Societies, etc. ...	113	185	108	135	119
Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc. ...	665	1,687‡	456	244	279
Management and Other Expenses	3,101	4,363	3,216	2,994	2,919
Total Funds :					
At beginning of Year ...	15,018	15,917	12,747	8,641	9,902
At end of Year ...	16,048	15,975†	8,650	9,899	10,817

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure and funds in 1928 in each of a number of different groups of trade unions :—

Group	Unions on the Register at end of 1928.	Membership at end of 1928.	Expenditure.			Funds at end of 1928.
			Income.	Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit.	Other Expenditure.	
Mining and Quarrying ...	100	557	£1,000's. 848	£1,000's. 256	£1,000's. 507	£1,000's. 499
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ...	72	598	2,692	1,137	1,430	2,866
Textiles ...	67	235	834	493	259	1,629
Clothing ...	13	139	387	203	169	542
Papermaking, Printing, etc. ...	20	118	564	159	335	667
Building, Decorating, etc. ...	30	306	1,228	561	609	789
Transport ...	27	533	1,150	87	797	1,856
Commerce and Finance ...	33	227	360	20	191	384
Other and General ...	119	1,052	1,652	318	2,192	1,371
Total of above ...	481	3,765	9,715	3,234	5,589	10,603
Registered Employers' Associations	86	44	142	...	120	214
GRAND TOTAL ...	567	3,809	9,857	3,234	5,709	10,817

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net.
† The sum of £1,687,000 shown under "Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc.," in 1920, includes a substantial amount of funds transferred to the Amalgamated Engineering Union by certain unions which amalgamated to form that union in 1920, but not brought into account in the return of that union until 1921. The figures shown for 1920 under "Income from Other Sources" and "Total Funds at end of Year" are, accordingly, lower than would have been the case if these funds had been brought into account.
‡ The expenditure on Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit shown in this Table (e.g. £3,234,000 in 1928) represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amounts disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses (e.g. £2,063,000 in 1928) is shown under "Income."

§ The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.
|| In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table in each year since 1920 (except 1922) there has been a considerable number whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts. The numbers of such workpeople are as follows: 1921, 110,000; 1923, 404,000; 1924, 372,000; 1925, 332,000; 1926, 447,000; 1927, 62,000; 1928, 187,000; 1929, 295,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

THE Lord Privy Seal has issued a White Paper* in which is brought up to date an earlier White Paper† dealing with works approved for grant in connection with unemployment under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929; under the Colonial Development Act, 1929; and from the Road Fund. Particulars are also given of other arrangements which have been made for works to be undertaken, either by Government Departments direct, or by other agencies with the assistance of Government grants, where the provision of employment has been an important consideration in the decision to undertake the works at the present time. It is stated that, in addition to the schemes approved, there are a large number of other schemes under active consideration.

SCHEMES UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT (LOAN GUARANTEES AND GRANTS) ACT, 1929.

The following Table contains a summary of the various types of scheme approved for grant under the Act, together with the total estimated cost of each type of scheme :—

Nature of Schemes.	Total Estimated Cost of Approved Schemes.			Estimated Employment Value (in man-years).
	Under Part I.	Under Part II.	Total.	
Railways (excluding docks) ...	£ 7,988,203	£ ...	£ 7,988,203	34,000
Docks and harbours (including railway-owned docks and harbours) ...	3,237,000	3,212,592	6,449,592	27,000
Water supply ...	735,565	2,489,171	3,224,736	13,000
Electricity ...	...	10,561,264	10,561,264	44,000
Gas ...	1,142,185	341,836	1,484,021	6,000
Sewage ...	...	4,032,610	4,032,610	17,000
Land reclamation and drainage ...	...	1,196,251	1,196,251	5,000
Sea defence works ...	...	430,389	430,389	2,000
Unclassified roads ...	...	2,695,574	2,695,574	11,000
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,262,961	1,262,961	5,000
Total ...	13,102,953	26,222,648	39,325,601	164,000

In addition to the schemes referred to in the above Table, certain improvements to the Crinan Canal are being undertaken, at an estimated cost of over £70,000. These works, though similar in character to those assisted under the Act, do not fall within its scope, for the reason that the Crinan Canal is in Government ownership. The sum of £55,000 has been included in the estimates for 1930 in respect of this scheme.

The schemes under Part II of the Act may be further classified as follows: the figures represent in each case the total estimated cost of the works approved for grant:—*Loan schemes involving employment of transferred labour:* (a) revenue-producing, £627,134; (b) non-revenue-producing, £4,076,500. *Loan schemes not involving employment of transferred labour:* (a) revenue-producing £16,011,575; (b) non-revenue-producing, £4,953,804. *Schemes financed otherwise than by loan,* £553,635.

It will be seen that the figures of estimated "employment value" in the above Table represent the number of man-years in each case, that is to say, the number of men who would be employed if all the schemes lasted for one year. The estimate of the number of man-years of employment given is arrived at on the assumption that, having regard to the nature of the schemes, about 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred represents wages which can be properly regarded as chargeable, either in whole or in greater part, to the schemes. The remainder of the expenditure includes expenditure on the prime cost of materials, transportation, and ordinary overhead charges, and thus includes a sum which will vary with each scheme, and which it is not possible to estimate, representing the wages and salaries of persons only part of whose employment is in connection with work on State-aided schemes.

The total of £10,561,264 shown in the Table under the heading of "Electricity" includes £9,000,000 which is to be devoted to the standardisation of frequency in North-East England. The basis of all future development of electricity supply in this country is the national transmission scheme (commonly known as "the grid") which is being constructed under the Electricity Supply Act, 1926, with a standard frequency of 50 cycles per second. Non-standard systems admit of no interconnection with the "grid," and the North-East portion of England constitutes the largest non-standard area, in terms of existing plant and equipment.

SCHEMES UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1929.

The total estimated cost of the projects recommended by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee under this Act, since its inception in August last, and approved by the Treasury up to and including 28th February, is approximately £5,650,000; and the total man-years of employment in this country which this expenditure will represent is approximately 8,000.

In some cases the capital cost of schemes in East Africa, which are to be assisted from the Fund, will be met by the Governments of the Territories concerned from loans raised under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, as amended by the Colonial Development Act, 1929. The total value of these schemes is approximately

* Statement on Works approved for Government financial assistance in connection with Unemployment. Cmd. 3519. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.
† Cmd. 3449. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this White Paper appeared in the December, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 437.

£4,000,000, including the expenditure on the Zambesi Bridge project. In addition, capital works under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, amounting to £837,320 have been approved.

ROAD FUND SCHEMES.

Schemes approved in detail or in principle under the trunk road programme amounted at 28th February, 1930, to approximately £10,000,000.

Schemes for improvement of classified roads, to be put in hand at an early date and to be completed during the next five years, approved in detail or in principle (since 30th August, 1929), amounted, at 28th February, 1930, to approximately £14,000,000.

It is estimated that the Road Fund liability in respect of the above schemes will be approximately £16,000,000, and that the total volume of employment to be afforded may be estimated at 100,000 man-years.

In addition to the above, further grants have been made by the Unemployment Grants Committee, as shown in the Table given above, in respect of expenditure estimated at £2,695,574 in connection with unclassified roads and bridges.

OTHER PROGRAMMES (DRAINAGE, AFFORESTATION, TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION, ETC.).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have offered increased assistance to land drainage authorities in respect of arterial land drainage schemes; and 51 schemes, estimated to cost £71,000, have been approved under this arrangement. These are in addition to the schemes referred to in the Table above.

The Ministry of Agriculture have also offered assistance in respect of field drainage, the supply of water to agricultural holdings, and the claying of fen land; and 168 such schemes, estimated to cost £43,000, have been approved. As regards Scotland, legislation has been introduced to enable the Department of Agriculture to undertake major drainage works within a period of five years, the cost of which may amount to some £100,000; and increased provision (£30,000) has been included in the estimates for the assistance of farm or field drainage.

The financial provision for the next ten years for afforestation has been increased from £5½ to £9 millions, which will enable the planting programme of the Forestry Commission to be increased from 237,000 to 353,000 acres, and will provide for 3,000 instead of 1,500 forest workers' holdings during the ten years. The estimates for the current year include a sum on account of a special grant of £500,000 to the Development Commission, who have power to assist agriculture and rural industries, the construction and improvement of fishery harbours, and land drainage and reclamation. The Office of Works have been carrying out during the winter certain works suitable for unskilled labour at ancient monuments and historic buildings, and in the Royal parks, at a cost of some £60,000. The Post Office have commenced certain works of trunk telephone construction, involving an expenditure of £750,000, which would normally have been begun next year; and other works, involving a further £750,000, which would not normally have been put in hand until 1931-32, are being accelerated. These are, of course, additions to the main construction programme, for which, during the current year, capital amounting to £10,500,000 has been provided.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND: INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928,* authorised the Treasury, during the deficiency period, to advance money to the Unemployment Fund out of the Consolidated Fund up to a limit of £40,000,000 until 31st December, 1930. After that date no further advances might be made unless and until the amount of advances outstanding was below £30,000,000; thereafter the limit was to be £30,000,000 during the deficiency period. The "deficiency period" is defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as "the period between the passing of this Act (1st July, 1921) and the date certified by the Treasury to be the date on which the Unemployment Fund, in the opinion of the Treasury, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is solvent; provided that the Unemployment Fund shall not be deemed to be solvent while any advances made by the Treasury for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the Unemployment Fund are outstanding."

The amount so advanced at 31st March, 1930, was £38,950,000, at an average rate of interest of slightly less than 5 per cent. per annum.

An amending Act to raise to fifty million pounds the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency period, has now received the Royal Assent. In a memorandum explaining the Financial Resolution which authorised the introduction of the Bill (agreed to in the House of Commons on 28th March) it is pointed out that "until experience is gained of the effect of the changes made by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, in rates and conditions for the receipt of benefit, it is not possible to estimate with any degree of certainty the weekly outgoings from the Unemployment Fund on account of payments of unemployment benefit and administrative expenses; but with a live register of 1,563,800 (which was the number on 10th March), the outgoings are likely to exceed the revenue by more than £275,000 a week, in addition to which interest payments approximating to £1,000,000 are to be made at the end of each of the months of March and September. It is likely that the limit of £40,000,000 will be reached at an early date, and an immediate increase in the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund is therefore required."

* See the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1928, pages 393 and 434.
† Cmd. 3522. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE twenty-fifth meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 9th April, 1930, at the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., when the following facts were reported:—

The number of employers on the King's Roll is now 26,700, and they employ approximately 375,000 disabled ex-service men.

The numbers of local authorities, public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal Warrant holders of any size not yet on the King's Roll are now 32, 27, and 23, respectively.

A recent investigation into the number of local authorities who restrict their contracts to firms on the Roll, or who give a preference to such firms, has shown the number to be 584.

Approximately 28,000 disabled ex-service men are now registered as unemployed, of whom about 11,000 require employment of a light nature.

The Council gave very careful consideration to the various means of ensuring the full activity of King's Roll Committees throughout the country in their task of assisting disabled ex-service men to obtain employment.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 25th March, 1930, the number of men in training was 36, and the number awaiting training, 53. Since August, 1919, 100,675 men have terminated training.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1929.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary statement* 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. The principal statistics are given below: the figures for 1929 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report:—

	Number of separate Fatal Accidents in			Number of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents in		
	1929.	1928.	1927.	1929.	1928.	1927.
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911	1,010	954	1,028	1,074	989	1,128
Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872	19	24	12	19	25	13
Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894†	66	63	68	70	66	68
Totals	1,095	1,041	1,108	1,163	1,080	1,209

Of the 1,074 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1929, over one-half—579—were due to falls of ground, including 403 at the working face, and 176 on underground roads. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 220 deaths, including 192 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. Of the remainder, 41 were due to shaft accidents and 34 to explosions of firedamp or coal dust. Miscellaneous accidents underground accounted for 120 deaths, and accidents on the surface for 80 deaths.

It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1929 per 1,000 persons employed was 1.12, as compared with 1.04 in 1928 and with 1.09 in 1927. Taking 100,000 man-shifts worked as the basis, the death-rate was 0.44 in 1929, as compared with 0.42 in 1928 and with 0.45 in 1927. The death-rate per million tons of minerals raised was 4.07 in 1929, as against 4.04 in 1928 and 4.36 in 1927.

Falls of ground accounted for 31 out of a total of 70 deaths from accidents in quarries. In metalliferous mines, only 3 out of a total of 19 deaths were due to falls of ground.

EFFECTS OF ASBESTOS DUST ON WORKERS IN THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.

THE Home Office have issued a Report‡ on the effects of asbestos dust on the lungs, and on the suppression of dust in the asbestos industry. The Report has been prepared by Dr. Merewether (H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories) and Mr. C. W. Price (H.M. Engineering Inspector of Factories).

The Report shows that the inhalation of asbestos dust over a period of years results in the development of a serious type of fibrosis of the lungs; and various remedies are suggested and discussed—mainly, of course, in the direction of the suppression of dust.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

† The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep; in addition, 8 accidents, causing 8 deaths, at quarries 20 feet deep or less were reported in 1929.

‡ Report on the Effects of Asbestos Dust. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FACTORY INSPECTORATE.

THE Departmental Committee appointed* in August, 1928, "to consider and report what additions to the factory inspectorate are required, whether any changes in its organisation are desirable, and what other measures, if any, can be taken to enable the Factory Department to discharge adequately its existing duties and the further duties foreshadowed by the Government's Factory Bill" have presented their Report.†

The total strength of the factory inspectorate in 1914 was 223—202 men and 21 women. Of these, 19 were employed at headquarters (including technical staff) and 204 in the various divisions and districts into which the country is divided for administrative purposes. During the War, the inspectorate fell far below the 1914 level; and, when the Committee reported, the establishment was only 205 (171 men and 34 women), of whom 25 were employed at headquarters (including technical staff). The divisional and district staff had thus actually fallen considerably since 1914, in spite of a great increase in work.

The Report deals at some length with the causes of this increase of work. There has been a marked increase of work in connection with the codes of regulations for dangerous and unhealthy industries: the number of these codes has increased since 1914 from 24 to 37, and half the codes now in force have been made since the war. New legislation has also added to the inspectors' duties.

Developments in industry have also added greatly to the duties of inspectors: for example, owing to the installation of machinery the number of "factories" has increased from 116,380 to 149,532; and, owing to the increased use of electricity, the Electricity Regulations applied in 1928 to 100,964 works or departments, as compared with 47,651 in 1914.

Further, apart from legislative and industrial changes, important developments have taken place in the general trend of the work of the Factory Department. There has been a great intensification of the efforts made to secure a higher standard of safety and to improve health conditions by obtaining a larger measure of co-operation from employers and employed on a basis of common interest and endeavour. Much time has been devoted to the encouragement of the "Safety First" Movement, which is now being taken up in most of the chief accident-producing industries.

The Report then proceeds to discuss the standard of inspection to be aimed at. The existing instruction is that every factory and workshop should, as far as possible, be visited at least once a year, in addition to visits for special purposes, such as the investigation of complaints or accidents or cases of poisoning. But this standard has never been reached; in 1928, for example, 23 per cent. of the "factories" and 41 per cent. of the "workshops" were not visited. The Report gives reasons, however, for suggesting that an annual routine visit is not necessary in the case of unimportant works, and that thoroughness of inspection is far more important than frequency of routine visits. Where irregularities are found, the importance of check visits is emphasised.

The Committee therefore recommend a modified standard, under which the more important factories and workshops would be visited at least once a year, and the less important works at least once in every two years. (The latter class would comprise only works in which a small number of persons are employed, no dangerous or injurious process is carried on, and the inspector has no reason to feel that an annual visit is required.) All works should, however, be thoroughly inspected within an average period of four years, and all places where serious irregularity was detected should be revisited in a brief period.

On this basis they conclude that the divisional and district staff of inspectors (at present 180), would need to be increased by about one-third—this is without taking into account the Factories Bill, the effect of which upon the work of the inspectorate they find it difficult to estimate at all closely.

The Committee also recommend a re-organisation of the divisions and districts into which the country is divided for inspection purposes, including the establishment of an additional division, with its headquarters in London, to keep pace with the great development of industry in the southern part of the country, and particularly in the London area.

The Report then discusses the qualifications of inspectors, and the fusion of the staffs of men and women. The Committee uphold the existing system of recruitment, and propose further steps in the direction of complete fusion. They recommend that the proportion of women inspectors should be raised from the present figure of 18 per cent. to 30 per cent.

They also recommend that the technical branches (medical, electrical, and engineering) should be considerably increased. The total establishment, under their proposals, would be 283, of whom 40 would be headquarters or technical staff, and 243 divisional and district staff.

The proposals of the Government in regard to the recommendations of the Committee have already been announced (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 85).

SUMMARY OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-1930.

A SUMMARY giving an outline of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1930, has been issued as a Stationery Office publication (price 3d. net). The Summary contains, in a convenient form, the main provisions of the Acts as now operative.

* See the September, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 315.

† Report of the Departmental Committee on the Factory Inspectorate. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 9d. net.

WAGES IN GERMANY, 1929-1930.

THE Table below gives particulars, extracted from *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 4, 1930, the official journal of the German Federal Statistical Office, of the average basic wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in twelve important industries in Germany at 1st January, 1930, and those for a year earlier for comparative purposes. Similar figures for 1st February, 1929 and 1928, were published in this GAZETTE for April, 1929.

The hourly rates given are weighted averages of the minimum rates fixed by awards or collective agreements for certain classes of adult workers in the chief agreement districts of each industry. In cases where the rates agreed upon for adults vary according to age (e.g., where the minimum rates for workers 22 years of age are higher than those for workers 21 years of age), the rates taken are those for the highest age group. The rates used in calculating the averages are minimum time rates, except that, in the cases of skilled workers in industries which are mainly of a piece-work character (e.g., the mining, metal and textile industries), piece-work rates have been used, computed on an average output of work, or on time rates with a piece-work adjustment. The average weekly rates are the full-time wages on this basis for a normal working week. In most cases the normal week was one of 48 hours; in building, from 46½ to 48 hours; in woodworking, from 46 to 48 hours; in the metal industry, from 48 to 52 hours; on Federal railways, 51 hours; and for surface workers in coal mining, 54 hours.

Where family allowances are paid (e.g., in mining, on Federal railways, and to some extent in the metal, textile, paper-making, brewing and chemical industries), the rates given include the allowances paid for a wife and two children. Except in the textile and cardboard box-making industries, in which women are strongly represented, the rates are those fixed for men only.

Average Hourly and Weekly Basic Rates of Adult Male Workmen (except where otherwise specified).

Industry and Class of Worker.	Average Hourly Basic Rates at 1st January.		Average Weekly Basic Wages at 1st January.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Mining:				
Skilled (Hewers and Getters) ...	121.4	123.9	58.26	59.46
Unskilled ...	76.4	78.0	41.28	42.12
Metals:				
Skilled ...	100.6	103.3	49.43	50.65
Unskilled ...	75.0	77.4	36.88	37.95
Chemicals:				
Skilled ...	103.4	107.9	49.63	51.79
Unskilled (Process Workers) ...	85.5	89.4	41.04	42.91
Building:				
Skilled (Bricklayers, Masons and Carpenters) ...	134.4	140.9	64.32	67.23
Unskilled ...	111.0	116.1	53.12	55.41
Woodworking:				
Skilled ...	119.0	123.5	56.18	58.35
Unskilled ...	102.5	106.4	48.42	50.28
Paper Manufacture:				
Skilled (First Paper Machine Assistants) ...	93.5	98.3	44.88	47.18
Unskilled (Yard Workers) ...	74.5	78.35	35.76	37.61
Printing:				
Skilled (Hand Compositors) ...	111.9	116.9	53.72	56.12
Unskilled ...	97.4	101.8	46.76	48.85
Textiles:				
Spinners and Weavers:				
Males ...	77.8	78.8	37.34	37.82
Females ...	57.2	58.7	27.46	27.70
Assistants:				
Males ...	65.3	66.1	31.34	31.73
Females ...	46.0	46.6	22.08	22.37
Brewing:				
Skilled ...	124.3	129.4	59.66	62.13
Unskilled ...	110.0	114.9	52.78	55.16
Baking and Confectionery:				
Skilled ...	101.4	105.6	48.67	50.69
Unskilled ...	87.4	90.8	41.95	43.58
Cardboard-box Making:				
Skilled:				
Males ...	92.4	97.2	44.35	46.66
Females ...	60.5	63.9	29.04	30.67
Assistants:				
Males ...	77.8	82.7	37.34	39.70
Females ...	49.9	52.8	23.95	25.34
Transport (Federal Railways):				
Skilled ...	95.9	99.8	49.56	51.58
Unskilled ...	77.1	81.0	39.83	41.85
Weighted average of all above industries:				
Skilled ...	108.5	111.9	52.53	54.10
Unskilled ...	81.2	84.0	40.49	41.80

It will be noted from the above Table that in all industries the average hourly basic rates and the average weekly basic wages have increased in the course of the period under review; the increases in hourly rates vary between 1.2 per cent. in the case of assistant male textile workers and 6.3 per cent. in the case of assistant male workers in cardboard-box making. Taking all the industries covered into consideration, hourly rates of skilled workers increased by 3.1 per cent., and those of unskilled workers by 3.4 per cent. in the year in question, and in only three (mining, metal and textile) were the percentage increases below these figures.

* 1 Reichsmark = 100 Reichspfennigs = approximately 11.8 pence.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS FOR DOCK WORKERS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

THE NETHERLANDS.

New agreements, fixing the rates of wages and conditions of labour of dock workers in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, were concluded on 1st July, 1929, and will remain in force until 1st July, 1931. The principal wages and hours provisions of these agreements are summarised below. Very few changes have been made from the rates fixed by the 1924 agreements.

Permanent Workers.—The standard rate of wages for stevedores, wharf transport workers, forwarding and dispatch workers and silo workers of 21 years of age and over in Rotterdam, and for workers on grain elevators and other plant of 23 years of age and over in Amsterdam, is 28 florins* a week. Weekly earnings of 25-50 florins are guaranteed to stevedores engaged on piece-work, time-work or a combination of both in Amsterdam; and the same applies to general stevedores and stevedores in the employ of regular steamship lines in Rotterdam. In Amsterdam, wharf transport workers and all workers holding positions of some responsibility are guaranteed, over successive periods of four weeks, average weekly earnings of at least 29.50 florins; while in Rotterdam wharf transport workers, forwarding and dispatch workers and general dock workers who were already in permanent employment on 3rd March, 1924, also receive minimum weekly wages of 29.50 florins. In Rotterdam, prospective permanent wharf transport workers and forwarding and dispatch workers receive 10 florins a week at the age of 18, 14 florins a week at the age of 19, and 20 florins a week at the age of 20.

In both ports, grain elevator, silo and other first engineers receive 32 florins a week; second engineers, electric crane-drivers, weighers on elevators and master-boatswains receive 30 florins a week; stokers receive 25-50 florins a week at first and 28 florins on being promoted to the rank of reserve engineer.

Casual Workers.—The rates for casual workers fixed by the agreements are as follow:—for a 4-hour shift, 2.65 florins; for a 4½-hour shift, 2.95 florins; and for a 5½-hour shift (Saturday morning), 3.60 florins. In addition, hourly and shift bonuses are paid in respect of evening and night shifts, and in connection with the loading and unloading of dangerous or unhealthy cargoes; while special hourly overtime rates are fixed for work performed on Saturday afternoons and in extension of the evening and night shifts.

Hours of Work.—Both the agreements establish an 8½-hour day and a 48-hour week. It is, however, permissible for an employer to extend the weekly working time by a maximum of 3 hours in certain circumstances.

BELGIUM.

The minimum rates of dockers at Antwerp were reduced as from 1st March, 1930, from 64 to 62 francs† for day shifts, from 96 to 93 francs for night shifts, and from 114 to 110.50 francs for Sunday shifts, in accordance with the terms of their collective agreement, whereby shift rates vary with the cost-of-living index number for Antwerp.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN QUEENSLAND.

CONSIDERABLE changes have been made in the arbitration procedure of the State of Queensland by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1929, which received assent on 23rd December, 1929, and is to come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council. The new Act abolishes the Board of Trade and Arbitration, and establishes an Industrial Court presided over by a judge appointed by the Governor in Council. The Court is to have exclusive jurisdiction in all industrial causes, and has power to make declarations from time to time on the basic wage or minimum rate of wages and standard hours in an industry or calling.

A new and important feature of the Act is the provision for Conciliation Boards to be constituted by the Court to cover various industries or callings, and for the appointment of two Conciliation Commissioners, who, in addition to exercising certain powers as conciliators, will act as chairmen of the Conciliation Boards. The Boards will consist of the chairman and of two or four other members, half being representatives of employers and half of workers, nominated by the employers' and workers' organisations respectively. No industrial dispute may be referred to the Court until it has been first submitted to an appropriate Conciliation Board or to a Commissioner, and it is the duty of the Board or Commissioner to effect a settlement by conciliation, if possible, the terms of the settlement being set forth in an industrial agreement.

The Act further provides that the Court, Boards and Commissioners in making awards, declarations, etc., must take into consideration the probable economic effect upon the industry or industries concerned and the community in general. In order to assist in this respect, the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint an officer, to be called the Actuary and/or Statistician, who is to be attached to the office of the Registrar-General or Bureau of Statistics or other body which may hereafter be appointed or prescribed.

Among other provisions of the Act is one which prohibits the affiliation of any trade union of government employees with any other union or federation of unions or political organisations whatsoever, except as between one union of government employees and another.

* The exchange value of the Dutch florin is about 1s. 8d.

† The exchange value of the Belgian franc is about 1.4d.

EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further decline in employment during March in a number of industries, including coal mining, pottery and glass manufacture, iron and steel and other metal industries, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the textile trades (particularly cotton, silk and artificial silk, and jute) and dock and harbour services. There was a seasonal improvement, however, in the building industry, and in the tailoring and dressmaking trades.

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 March, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 14.0* as compared with 13.1 at 24th February, 1930, and with 10.0 at 25th March, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th March, 1930, was 10.6, as compared with 10.0 at 24th February, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.4 as compared with 3.1. For males alone the percentage at 24th March, 1930, was 14.5, and for females, 12.8; at 24th February, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 13.8 and 11.2. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st March, 1930, was approximately 1,731,000,* of whom 1,238,000 were men, and 410,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 24th February, 1930, it was 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women; and at 25th March, 1929, it was 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a slight decline in most districts as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd March, 1930, was 956,972, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, 1930, but an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with 23rd March, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, was 5.04, as compared with 5.27 in the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, and with 5.59 in the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1929.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued fairly good, on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed in the mines from which returns were received, as compared with February, 1930, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with March, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment continued good; in the Buxton area it was steady, and in the Wearside district it was fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained fair, on the whole. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it showed a further improvement, but was still only moderate. At chalk quarries it continued slack; at tin mines it remained fair; at china clay quarries it was fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of March, 1930, was 157, as compared with 162 at the end of February, 1930, and with 145 at the end of March, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment showed a decline, and was bad, 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 22nd March, 1930, 383 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 366 in the week ended 1st March, 1930, and with 368 in the week ended 23rd March, 1929. In steel sheet manufacture employment was slack.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—Employment in the engineering trades continued bad, and showed a general decline as compared with the previous month. In electrical engineering and on locomotive work it was fair; in the motor vehicle section it was slack; in general, marine, and constructional engineering it was bad; in the textile machinery section it continued very bad and much short time was worked.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment was very bad, and showed a further general decline.

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

* Of the total increase during March in the number of workers recorded as unemployed, a substantial part was due to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and not to a real increase in unemployment.

Textile Industries.—A further decline was reported in all sections of the cotton industry, and employment at the end of the month was very bad; there was an increase in the number of spinning mills indefinitely stopped, and in the weaving department a large number of looms were idle.

In the wool textile industry employment continued bad both in the worsted and in the woollen sections; with some firms it was very bad. The seasonal improvement expected at this time of year has not been felt strongly enough to balance the acute trade depression. In the carpet trade employment was fair to moderate.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a marked decline; in the lace trade also it showed a further decline and was slack generally; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together, and in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment was worse than in the previous month, and was bad, on the whole, with much short time working; in the linen and jute trades employment also showed marked further declines.

Clothing Industries.—Employment improved in the retail bespoke and in the ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades and was fair, on the whole; it was reported as fairly good or good at some centres, but short time working continued at others. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment improved considerably and was fair to fairly good in most districts; it showed a marked seasonal improvement and was good in the London area. Employment in the shirt and collar and corset trades continued fairly good; it showed little change and was moderate to fair in the glove trade; with felt hatters employment continued fairly good.

In the boot and shoe trades employment continued moderate on the whole, and showed considerable variation as between different districts; there was a further slight improvement in several of the more important centres. Much short time was, however, still working in nearly all districts, particularly in the smaller establishments.

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 with saddlery and harness makers it was fair, on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trade employment remained slack, on the whole, but a marked seasonal improvement was reported in the painting and decorating section. As regards individual occupations employment remained slack generally with carpenters and plumbers; with bricklayers and masons it showed a slight improvement and was slack to moderate on the whole; it improved also with plasterers, but was still very slack in most districts; it was also very slack with slaters. Employment with painters was generally moderate to fair; with tradesmen's labourers it continued slack. In brick manufacture employment showed little change; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trade employment showed a further slight decline and was fair; in coachbuilding it was moderate; with mill-sawyers it declined slightly and was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued fair, on the whole. With letterpress printers employment was generally good in London; in the provinces it showed some improvement and employment was fair, on the whole, though at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield it was reported as slack or bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was good, except at Manchester, where it was slack, and worse than in February. With lithographic printers employment was moderate, on the whole; in the bookbinding industry it was fair generally and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade employment in North Staffordshire showed some decline, and much short time working was again reported. At Worcester short-time working continued; at Derby employment was quiet; at Bristol it was reported to be good. In the glass trades employment showed a slight decline, and was bad in the bottle making section, and slack in other branches.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of skilled labour was about equal to the demand, and casual labour was more than ample for all requirements. With fishermen employment continued slack.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack generally; with seamen it was quiet to moderate, on the whole; the aggregate number of engagements showed an increase as compared with the previous month, but the supply of seamen was in excess of requirements.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during March are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for March, 1930.	March, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining	956,972	5.04	- 0.23	- 0.55
Iron "	8,991	5.62	+ 0.02	+ 0.06
Shale "	2,509	6.00	...	+ 0.05
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	Furnaces in Blast. 157	- 5	+ 12
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	Mills working. 500	+ 15	+ 6
Iron and Steel	65,777	Shifts Worked (one week). 355,366	Per cent. - 3.8	Per cent. - 7.8

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	65,935	- 5.7	- 11.3	104,836	- 8.0	- 21.8*
Woollen	58,271	- 0.0	- 1.5	115,237	+ 1.2	- 4.5*
Worsted	80,457	- 0.8	- 4.7	146,163	- 1.3	- 10.4*
Carpet	10,760	- 1.1	+ 0.8	19,346	+ 0.0	+ 2.7
Boot and Shoe	66,285	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	151,331	+ 0.6	+ 6.8
Pottery	10,920	- 1.1	- 0.4	20,037	- 0.0	- 4.9
Brick	10,448	+ 0.4	+ 8.6	27,962	- 0.4	+ 9.9

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 24th March, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month† before.	Year before.
London	2,214,430	8.6	4.7	7.4	- 0.1	+ 1.4
South-Eastern	894,200	8.3	5.6	7.7	- 0.5	+ 2.0
South-Western	839,530	10.4	7.1	9.6	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Midlands	1,793,090	12.3	13.1	12.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.3
North-Eastern	1,985,670	17.3	14.7	16.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.4
North-Western	2,119,500	18.8	20.9	19.5	+ 1.3	+ 7.6
Scotland	1,270,390	17.1	16.6	17.0	+ 2.4	+ 4.7
Wales	583,190	25.1	14.1	23.9	+ 3.0	+ 5.1
Northern Ireland	258,400	21.3	18.9	20.4	+ 3.0	+ 5.1
Special Schemes	135,600	2.8	0.8	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total	12,094,000	14.5	12.8	14.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.0

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1929						1929	
22 March	11.2	6.7	8.3	1.7	10.0	25 Mar.	1,168,000
22 April	11.0	6.7	7.8	2.0	9.8	29 Apr.	1,198,000
27 May	10.9	6.6	7.5	2.2	9.7	27 May	1,165,000
24 June	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.6	1 July	1,176,000
22 July	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	29 July	1,188,000
26 August	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug.	1,190,000
23 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,217,000
21 October	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct.	1,270,000
25 November	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	25 Nov.	1,323,000
16 December 1930	12.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	11.1	16 Dec.	1,341,000
27 January	13.4	10.4	9.8	2.8	12.6	27 Jan.	1,534,000
24 February	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb.	1,582,000
24 March	14.5	12.8	10.6	3.4	14.0	31 Mar.	1,731,000

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages. † See footnote * on page 128.

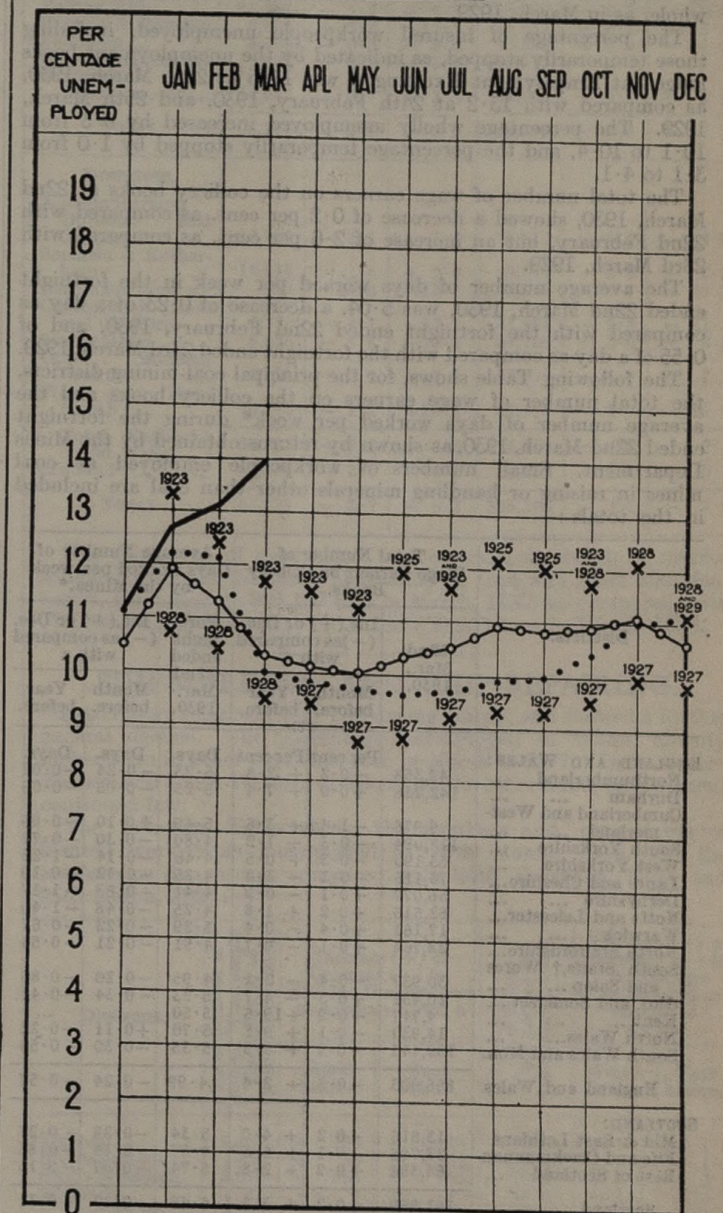
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1930
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1929.
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Total.					Percentage of Numbers Insured* at July, 1929.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
London	1,249	5,055	2,443	5,063	13,810	0.62
South-Eastern	1,320	2,468	752	1,763	6,303	0.70
South-Western	898	2,195	700	1,538	5,331	0.63
Midlands	863	4,251	821	3,382	9,317	0.52
North-Eastern	943	4,354	953	2,945	9,695	0.49
North-Western	959	4,231	774	3,876	9,840	0.46
Scotland	799	3,141	696	2,435	7,071	0.55
Wales... ..	435	1,642	284	470	2,831	0.49
GREAT BRITAIN	7,466	27,837	7,423	21,472	64,198	0.55

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 March showed a slight decline in most districts as compared with the previous month. It was not so good, on the whole, as in March, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.5 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 13.2 at 24th February, 1930, and 25th March, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.3 from 10.1 to 10.4, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.0 from 3.1 to 4.1.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd March, 1930, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, but an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with 23rd March, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, was 5.04, a decrease of 0.23 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, and of 0.55 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd March, 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 March, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals:—

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Northumberland ...	49,358	+0.2	5.23	+0.22	-0.07
Durham ...	142,238	+0.0	5.25	-0.05	-0.06
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,978	-1.4	5.49	+0.10	-0.05
South Yorkshire ...	118,094	-0.3	4.80	-0.30	-0.77
West Yorkshire ...	53,193	-0.3	4.46	-0.14	-1.22
Lancs and Cheshire ...	76,116	-0.3	4.85	-0.12	-0.19
Derbyshire ...	56,077	+0.1	4.41	-0.63	-1.17
Notts and Leicester ...	62,516	+0.2	4.25	+0.48	1.40
Warwick ...	17,161	+0.4	5.29	-0.22	-0.67
North Staffordshire ...	28,764	+0.1	4.91	-0.21	-0.54
South Staffs, Worcs and Salop ...	30,937	-0.4	4.95	-0.20	-0.86
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,451	+0.3	5.23	-0.34	-0.41
Kent ...	4,747	+0.9	5.50	...	...
North Wales ...	14,930	-0.1	5.70	+0.11	-0.22
South Wales and Mon. ...	180,443	-0.5	5.35	-0.30	-0.54
England and Wales	855,003	-0.2	4.99	-0.24	-0.57
SCOTLAND:					
Mid & East Lothians ...	13,816	+0.2	5.34	-0.28	-0.27
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,795	+0.1	4.87	-0.16	-0.83
Rest of Scotland ...	64,358	+0.2	5.74	-0.07	-0.13
Scotland ...	101,969	+0.2	5.49	-0.12	-0.31
GREAT BRITAIN ...	956,972	-0.2	5.04	-0.23	-0.55

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.72 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, were 0.52 of a day per week, of which 0.50 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1929, were 0.21 of a day per week and 0.18 of a day per week respectively. 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 March, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 21,599,100 tons, as compared with 22,085,400 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930, and 22,184,300 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd March, 1929.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th March, 1930, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th February 1930, and 25th March, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) in which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

† Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th March, 1930.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (Incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped	Total.		
Great Britain ...	111,611	44,003	10.4	4.1	14.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
England and Wales ...	96,202	42,757	10.1	4.5	14.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Scotland ...	15,409	1,246	12.7	1.0	13.7	+ 0.7	- 0.4
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	5,442	1,251	10.4	2.3	12.7	- 0.8	- 0.6
Durham ...	15,884	1,206	10.3	0.8	11.1	+ 0.6	- 6.2
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,711	544	14.4	4.6	19.0	+ 2.6	- 3.2
Yorkshire ...	13,383	6,184	7.3	3.4	10.7	- 1.5	+ 1.8
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	11,031	3,414	12.3	3.8	16.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.0
Derbyshire ...	2,981	3,527	4.9	5.8	10.7	+ 3.1	+ 5.7
Notts and Leicester ...	3,182	3,642	4.7	5.4	10.1	+ 1.2	+ 5.4
Leicestershire ...	728	76	5.4	0.5	5.9	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Warwickshire ...							
Staffs, Worcs and Salop ...	5,614	2,127	7.9	3.0	10.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,381	594	10.9	4.7	15.6	+ 3.5	+ 5.4
Kent ...	138	1	3.2	0.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 4.3
Wales and Monmouth ...	33,539	20,179	14.5	8.8	23.3	+ 4.3	+ 3.8

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 6,341,000 tons in March, 1930, as compared with 6,385,000 tons in February, 1930, and with 6,597,000 tons in March, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued fairly good, on the whole. In the Cleveland district a slight improvement was shown both as regards the number of workpeople employed and the average time worked.

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 10.2 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 8.5 at 24th February, 1930, and 9.6 at 25th March, 1929.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Fortnight ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	4,236	+ 0.5	+ 15.4	5.29	+ 0.06	+ 0.16
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,183	+ 0.5	+ 4.0	5.99	- 0.01	- 0.01
Other Districts ...	1,572	- 0.8	+ 3.4	5.79	+ 0.01	+ 0.11
ALL DISTRICTS	8,991	+ 0.3	+ 8.9	5.62	+ 0.02	+ 0.06

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, by firms making returns, was 2,509, showing a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with March, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6.00 in March, 1930, the same as in February, 1930, as compared with 5.95 in March, 1929.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.8 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 12.2 at 24th February, 1930, and with 12.5 at 25th March, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 157 furnaces were in operation at the end of March, 1930, compared with 162 at the end of February, 1930, and 145 at the end of March, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 19,790 workpeople at the end of March showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. compared with February, but an increase of 4.8 per cent. compared with March, 1929.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Mar., 1930.	Feb., 1930.	Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland ...	95	40	42	38	- 2	+ 2
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	43	12	12	11	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	31	11	11	9	...	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ...	56	29	30	28	- 1	+ 1
Lincolnshire ...	25	16	16	14	...	+ 2
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	48	13	14	12	- 1	+ 1
South Wales and Monmouth ...	23	7	9	10	- 2	- 3
Total, England and Wales	321	128	134	122	- 6	+ 6
SCOTLAND ...	89	29	28	23	+ 1	+ 6
Total ...	410	157	162	145	- 5	+ 12

The production of pig iron in March amounted to 665,800 tons as compared with 607,000* tons in January and 590,500 tons in March, 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 22nd March, 1930, 383 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 366 in the week ended 1st March, 1930, and with 368 in the week ended 23rd March, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th March, 1930, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 37.7, as compared with 25.0 at 24th February, 1930, and with 23.7 at 25th March, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained slack. In the week ended 22nd March, 1930, 117 mills were in operation, as compared with 119 in the week ended 1st March, 1930, and with 126 in the week ended 23rd March, 1929.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	Week ended 22nd March, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd March, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	64	+ 1	...	383	+ 17†	+ 15
Steel Sheet ...	12	- 1	- 1	117	- 2	- 9
TOTAL ...	76	...	- 1	500	+ 15†	+ 6

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1930, amounted to 99,481 tons, or 10,099 tons more than in February, 1930, but 15,518 tons less than in March, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a decline, and was bad on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.1 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 22.7 at 24th February, 1930, and 17.6 at 25th March, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 65,777 workpeople in the week ended 22nd March, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 3.8 per cent. as compared with February, 1930, and by 7.8 per cent. as compared with March, 1929.

* Revised figures.
† The figures for February have been revised.

1929. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open, was 5.4 in March, 1930, as compared with 5.5 in February, 1930, and 5.5 in March, 1929.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.			
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.
				Month before.	Year before.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,199	- 1.6	41,825	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 1.6
Puddling Forges ...	1,683	- 22.3	7,626	- 19.3	- 35.1	- 35.1
Rolling Mills ...	23,762	- 3.9	119,290	- 6.3	- 11.1	- 11.1
Forging & Pressing ...	2,642	- 5.7	13,221	- 12.7	- 23.1	- 23.1
Founding ...	8,039	- 0.0	45,565	- 0.9	- 4.2	- 4.2
Other Departments ...	8,407	+ 0.4	46,773	- 1.9	- 3.7	- 3.7
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	14,045	- 0.7	81,066	- 0.2	- 2.9	- 2.9
TOTAL ...	65,777	- 2.7	355,366	- 3.8	- 7.8	- 7.8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Cleveland ...	14,704	- 2.6	80,620	- 4.4	- 4.0	- 4.0
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,517	- 1.4	99,073	- 2.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	257	- 34.6	1,300	- 27.7	- 84.2	- 84.2
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire ...	5,738	- 4.7	28,481	- 9.8	- 21.5	- 21.5
Staffordshire ...	5,035	- 4.6	27,726	- 3.6	- 9.5	- 9.5
Other Midland Counties ...	3,291	- 2.1	17,920	- 4.0	- 7.1	- 7.1
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,175	- 1.2	33,635	- 1.7	- 20.1	- 20.1
Total (England and Wales ...)	53,717	- 2.6	288,755	- 4.1	- 9.3	- 9.3
Scotland ...	12,060	- 2.7	66,611	- 2.1	- 0.4	- 0.4
TOTAL ...	65,777	- 2.7	355,366	- 3.8	- 7.8	- 7.8

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 826,100 tons in March, 1930, as compared with 776,400 tons in February, 1930, and 859,900 tons in March, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during March, and showed a further general decline. The percentage unemployed in Wales, already higher than in other divisions, rose in March to 52.7. In the South-Eastern and South-Western divisions, on the other hand, employment continued fair.

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

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople unemployed at 24th March, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Number Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage unemployed at 24th March, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,357	+ 166	+ 284	21.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.1
South-Eastern ...	666	+ 38	+ 100	9.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
South-Western ...	3,079	+ 556	+ 802	14.4	+ 2.6	+ 3.7
Midlands ...	81	- 4	+ 41	27.0	- 1.3	+ 16.7
North-Eastern ...	18,943	+ 473	- 819	31.4	+ 0.8	- 1.9
North-Western ...	8,610	+ 752	+ 1,842	29.8	+ 2.6	+ 5.4
Scotland ...	14,756	+ 1,665	+ 1,450	26.4	+ 2.9	+ 3.1
Wales ...	4,112	+ 507	+ 1,206			

previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 344,699 tons, a decrease of about 128,000 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1930, amounted to 1,106,713 h.p. as compared with 1,111,017 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued bad on the whole, and showed a general decline as compared with the previous month. In electrical engineering and on locomotive work it was fair; in the motor vehicle section it was slack; in general, marine and constructional engineering it was bad. Conditions were still very bad in the textile machinery section, in which much short time continued in operation.

Compared with a year before there was a considerable falling off, the decline being most marked in general engineering and on motor vehicle work.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th March, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th March, 1930.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,531	525	89	238	2,043	7,426	- 305	+ 1,814
South-Eastern ...	2,933	250	117	70	1,442	4,812	+ 174	+ 1,330
South-Western ...	2,027	118	414	55	1,513	4,127	- 57	+ 755
Midlands ...	7,714	1,593	82	773	13,693	23,855	+ 3,645	+ 10,656
North-Eastern ...	20,965	810	3,369	1,134	1,464	27,742	+ 1,103	+ 7,418
North-Western ...	28,458	1,512	131	361	2,006	32,468	+ 1,602	+ 13,997
Scotland ...	12,035	245	2,239	1,022	1,200	16,741	+ 2,329	+ 4,215
Wales ...	1,234	34	32	150	344	1,804	+ 205	+ 795
Northern Ireland ...	1,208	14	399	10	267	1,898	+ 300	+ 476
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	81,105	5,101	6,872	3,823	23,972	120,873	+ 9,496	+ 41,456

Percentages Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.

Division.	Number of Workpeople.						Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.*	Month before.	Year before.*
London ...	5.4	3.9	12.7	6.8	5.1	5.3	- 0.2	+ 1.1
South-Eastern ...	6.2	3.2	4.9	11.1	5.2	5.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
South-Western ...	5.7	3.7	6.5	8.7	5.5	5.7	...	+ 0.9
Midlands ...	8.8	5.7	5.5	11.7	13.8	10.7	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
North-Eastern ...	17.9	10.2	16.1	14.5	10.4	16.5	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
North-Western ...	22.2	7.3	13.2	12.3	9.4	18.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.9
Scotland ...	15.9	9.2	11.2	19.1	11.0	14.6	+ 2.9	+ 3.4
Wales ...	22.0	8.5	21.3	23.2	15.4	19.8	+ 2.2	+ 8.4
Northern Ireland ...	17.4	3.0	7.3	16.7	12.2	12.6	+ 2.0	+ 2.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	13.8	6.0	11.8	13.5	9.8	12.0	+ 0.9	+ 3.9
<i>Ditto, Feb., 1929</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, Mar., 1930</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad and showed a further decline. In Yorkshire it was very slack and continued to decline. In Lincolnshire employment was still slack.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained very bad and continued to decline. Extensive short time continued to be worked in the textile machinery section; while in electrical engineering employment was still only moderate.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was slack on the whole, and showed a decline, especially in the motor vehicle section. In electrical engineering employment remained moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained moderate, but showed some decline.

In London and the Southern Counties employment continued fair. There was an improvement in the motor vehicle section, but in general engineering some decline was experienced. In electrical engineering conditions remained good.

In Scotland and in Wales employment declined and was very bad. In Northern Ireland, also, a decline was experienced, employment remaining bad.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

A FURTHER decline was reported in all sections of the cotton industry during March; employment at the end of the month was very bad, and much worse than a year ago. There was an increase in the number of spinning mills indefinitely stopped, and in the weaving department a large number of looms were idle.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.1 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 24.2 at 24th February, 1930, and with 11.5 at 25th March, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment declined, particularly in the American spinning section; in the weaving department employment was still described as fair with fancy weavers, but slack with plain weavers. At Stockport practically all the mills engaged in spinning American cotton were working short time. At Hyde, employment in the cardroom and spinning departments was slack, and there was a falling off in the weaving department, which had previously

been working full time. At Oldham, employment in the spinning department showed a further decline, and was very bad; most of the mills stopped at frequent intervals, and the total loss of employment through short time and indefinite stoppages was estimated at 35 per cent. at least. In the weaving department at Oldham employment was again reported as fair in the sheeting and calico section, and rather better in the heavy goods section; it was very bad in the fancy section and in the velvet and fustian section. At Bolton, employment showed a further steady decline in the spinning department, and the position was said to be the worst for many years; the percentage of members of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association working less than half time averaged 36.7, as compared with 28.9 at the date of the previous report. In the weaving department at Bolton employment was very bad, and about the same as in February. At Leigh and at Bury employment with spinners was bad, and showed a decline; but at Rochdale there was a slight improvement at the end of the month.

At Preston there was a slight decline; some firms which had hitherto been able to avoid short time working were obliged to resort to it. At Blackburn, the position became seriously worse during the month; the number of idle looms was very large. At Great Harwood the depression was acute, the worst for ten years. At Accrington also the depression was acute, particularly with firms manufacturing for the Eastern markets, and employment showed a further decline in all sections; during the last five years fourteen firms have gone out of business, the mills in many cases being cleared of machinery. At Darwen it was estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 looms were idle, and there was scarcely a mill in the whole area running to anything like capacity; the position was getting worse week by week. At Burnley also the position was gradually getting worse, and there was much irregular short time working and under-employment. At Nelson the depression deepened; several mills closed for three days or a week, and under-employment continued. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad; several mills closed down for two weeks during the month, others for one or two days in every week; in addition, many weavers had only two or three looms working instead of the usual four.

In Yorkshire, the depression deepened considerably, and employment generally was very bad. At Hebden Bridge, however, all firms were still fully employed.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
Preparing ...	9,197	- 3.7	- 9.5	£ 73,792	- 6.3	- 18.5
Spinning ...	17,764	- 3.3	- 10.5	26,181	- 5.5	- 21.8
Weaving ...	27,308	- 8.2	- 12.4	41,780	- 11.0	- 25.9
Other ...	6,318	4.5	9.2	14,080	- 5.5	- 16.0
Not Specified ...	5,348	- 5.0	- 14.4	9,003	- 6.9	- 24.4
TOTAL ...	65,935	- 5.7	- 11.3	104,836	- 8.0	- 21.8
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,588	- 1.7	- 9.7	4,793	- 11.1	- 28.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	7,502	- 12.3	- 13.8	11,462	- 17.6	- 23.0
Oldham ...	8,712	- 0.4	- 8.3	14,876	- 5.5	- 19.4
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,277	- 4.9	- 10.0	16,725	- 1.7	- 19.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,997	- 2.5	- 5.6	11,546	- 7.0	- 11.2
Manchester ...	2,457	+ 3.1	- 0.4	3,796	+ 2.2	- 6.0
Preston and Chorley ...	5,085	- 2.8	- 6.6	7,689	- 6.0	- 18.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	6,018	- 8.5	- 19.4	10,215	- 9.3	- 29.9
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,137	- 22.7	- 23.9	5,485	- 22.6	- 35.1
Colne and Nelson ...	3,718	- 5.2	- 14.5	7,409	- 5.6	- 27.8
Other Lancashire Towns ...	1,017	- 17.5	- 30.2	1,344	- 16.3	- 28.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,083	- 3.0	- 8.1	4,854	- 7.8	- 18.9
Other Districts ...	3,344	- 0.8	- 6.7	4,642	+ 2.6	- 15.1
TOTAL ...	65,935	- 5.7	- 11.3	104,836	- 8.0	- 21.8

Returns from firms employing about 61,600 operatives in the week ended 22nd March showed that over 27 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of 17½ 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 March, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th March, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,083	7,179	8,262	1,846	10,188	12,034
Spinning ...	6,327	5,997	12,324	12,110	8,458	20,568
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,108	5,720	6,828	2,659	13,412	16,071
Weaving ...	3,849	14,251	18,100	5,883	14,928	20,811
Other Processes ...	732	237	969	743	522	1,265
Total ...	13,099	33,384	46,483	23,241	47,508	70,749

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th February, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 84	+ 1,594	+ 1,678	+ 169	+ 317	+ 486	+ 2,164
Spinning ...	+ 344	+ 1,390	+ 1,734	+ 1,663	- 361	+ 1,302	+ 3,036
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 85	+ 876	+ 961	+ 383	+ 203	+ 586	+ 1,547
Weaving ...	+ 555	+ 2,850	+ 3,405	+ 977	+ 496	+ 1,473	+ 4,878
Other Processes ...	+ 62	+ 34	+ 96	- 33	+ 164	+ 131	+ 227
Total ...	+ 1,130	+ 6,744	+ 7,874	+ 3,159	+ 819	+ 3,978	+ 11,852

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 89,158,000 lbs. in March, 1930, compared with 122,283,200 lbs. in February, 1930, and with 139,378,100 lbs. in March, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,724,200 lbs. in March, 1930, compared with 12,225,800 lbs. in February, 1930, and with 13,535,700 lbs. in March, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 281,343,800 square yards, as compared with 299,519,300 square yards in the previous month, and with 333,970,900 square yards in March, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad both in the worsted and in the woollen sections; with some firms it was very bad. The seasonal improvement expected at this time of year has not been felt strongly enough to counterbalance the acute trade depression. In the carpet trade employment was fair to moderate.

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 21.9 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 21.1 at 24th February, 1930, and with 11.2 at 25th March, 1929.

Worsted Section.—There was little general change, a slight seasonal improvement at some centres being counterbalanced by a decline at others; employment was considerably worse than a year ago. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd March, 1930, showed that over 40 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section as a whole worked short time,* losing nearly 14 hours each on the average.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments, employment remained bad, and was worse than a year ago; the merino section continued to be the best employed. In the week ended 22nd March, 39 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 13 hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning department employment was bad, and showed a further slight decline. At Halifax, however, some firms spinning knitting yarns were still fairly well employed. According to the employers' returns, over 42 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing on an average about 14 hours each in the week ended 22nd March.

In the worsted weaving department there was an improvement with firms at Bradford and Keighley making linings, dress goods, and other light goods; but there was a decline with firms in the Silsden, Keighley and Bradford districts mainly engaged on artificial silk mixtures. With coating manufacturers at Bradford and Keighley, and in the fine cloth (worsted) trade at Huddersfield, Halifax, and Leeds, employment was worse than in February. At Huddersfield in particular, there was nothing like the activity usual at this season; at Halifax, employment in this section has been bad for a long time; at Keighley, the depression was stated to be unprecedented for the time of year. According to the employers' returns, nearly 40 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 14 hours each in short time* during the week ended 22nd March.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued bad, except at Yeoman and Guseley, where there was a seasonal improvement. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd March indicated that about 40 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 41 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing, on an average, about 10 hours each in both departments. On the other hand, 10 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 8½ hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 38 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 10 hours each in short time*; and about 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was bad: an apparent slight improvement at the end of the month was attributed to the desire of some firms to complete orders in anticipation of a threatened stoppage. Employment remained bad in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, &c.). Employment at Morley was still described as fair, but showed a further decline. In

* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as playing for warps, and tending one instead of two looms.

the Calder Vale district the improvement previously reported was maintained, but did not develop further. With blanket manufacturers at Dewsbury and in the Calder Vale district employment remained bad. Employment in the rag trade at Dewsbury was extremely slack.

With flannel manufacturers at Rochdale and Saddleworth there was a slight improvement, and employment was fair. With woollen workers in the Stockport area employment declined and was poor, with much short time.

In Wales employment showed a decline, and was slack, particularly in Flintshire and in Montgomeryshire. In Cardiganshire, however, employment remained fairly good, and there was some improvement in Pembrokeshire.

In Scotland employment was still very poor, and below what is usual at this time of year; short time was very prevalent.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed little general change. At Kidderminster it was moderate; there was a good deal of irregular working in the Brussels and Wilton sections, but a little overtime in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire, a further slight improvement was reported by some firms, but a decline by others; and employment generally was only fair. Employment was fairly good at Johnstone and at Kilmarnock. About 24 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average in the week ended 22nd March; there was very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	11,432	- 1.2	89.1	27,394	- 4.3	85.2
Combing ...	36,340	- 1.1	88.2	53,039	- 2.1	82.2
Spinning ...	20,088	- 0.7	92.3	38,065	+ 0.3	88.7
Weaving ...	10,801	+ 0.2	98.9	24,097	+ 0.6	86.1
Other Depts. ...	1,796	+ 3.6	92.5	3,568	+ 3.6	95.3
Total—Worsted	80,457	- 0.8	90.7	146,163	- 1.3	85.5
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,064	- 1.0	82.4	2,381	- 1.1	88.6
Spinning ...	13,202	- 0.6	91.4	27,470	+ 1.0	95.3
Weaving ...	24,166	+ 0.3	97.7	42,614	+ 1.6	95.5
Other Depts. ...	17,415	- 0.0	95.0	37,738	+ 0.8	95.1
Not specified ...	2,424	+ 0.1	91.6	5,034	+ 2.9	98.1
Total—Woollen	58,271	- 0.0	94.9	115,237	+ 1.2	96.7
CARPET SECTION ...	10,760	- 1.1	108.5	19,346	+ 0.0	106.0
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	149,488	- 0.5	93.2	280,746	- 0.2	

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

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (— signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	- 0.0	- 1.6	- 1.1	+ 0.6	- 0.9
Huddersfield ...	- 1.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.5
Halifax ...	- 9.5	- 2.2	- 5.5	- 2.1	- 2.9
Leeds ...	- 0.4	+ 1.2	- 2.3	- 0.0	- 0.0
Kelghley ...	- 5.4	+ 0.2	- 1.5	+ 1.3	- 0.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.6
Total, West Riding ...	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 0.3	- 0.7
West of England and Midlands :					
Lancashire ...	- 4.4	- 5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 2.6
Scotland ...	+ 1.3	+ 3.3	- 1.2	- 0.5	- 3.5
Wales ...	- 1.2	- 1.1	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.8
TOTAL ...	- 1.2	- 1.1	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.8

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLLEN SECTION :					
Huddersfield ...	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.1	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 0.5	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.5	
Leeds ...	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1.4	+ 4.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.5	
Bradford ...	+ 0.9	- 3.1	- 0.2	- 0.8	
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	
Lancashire ...	- 1.3	+ 0.1	- 1.6	- 0.9	
West of England and Midlands ...	- 3.8	- 1.3	- 1.7	- 1.7	
Scotland ...	- 1.1	+ 1.5	- 0.6	+ 0.2	
Wales ...	- 25.6	- 22.6	- 34.0	- 26.6	
TOTAL ...	- 0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th March, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	242	9	251	319	4	323
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	577	641	1,218	694	601	1,295
Wool Combing ...	272	430	702	687	724	1,411
Wool Carding ...	594	206	800	715	116	831
Woollen Spinning ...	425	185	610	425	253	678
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	574	2,908	3,482	587	4,124	4,711
Wool Winding and Warping ...	88	37	125	299	95	394
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	59	448	507	271	1,357	1,628
Woollen Weaving ...	160	929	1,089	418	2,748	3,166
Worsted Weaving ...	122	515	637	146	3,547	3,693
Other Processes ...	908	150	1,058	1,124	313	1,437
Total ...	4,021	6,458	10,479	5,685	13,882	19,567

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th February, 1930 :-

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 60	+ 5	+ 65	+ 9	- 2	+ 7	+ 72
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 71	+ 129	+ 200	+ 2	+ 38	+ 40	+ 240
Wool Combing ...	- 3	+ 40	+ 37	+ 65	+ 39	+ 104	+ 141
Wool Carding ...	+ 3	+ 54	+ 57	- 41	- 49	- 90	- 33
Woollen Spinning ...	- 21	+ 37	+ 16	- 32	+ 55	+ 23	+ 39
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 44	+ 401	+ 445	+ 60	+ 411	+ 471	+ 916
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 1	+ 15	+ 14	+ 31	- 14	+ 17	+ 31
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	- 17	+ 83	+ 66	- 4	- 8	- 12	+ 54
Woollen Weaving ...	- 10	+ 199	+ 189	+ 8	- 105	- 97	+ 92
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 12	+ 45	+ 57	- 18	+ 141	+ 123	+ 180
Other Processes ...	- 90	+ 24	- 66	- 53	- 46	- 99	- 165
Total ...	+ 48	+ 1,032	+ 1,080	+ 27	+ 460	+ 487	+ 1,567

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 83,580,000 lbs. in March, 1930, compared with 49,659,000 lbs. in February, 1930, and 49,965,500 lbs. in March, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in March, 1930, were 2,970,100 lbs., compared with 2,977,000 lbs. in February, 1930, and with 3,284,800 lbs. in March, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in March, 1930, were 9,843,400 square yards, compared with 13,049,700 square yards in February, 1930, and 12,060,900 square yards in March, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 51,945 pairs, 57,969 pairs and 81,262 pairs in March, 1930, February, 1930, and March, 1929, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued moderate on the whole, and showed considerable variation as between different districts; there was a further slight improvement in several of the more important centres. Much short time was, however, still worked in nearly all districts, particularly in the smaller establishments. Employment was better than in March, 1929, in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.7 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 12.0 at 24th February, 1930, and with 14.5 at 25th March, 1929.

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

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,463	+ 1.0	- 3.3	5,668	+ 0.9	- 3.5
Leicester ...	10,911	+ 0.5	+ 3.9	27,500	+ 3.0	+ 6.9
Leicester Country District ...	3,777	- 0.4	+ 4.1	9,224	+ 1.4	+ 5.0
Northampton and Higham, Rushden and District ...	9,501	- 0.1	+ 1.0	22,285	+ 0.1	+ 9.5
Kettering and District ...	5,920	- 1.3	+ 1.4	13,240	- 4.3	+ 0.3
Rest of Northants ...	5,614	- 0.5	0.1	13,522	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Stafford and District ...	2,100	- 1.7	- 1.9	4,126	- 9.3	- 10.8
Norwich and District ...	2,521	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	5,444	+ 3.0	+ 18.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	6,497	+ 1.1	+ 7.2	13,961	+ 3.5	+ 13.7
Leeds and District ...	2,017	+ 1.7	+ 12.2	3,750	+ 6.0	+ 24.5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	1,755	- 0.1	- 0.3	4,082	+ 1.7	+ 11.9
Birmingham and District ...	5,548	+ 1.9	+ 5.0	11,629	+ 1.5	+ 4.0
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,227	+ 0.2	- 0.8	2,513	+ 2.8	+ 8.5
England and Wales ...	3,999	- 0.5	+ 5.2	9,010	- 0.3	+ 15.0
Scotland ...	63,850	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	145,954	+ 0.7	+ 6.7
Great Britain ...	2,435	- 0.4	+ 12.2	5,377	- 2.0	+ 9.8
Total ...	66,285	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	151,331	+ 0.6	+ 6.8

Returns from firms employing about 65,100 workpeople in the week ended 22nd March indicated that nearly one-third of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 9½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 8½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued fair. At Leicester it was moderate to fair, and showed a slight improvement; a fair number of firms were on full time; but, even so, nearly half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd March, losing about 8½ hours each on the average. In the Leicestershire country district there was little change; in this district also, employment was moderate to fair. At Northampton employment remained moderate and there was little or no sign of the activity usual at this season; here, as at Leicester, about half of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd March, losing nearly 8 hours each on the average. At Higham and Rushden there was a further decline, much short time being worked. At Kettering employment was moderate, although some firms worked full time. At Wellingborough employment again showed a decline and was slack, with short time increasingly prevalent. At Stafford there was a further slight improvement; employment was fair, and much better than in March of last year. At Norwich also there was a further improvement, and a majority of the factories were working to capacity; a shortage of skilled workers was reported at some factories, and much more overtime than short time was worked.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district, and in the Leeds district, employment in the heavy boot trade continued slack, and in the Bristol and Kingswood district short time continued to be largely worked; there was a slight improvement, however, in the light footwear section in both districts, and employment was moderate to fair in that section. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley and at Bury and Preston, there was a further slight improvement; though some firms were still on short time, employment was fairly good on the whole.

In Scotland there was a decline at some centres; employment was reported as bad at Glasgow, fair at Edinburgh, and good at Kilmarnock.

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 March, 1930 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th March, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :						
Preparing Department ...	118	50	168	116	30	146
Rough Stuff Department ...	389	44	433	293	14	307
Clicking Department ...	559	22	581	849	3	852
Closing Department ...	22	800	822	4	1,223	1,227
Making Department ...	1,815	26	1,841	1,795	19	1,814
Finishing Department ...	1,254	325	1,579	916	198	1,114
Slipper Making ...	396	138	534	364	484	848
Olog Making ...	25	-	25	1	2	27
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	600	2	602	53	-	53
TOTAL ...	5,178	1,407	6,585	4,391	1,972	6,363

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th February, 1930 :-

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	- 8	+ 17	+ 9	+ 66	+ 4	+ 70	+ 79
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 6	+ 17	+ 11	+ 103	- 3	+ 100	+ 111
Clicking Department ...	+ 3	+ 10	+ 7	+ 224	+ 1	+ 225	+ 232
Closing Department ...	+ 6	+ 89	+ 95	- 1	+ 357	+ 356	+ 451
Making Department ...	+ 53	+ 4	+ 57	+ 381	+ 1	+ 382	+ 439
Finishing Department ...	- 3	- 16	- 19	+ 144	+ 78	+ 222	+ 203
Slipper Making ...	+ 9	+ 13	+ 22	+ 89	+ 40	+ 129	+ 141
Olog Making ...	+ 9	-	+ 9	+ 1	-	+ 1	+ 10
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 55	- 2	+ 53	+ 8	-	+ 8	+ 61
TOTAL ...	+ 102	+ 132	+ 234	+ 1,015	+ 478	+ 1,493	+ 1,727

The exports of boots and shoes in March, 1930, amounted to 122,501 dozen pairs, or 19,898 dozen pairs more than in February, 1930, and 10,910 dozen pairs more than in March, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 13.6 at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 13.0 at 24th February, 1930, and 13.4 at 25th March, 1929.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,765	+ 2.9	+ 2.6	4,208	-	- 0.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,747	- 0.8	+ 10.6	19,235	- 0.6	+ 14.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,757	+ 2.0	+ 7.7	4,059	- 0.3	+ 3.5
Scotland ...	179	+ 2.3	+ 3.5	460	+ 2.9	+ 3.6
TOTAL ...	10,448	+ 0.4	+ 8.6	27,962	- 0.4	+ 9.9

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 9,785 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 5 per cent. were working on an average 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd March, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack, on the whole, during March, but a marked seasonal improvement was reported in the painting and decorating section. Employment was reported as fairly good, or good, at a few centres, including Coventry, Southend-on-Sea, West Middlesex and North-West Surrey. As compared with March, 1929, employment was worse.

As regards individual occupations employment remained slack generally with carpenters and plumbers; it showed a slight improvement with bricklayers and masons, with whom it was slack to moderate on the whole. Employment improved with plasterers, but was very slack in most districts; it was also very slack with slaters. There was a considerable seasonal increase in the number of painters at work and employment was generally moderate to fair; it remained slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with March, 1929, employment showed little change with slaters, but was worse with all other classes, particularly with plasterers and plumbers.

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

Occupations.	*Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 24th March, 1930.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	126,710	15,791	796	12.5	- 1.2	+ 1.8
Bricklayers ...	75,620	8,958	830	11.8	- 2.4	+ 3.6
Masons ...	22,510	2,503	460	11.1	- 2.5	+ 1.9
Slaters ...	6,410	1,161	182	18.1	+ 1.2	- 0.6
Plasterers ...	24,400	4,681	360	19.2	- 5.1	+ 7.9
Painters ...	108,140	14,968	419	13.8	- 11.4	+ 3.2
Plumbers ...	33,400	4,864	371	14.6	+ 1.2	+ 9.4
Labourers to above ...	249,360	43,454	2,028	17.4	- 0.8	+ 2.3
All other occupations ...	179,430	35,826	1,879	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 4.1
Total ...	825,980	<				

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,983 workpeople employed by firms making returns 4,472, or nearly 45 per cent., were working on an average 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd March, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole in the paper making industry. Full time was worked in most districts from which reports were received, but some irregularity of work was reported in a few districts.

Employment with letterpress printers was generally good in London, and better than in the previous month. There was also some improvement in the provinces, where employment, on the whole, was fair, with the principal exceptions of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, where it was reported as bad or slack, with a decline at Sheffield, but some improvement at Liverpool. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was good, except at Manchester, where it was slack and worse than in February; overtime was worked at several centres.

With lithographic printers employment was moderate on the whole; it was reported as a little better than in the previous month in London, but showed a decline at a number of other towns, including Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Norwich, Sheffield, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, at most of which short time was worked by some of the operatives; at Manchester employment was bad, but slightly better than in February. With lithographic artists employment generally continued fair; there was an improvement in London, but a further decline at Manchester, where employment was slack.

Employment in the bookbinding industry improved slightly during the month and was generally fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.1 at 24th March, compared with 5.9 at 24th February, and 4.0 at 25th March, 1929. In the printing and book-binding industry the percentage was 6.0 at 24th March, compared with 5.9 at 24th February, and 4.4 at 25th March, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 7.4 at 24th March, compared with 6.1 at 24th February, and 4.9 at 25th March, 1929.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of March, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		March 1930.	Feb. 1930.	March 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	38,684	3.0	4.1	2.9	- 1.1	+ 0.1
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	16,708	4.3	4.6	2.5	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Scotland ...	9,861	2.7	2.4	1.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Other Districts ...	6,612	3.2	3.5	3.3	- 0.3	- 0.1
Total ...	83,289	3.1	3.7	2.5	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Lithographic Printing	11,145	3.4	3.5	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Bookbinding ...	19,054	4.1	4.4	2.8	- 0.3	+ 1.3

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during March was quiet to moderate on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements was more than in the previous month, but the supply of seamen remained more than adequate for requirements, and no cases of shortage were reported.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 24th March, 1930, was 23.1, compared with 21.8 at 24th February, 1930, and 19.4 at 25th March, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated considerably and at the end of March was fair. On the Tyne it was quiet generally; on the Tees it was quiet to moderate, but employment with experienced seamen at Middlesbrough was good; at the Hartlepoons it varied from poor to moderate. On the Wear the demand was dull. At Hull it was moderate in the first half of the month and less active thereafter. The demand at Southampton varied from quiet to brisk, the later stages of the month showing improvement. At Bristol it was quiet, except for fair periods in the first and last weeks of March. At Avonmouth it was quiet to fair but showed some falling-off in the last week. It was rather quiet at Newport. At Cardiff and Swansea the demand was mainly slack; at both these ports, however, there was a brisk demand in the third week. The demand on the Mersey declined from very good to moderate during the first two weeks but revived somewhat later. At Manchester it was moderate in the first half of the month and improved thereafter. On the Clyde the demand was poor but showed an improving tendency; at Leith, after being moderate in the first week, the demand became dull.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Mar., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Three Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	March, 1930.	March, 1929.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool ...	10,409	+ 1,514	- 371	32,255	34,034
Manchester ...	550	- 115	- 72	1,901	2,530
London ...	7,777	- 788	- 69	26,285	25,627
Southampton ...	8,844	+ 2,960	+ 980	21,160	21,377
Tyne Ports ...	1,752	- 464	- 562	6,394	7,700
Sunderland ...	173	...	...	631	598
Middlesbrough ...	369	- 87	- 71	1,301	1,226
Hull ...	950	+ 140	- 90	2,875	3,392
Bristol ...	805	+ 102	- 55	2,488	2,878
Newport, Mon. ...	427	- 41	- 223	1,922	1,834
Cardiff ...	1,900	- 195	- 729	6,741	8,585
Swansea ...	553	+ 144	- 133	1,800	2,277
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	179	- 91	+ 9	647	681
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	269	+ 8	- 4	1,073	1,007
Glasgow ...	2,541	+ 477	+ 381	7,969	6,891
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	462	+ 385	+ 189	816	661
TOTAL for above Ports	37,960	+ 3,949	- 822	116,258	121,298

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued to be slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 36.1 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 24th March, 1930, as compared with 33.5 per cent. at 24th February, 1930, and 31.7 per cent. at 25th March, 1929.

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

Period	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	In Docks.		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.		
Week ended—				
1st Mar., 1930 ...	4,380	2,503	6,883	8,329
8th " " ...	3,997	1,486	5,483	8,010
15th " " ...	3,927	1,755	5,682	7,665
22nd " " ...	4,097	2,051	6,148	7,869
29th " " ...	4,367	1,952	6,319	7,642
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Mar., 1930 ...	4,154	1,949	6,103	7,903
Average for Feb., 1930 ...	4,137	2,023	6,160	8,073
Average for Mar., 1929 ...	3,754	1,972	5,726	7,600

Tulbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during March was 782, compared with 944 in February, 1930, and with 748 in March, 1929.

East Coast.—Owing to the continued non-arrival of timber imports from the Baltic, employment at the North East Coast ports remained generally slack. At South Shields, however, employment was better owing to the steady export of coal. Work was stagnant at Hull, but there was a further slight improvement at Goole. Employment continued fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn, and slack at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment declined somewhat and was only moderate.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th March, 1930, was 13,520, compared with 13,835 in February, 1930, and with 14,570 in March, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £33,445 in the four weeks ended 28th March, 1930, compared with £34,409 in February, 1930, and with £35,173 in March, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was generally slack at the South Wales ports and also at Bristol, Avonmouth and Gloucester; but coal shipments were good at Penarth, and work at Newport showed signs of improvement towards the end of the month. Conditions at Southampton, Plymouth and other South Western ports remained slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment remained fair. It was moderate at Leith and Grangemouth, and remained dull at Dunlee. At Belfast it continued fair.

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

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 138 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 March, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	2,631	11	313	6	2,961
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	1,151,331	16,437	352,059	14,648	1,534,475
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	17,064	6,151	6,590	5,742	35,547
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	15,279	15,645	16,796	21,058	68,777
5. Two months' file ...	36,895	3,223	24,526	3,781	68,425
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	1,183,674	38,233	375,444	41,448	1,638,799
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5)	1,207,921	25,822	383,488	24,177	1,641,408

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

The numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the last Monday in February, 1930, and on each Monday in March, are given in the following Table:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
24th February, 1930	1,132,164	39,881	323,839	43,381	1,539,265	1,582,225
3rd March 1930	1,136,259	38,908	329,531	42,519	1,547,217	1,590,395
10th " "	1,144,278	38,703	338,683	42,143	1,563,807	1,608,234
17th " "	1,178,876	38,746	361,877	42,259	1,621,758	1,671,547
24th " "	1,183,674	38,233	375,444	41,448	1,638,799	1,690,102
31st " "	1,205,568	39,534	390,258	42,113	1,677,473	1,731,107
Average (5 weeks) ...	1,169,731	38,825	359,159	42,096	1,609,811	1,658,297

The figures for 31st March 1930, are analysed below:—

	31st March, 1930.				Total.	24th Feb., 1930.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.			
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.						
Men ...	846,770	265,039	93,759	1,205,568	1,132,164	1,132,164
Boys ...	31,267	8,088	179	39,534	39,881	39,881
Women ...	234,160	153,918	2,180	390,258	323,839	323,839
Girls ...	32,559	9,527	27	42,113	43,381	43,381
Total ...	1,144,756	436,572	96,145	1,677,473	1,539,265	1,539,265
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.						
Men ...	874,245	266,541	96,756	1,237,542	1,169,666	1,169,666
Boys ...	32,001	8,155	179	40,335	40,644	40,644
Women ...	250,639	157,588	2,212	410,439	337,875	337,875
Girls ...	33,000	9,764	27	42,791	44,040	44,040
Total ...	1,189,885	442,048	99,174	1,731,107	1,582,225	1,582,225

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the five weeks ended 31st March, 1930. Of the 165,363 vacancies filled, 99,075 were for men, 38,326 for women and 27,962 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.†
24th February, 1930	34,102	31,505
3rd March, 1930	33,791	30,976
10th " "	37,705	32,286
17th " "	37,094	32,520
24th " "	41,094	36,885
31st " "	39,628	32,696
Average (5 weeks) ...	38,262	33,073

* 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 placements) 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 24th February, 1930, the average number of such placements of men and women was 5.427 per week. The average number of placements of casual workers during the five weeks ended 31st March, 1930, was 525 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 31st March, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 31st March, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 24th Feb., 1930.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	120,582	29,466	6,132	156,180	- 3,353
South-Eastern Division ...	54,727	10,697	4,571	69,995	- 4,626
Brighton ...	1,749	563	185	2,497	- 440
Chatham ...	3,069	379	458	3,877	+ 189
Ipswich ...	2,260	201	178	2,639	- 24
Norwich ...	3,603	848	164	4,615	+ 54
Rest of Division ...	44,055	8,706	3,606	56,367	- 4,064
South-Western Division ...	64,736	11,997	4,622	81,355	- 1,495
Bristol ...	13,317	3,234	792	17,343	- 227
Plymouth ...	5,519	887	288	6,694	- 120
Portsmouth ...	4,860	626	648	6,134	- 326
Reading ...	1,372	274	208	1,854	- 384
Southampton ...	5,849	527	537	6,913	+ 590
Swindon ...	901	124	123	1,148	- 30
Rest of Division ...	32,918	6,325	2,026	41,269	- 1,452
Midlands Division ...	152,902	65,793	8,258	226,953	+ 30,458
Birmingham ...	23,206	10,867	616	34,689	+ 4,924
Coventry ...	4,308	1,182	126	5,616	+ 326
Cradley Heath ...	3,349	1,104	76	4,529	+ 267
Derby ...	4,403	943	243	5,589	+ 810
Lidchester ...	5,702	4,794	181	10,677	+ 856
Northampton ...	3,067	1,203	124	4,394	+ 350
Nottingham ...	8,965	3,251	327	12,543	+ 915
Smethwick ...	2,253	1,873	89	4,215	+ 1,511
Stoke-on-Trent ...	12,094	7,986	753	20,833	+ 1,943
Walsall ...	4,487	1,679	351	6,497	+ 1,040
West Bromwich ...	2,156	1,061	101	3,318	+ 910
Wolverhampton ...	7,113	2,277	655	10,045	+ 1,411
Rest of Division ...	71,799	27,573	4,636	104,008	+ 15,025
North-Eastern Division ...	267,759	62,444	17,765	347,968	+ 19,245
Barnsley ...	4,210	530	247	4,987	+ 142
Bradford ...	14,156	8,8			

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

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 137 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 137.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED.			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	4,221	80	4,301	61	4	65	4,282	84	4,366	4,243	83	4,326
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	110,642	1,022	111,664	43,904	99	44,003	154,546	1,121	155,667	154,493	1,121	155,614
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,346	2	1,348	183	1	184	1,529	3	1,532	1,498	3	1,501
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,327	9	1,336	88	...	88	1,415	9	1,424	1,413	9	1,422
Stone Quarrying and Mining	4,254	8	4,262	1,533	6	1,539	5,787	14	5,801	5,413	14	5,427
Slate Quarrying and Mining	816	...	816	270	1	271	1,086	1	1,087	1,086	1	1,087
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,513	114	1,627	466	34	500	1,979	148	2,127	1,866	145	2,011
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	1,076	20	1,096	103	1	104	1,179	21	1,200	1,115	21	1,136
Non-Metallic Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,269	30	1,299	280	1	281	1,549	31	1,580	1,549	31	1,580
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,406	131	2,537	682	20	702	3,088	151	3,239	3,072	151	3,223
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,850	67	1,917	480	9	489	2,330	76	2,406	2,276	75	2,351
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	7,502	1,591	9,093	1,832	262	2,094	9,334	1,853	11,187	9,173	1,853	11,026
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,006	3,638	6,644	3,458	4,650	8,108	6,464	8,288	14,752	6,456	8,288	14,744
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,150	548	2,698	607	99	706	2,757	647	3,404	2,738	647	3,385
Glass Bottles	2,502	171	2,673	1,051	16	1,067	3,353	187	3,540	3,353	187	3,540
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	7,724	1,082	8,806	751	258	1,009	8,475	1,340	9,815	8,412	1,335	9,747
Explosives	771	560	1,331	84	33	117	855	593	1,448	854	592	1,446
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	824	242	1,066	58	15	73	882	257	1,139	882	257	1,139
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,985	1,060	5,045	1,434	295	1,729	5,419	1,355	6,774	5,392	1,330	6,722
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,558	45	2,603	431	4	435	2,989	49	3,038	2,988	49	3,037
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	22,642	330	22,972	23,672	68	23,740	46,314	398	46,712	46,304	398	46,702
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,554	273	3,827	1,282	58	1,340	4,836	5,167	9,999	4,809	5,167	9,976
Tin Plates	1,495	126	1,621	921	969	10,185	10,711	1,095	11,806	10,711	1,095	11,806
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,418	247	2,665	2,826	29	2,855	5,244	276	5,520	5,244	276	5,520
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,543	468	2,011	1,965	87	2,052	3,508	555	4,063	3,500	555	4,055
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	51,784	3,044	54,828	25,229	1,048	26,277	77,013	4,092	81,105	75,814	4,083	79,897
Electrical Engineering	3,194	1,044	4,238	602	261	863	3,796	1,305	5,101	3,782	1,305	5,087
Marine Engineering, etc.	6,306	28	6,334	538	...	538	6,844	28	6,872	6,445	28	6,473
Constructional Engineering	3,080	67	3,147	663	13	676	3,743	80	3,823	3,733	80	3,813
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	16,134	1,412	17,546	5,761	665	6,426	21,895	2,077	23,972	21,634	2,071	23,705
Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,713	127	1,840	240	26	266	1,933	153	2,106	1,880	153	2,033
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,909	46	3,955	1,023	22	1,045	4,932	68	5,000	4,927	68	4,995

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	52,031	282	52,313	2,938	56	2,994	54,969	338	55,307	52,268	336	52,604
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,759	1,116	8,875	3,829	307	4,136	11,588	1,423	13,011	11,525	1,422	12,947
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,319	38	1,357	162	2	164	1,481	40	1,521	1,466	38	1,504
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	3,815	2,357	6,172	544	291	835	4,359	2,648	7,007	4,351	2,648	6,999
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	2,896	1,105	4,001	2,816	714	3,530	5,712	1,819	7,531	5,708	1,818	7,526
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,148	1,594	2,742	643	264	907	1,791	1,858	3,649	1,791	1,858	3,649
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,442	1,144	2,586	517	230	747	1,859	1,374	3,233	1,859	1,374	3,233
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	587	22	609	100	2	102	687	24	711	681	24	705
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,595	1,420	3,015	799	795	1,594	2,394	2,215	4,609	2,376	2,213	4,589
Metal Industries not separately specified	9,952	8,138	18,090	3,712	2,068	5,780	13,664	10,206	23,870	13,550	10,198	23,748
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton	18,418	42,343	60,761	29,891	59,612	89,503	48,309	101,955	150,264	48,294	101,921	150,215
Woolen and Worsted	7,763	10,868	18,631	11,101	22,665	33,766	18,864	33,533	52,397	18,737	33,434	52,171
Silk and Artificial Silk	3,434	3,056	6,490	4,906	8,881	13,787	8,340	11,937	20,277	8,220	11,921	20,141
Linen	4,170	9,685	13,855	671	1,613	2,284	4,841	11,298	16,139	542	2,383	2,925
Jute	2,175	5,900	8,075	1,181	3,209	4,390	3,356	9,109	12,465	3,356	9,109	12,465
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	678	1,649	2,327	249	715	964	927	2,364	3,291	800	1,954	2,754
Hosiery	956	4,079	5,035	2,359	9,908	12,267	3,315	13,887	17,302	3,287	15,898	17,185
Lace	336	522	858	443	516	959	839	1,877	2,716	839	1,877	2,716
Carpets	370	758	1,128	505	1,095	1,600	875	1,853	2,728	874	1,852	2,726
Textile Industries not separately specified	1,092	3,368	4,460	251	1,455	1,706	1,343	4,823	6,166	1,218	4,030	5,248
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	6,707	3,912	10,619	15,390	5,137	20,527	22,097	9,049	31,146	21,394	7,635	29,029
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,820	931	3,751	1,049	320	1,369	3,869	1,251	5,120	3,865	1,250	5,115
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	1,145	989	2,134	260	290	550	1,405	1,279	2,684	1,384	1,277	2,661
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	6,366	5,848	12,214	1,044	4,135	5,179	7,410	9,983	17,393	6,795	9,772	16,567
Dress Making and Millinery	775	3,575	4,350	61	1,318	1,379	836	4,893	5,729	810	4,446	5,256
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	861	691	1,552	869	661	1,530	1,730	1,352	3,082	1,729	1,349	3,078
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	504	4,249	4,753	76	2,606	2,682	580	6,855	7,435	460	3,301	3,761
Dress, Industries not separately specified	763	635	1,398	188	421	609	951	1,056	2,007	951	1,053	2,004
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7,382	2,380	9,762	6,029	2,770	8,799	13,411	5,150	18,561	13,157	5,131	18,288
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	9,381	4,667	14,048	513	397	910	9,894	5,064	14,958	9,138	4,933	14,071
Confectionery	2,275	279	2,554	392	43	435	2,667	322	2,989	2,546	314	2,860
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,685	4,199	6,884	525	3,268	3,793	3					

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH MARCH, 1930.			
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.											INCREASE* (+) OR DECREASE* (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES COMPARED WITH				
	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH MARCH, 1930.															
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.									
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	24TH FEB., 1930.	25TH MAR., 1929.	26TH MAR., 1928.		
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680	15.8	8.2	15.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	16.0	8.6	15.8	+1.9	+2.0	+3.2	15.7
Mining	1,069,180	5,530	1,074,710	10.3	18.5	10.4	4.2	1.8	4.1	14.5	20.3	14.5	+1.3	+1.3	-2.7	14.5
Coal Mining	14,960	10	14,970	9.0	20.0	9.0	1.2	10.0	1.2	10.2	30.0	10.2	+1.7	+0.6	-6.7	10.1
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	5,430	40	5,470	24.4	22.5	24.4	1.7	...	1.6	26.1	22.5	26.0	...	+7.9	+8.9	26.0
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	42,270	420	42,690	10.1	1.9	10.0	3.6	1.4	3.6	13.7	3.3	13.6	+0.3	+1.9	+4.0	13.2
Stone Quarrying and Mining	10,470	10	10,480	7.8	...	7.8	2.6	10.0	2.6	10.4	10.0	10.4	+0.2	+2.4	+6.7	10.4
Slate Quarrying and Mining	15,440	1,580	17,020	9.8	7.2	9.6	3.0	2.2	2.9	12.8	9.4	12.5	+0.4	+2.4	+3.3	12.1
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	15,690	170	15,860	6.9	11.8	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	7.5	12.4	7.6	-0.6	+1.2	+2.4	7.2
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	11,860	160	12,020	10.7	18.8	10.8	2.4	0.6	2.3	13.1	19.4	13.1	+1.1	-1.6	-0.7	13.1
Non-Metallic Mining Products	16,040	1,390	17,430	15.0	9.4	14.6	4.3	1.5	4.0	19.3	10.9	18.6	+0.5	+3.2	+5.5	18.6
Oxide Ovens and By-Product Works	18,360	1,120	19,480	10.1	6.0	9.8	2.6	0.8	2.6	12.7	6.8	12.4	-1.0	+3.1	+4.6	12.3
Artificial Stone and Concrete	75,090	6,900	81,990	10.0	23.1	11.1	2.4	3.8	2.5	12.4	26.9	13.6	+0.6	+0.2	+1.4	13.6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	34,890	39,040	73,930	8.6	9.3	9.0	9.9	11.9	11.0	18.5	21.2	20.0	+1.1	+6.3	+7.2	20.0
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	21,470	6,170	27,640	10.0	8.9	9.8	2.8	1.6	2.5	12.8	10.5	12.3	+1.6	+2.7	+2.8	12.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	15,360	1,960	17,320	15.0	8.7	14.3	6.8	0.8	6.1	21.8	9.5	20.4	+1.6	+4.3	+4.6	20.4
Glass Trades	81,910	23,980	105,890	9.4	4.5	8.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	10.3	5.6	9.3	+0.8	+3.2	+3.6	9.3
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glasses)	12,840	5,550	18,390	6.0	10.1	7.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	6.7	10.7	7.9	+0.7	+4.2	+2.1	7.9
Glass Bottles	81,910	23,980	105,890	9.4	4.5	8.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	10.3	5.6	9.3	+0.8	+3.2	+3.6	9.3
Chemicals, etc.	14,410	4,500	18,910	5.7	5.4	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.1	5.7	6.0	+0.3	+1.3	+2.0	6.0
Explosives	55,290	19,880	75,170	7.2	5.3	6.7	2.6	1.5	2.3	9.8	6.8	9.0	+0.7	+3.2	+3.2	9.0
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	21,810	260	22,070	11.7	17.3	11.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	13.7	18.8	13.8	+1.6	+1.3	-0.8	13.8
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	174,520	4,200	178,720	13.0	7.9	12.9	13.5	1.6	13.2	26.5	9.5	26.1	+3.4	+8.5	+5.8	26.1
Metal Manufacture	37,280	3,250	40,530	9.5	8.4	9.4	3.5	1.8	3.3	13.0	10.2	12.7	+2.1	+3.2	+3.0	12.7
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	27,520	3,660	31,180	5.4	3.4	5.2	33.4	26.5	32.5	38.8	29.9	37.7	+12.7	+14.0	+20.9	37.8
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	27,710	1,390	29,100	8.7	17.8	9.2	10.2	2.1	9.8	18.9	19.9	19.0	+3.4	+10.3	+6.7	19.0
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	18,610	3,690	22,300	8.3	12.7	9.0	10.6	2.3	9.2	18.9	15.0	18.2	+2.3	+7.3	+4.7	18.2
Tin Plates	539,330	47,420	586,750	9.6	6.4	9.3	4.7	2.2	4.5	14.3	8.6	13.8	+1.1	+4.7	+4.2	13.8
Iron and Steel Tubes	65,760	18,670	84,430	4.9	5.6	5.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	5.8	7.0	6.0	+0.3	+1.3	+1.3	6.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	57,520	930	58,450	11.0	3.0	10.8	0.9	...	1.0	11.9	3.0	11.8	+0.6	+0.5	+0.2	12.2
Engineering, etc.	27,180	1,060	28,240	11.3	6.3	11.1	2.5	...	2.4	13.8	7.5	13.5	+1.0	+1.4	+3.5	13.5
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	220,630	24,780	245,410	7.3	5.7	7.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	9.9	8.4	9.8	+0.8	+4.3	+4.0	9.7
Electrical Engineering	16,370	2,510	18,880	10.5	5.1	9.7	1.4	1.0	1.5	11.9	6.1	11.2	+0.3	+3.4	+4.1	10.9
Marine Engineering, etc.	52,680	1,530	54,210	7.4	3.0	7.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	9.4	4.4	9.2	...	-0.9	-1.2	9.2
Constructional Engineering	201,430	3,070	204,500	25.8	9.2	25.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	27.3	11.0	27.0	+2.4	+2.4	+4.7	27.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	80,270	8,480	88,750	9.7	13.2	10.0	4.7	3.6	4.7	14.4	16.8	14.7	+1.3	+3.9	+2.2	14.6
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15,270	1,340	16,610	8.6	2.8	8.2	1.1	0.2	1.0	9.7	3.0	9.2	+0.7	+1.2	+1.9	9.2
Carriages, Carts, etc.	57,440	36,530	93,970	6.6	6.5	6.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	7.6	7.2	7.5	+0.6	+1.5	+1.5	7.5
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	23,050	10,490	33,540	12.6	10.5	11.9	12.2	6.8	10.6	24.8	17.3	22.5	+1.7	+8.9	+9.6	22.5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	13,900	11,460	25,360	8.3	13.9	10.8	4.6	2.3	3.6	12.9	16.2	14.4	+3.0	+4.5	+5.3	14.4
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	17,440	10,620	28,060	8.3	10.8	9.2	2.9	2.1	2.7	11.2	12.9	11.9	+1.6	+3.7	+3.0	11.9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	8,150	590	8,740	7.2	3.7	7.0	1.2	0.4	1.1	8.4	4.1	8.1	...	+2.7	+2.1	8.1
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	22,110	19,570	41,680	7.2	7.3	7.2	3.6	4.0	3.9	10.8	11.3	11.1	+2.2	+3.3	+3.5	11.1
Boils Tools, Outlets, Saws, Files, etc.	118,830	72,540	191,370	8.4	11.2	9.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	11.5	14.1	12.5	+2.3	+4.3	+4.4	12.5
Boils, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	200,670	354,120	554,790	9.2	12.0	11.0	14.9	16.8	16.1	24.1	28.8	27.1	+2.9	+15.6	+17.9	27.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	96,110	142,920	239,030	8.1	7.6	7.8	11.5	15.9	14.1	25.6	23.5	21.9	+0.8	+10.7	+15.2	22.0
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	32,550	41,310	73,860	10.5	7.4	8.8	15.1	21.5	18.6	26.6	28.9	27.4	+5.0	+15.9	+21.6	27.4
Watches, Clocks, Plates, Jewellery, etc.	24,940	54,620	79,560	16.7	17.7	17.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	19.4	20.7	20.3	+4.4	+5.8	+10.6	20.2
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,040	27,450	39,490	18.1	21.5	20.4	9.8	11.7	11.2	27.9	33.2	31.6	+12.0	+21.5	+25.1	31.6
Textile Trades	6,810	12,200	19,010	10.0	13.5	12.2	3.6	5.9	5.1	13.6	19.4	17.3	+4.0	+7.4	+10.1	16.7
Cotton	22,180	83,600	105,780	4.3	4.9	4.8	10.6	11.8	11.6	14.9	16.7	16.4	+3.7	+10.4	+12.1	16.3
Woolen and Worsted	6,500	10,420	16,920	6.1	5.0	5.4	6.8	5.0	5.7	12.9	10.0	11.1	+1.1	+3.8	+5.5	11.1
Silk and Artificial Silk	9,980	15,290	25,270	3.7	5.0	4.5	5.1	7.1	6.3	8.8	12.1	10.8	+2.3	+4.5	+6.2	10.8
Linen	13,360	32,120	45,480	8.2	10.5	9.8	1.9	4.5	3.8	10.1	15.0	13.6	+1.3	+5.1	+6.8	12.6
Jute	83,190	33,040	116,230	8.1	11.8	9.1	18.5	15.6	17.7	26.6	27.4	26.8	+2.6	+12.5	+15.3	27.1
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	31,600	9,770	41,370	8.9	9.5	9.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	12.2	12.8	12.4	+0.3	+1.2	+6.2	12.4
Hosiery	12,190	13,790	25,980	9.4	7.2	8.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	11.5	9.3	10.3	+0.7	+2.4	+2.9	10.3
Lace	69,090	130,260	199,350	9.2	4.5	6.1	1.5	3.2	2.6	10.7	7.7	8.7	-2.1	+3.8	+4.7	8.5
Carpets	10,630	92,770	103,400	7.3	3.9	4.2	0.6	1.4	1.3	7.9	5.3	5.5	-1.3	+1.8	+2.1	5.2
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	14,950	20,350	35,300	5.8	3.4	4.4	5.8	3.2	4.3	11.6	6.6	8.7	+2.0	+3.8	+4.6	8.7
Leather and Leather Goods	8,130	72,400	80,530	6.2	5.9	5.9	0.9	3.6	3.3	7.1	9.5	9.2	+1.2	+4.4	+4.6	6.0
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	9,020	18,420	27,440	8.5	3.4	5.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	10.5	5.7	7.3	+0.4	+1.6	+2.8	7.3
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	83,850	51,400	135,250	8.8	4.6	7.2	7.2	5.4	6.5	16.0	10.0	13.7	+1.7	-0.8	+7.2	13.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	89,750	55,020	144,770	10.5	8.5	9.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	11.0	9.2	10.3	+0.8	+2.7	+3.2	10.1
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	26,040	3,500	29,540	8.7	8.0	8.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	10.2	9.2	10.1	+0.3	+3.4	+3.5	10.0
Grain Milling	24,530	47,880	72,410	10.9	8.8	9.5	2.2	6.8	5.2	13.1	15.6	14.7	+2.4	+2.8	+3.4	14.7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	56,160	54,950	111,110	10.4	14.5	12.4	0.7	1.8	1.3	11.1	16.3	13.7				

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,924	1,149	3,073	1,318	1,734	3,052
South-Eastern ...	1,096	879	1,975	1,101	1,535	2,636
South-Western ...	990	1,058	2,048	987	1,622	2,609
Midlands ...	2,361	837	3,198	3,403	1,355	4,758
North-Eastern ...	4,161	3,739	7,900	3,678	5,684	9,362
North-Western ...	6,352	3,349	9,701	6,382	4,473	10,855
Scotland ...	3,348	2,766	6,114	2,804	2,862	5,666
Wales ...	2,356	1,868	4,224	1,793	2,510	4,303
Great Britain ...	22,588	15,645	38,233	20,390	21,058	41,448

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1929.		Percentage Unemployed at 24th March, 1930.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
			Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily employed.	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily employed.	Temporarily stopped.
London ...	116,600	103,340	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.2	2.1
South-Eastern ...	47,400	31,610	2.6	0.1	2.7	4.0	0.5	4.5
South-Western ...	43,860	28,640	2.6	0.1	2.7	3.9	0.7	4.6
Midlands ...	86,830	75,350	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.8	3.3	5.1
North-Eastern ...	100,950	58,590	3.6	1.2	4.6	4.7	2.7	7.4
North-Western ...	90,880	80,040	4.6	3.1	7.7	4.2	4.5	8.7
Scotland ...	63,450	50,560	5.4	0.8	6.2	5.1	1.5	6.6
Wales ...	33,030	8,870	4.2	3.5	7.7	7.0	3.0	10.0
Special Schemes ...	4,600	2,800	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Great Britain ...	587,600	437,800	3.2	1.2	4.4	3.4	2.1	5.5

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

Division.	No. of Centres open.		No. of Classes open.		Average daily attendance.						Separate individuals who have attended, 1st April, 1929—26th Mar., 1930.
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Mixed.	For Boys.	For Girls.	As a Condition for receipt of benefit.				Boys and Girls.	
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
London ...	2	1	1	207	61	...	207	61	2,005		
S. Eastern ...	1	1	1	106	81	3	12	109	93	1,586	
S. Western ...	3	3	1	104	74	42	38	146	112	3,006	
Midlands ...	2	1	1	184	63	46	23	230	86	2,534	
N. Eastern ...	4	3	1	921	322	821	85	1,742	407	14,936	
N. Western ...	5	3	1	847	306	153	142	1,000	448	9,504	
Scotland ...	12	8	1	689	316	290	57	979	373	10,646	
Wales ...	15	2	1	437	49	982	228	1,419	277	10,559	
Great Britain ...	51	20	10	13,495	1,272	2,337	585	5,832	1,857	54,776	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 24TH MARCH, 1930.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,088	3,480	7,568	419	397	816
South-Eastern ...	877	705	1,582	178	152	330
South-Western ...	897	727	1,624	170	168	338
Midlands ...	1,248	1,069	2,317	239	269	508
North-Eastern ...	1,679	1,734	3,413	482	491	973
North-Western ...	1,846	1,769	3,615	411	459	870
Scotland ...	913	981	1,894	225	245	470
Wales ...	331	326	657	116	142	258
Great Britain ...	11,879	10,791	22,670	2,240	2,323	4,563

CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT BY LOCAL BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

As from 9th September, 1929, to 12th March, 1930, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 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 following Table gives particulars of the work of Boards of Assessors during the period ended 12th March, 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.

Period 4th February, 1930, to 12th March, 1930.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors ...	17,900	10,857	28,757
Condition "Not genuinely seeking work":			
Allowance recommended ...	4,979	2,980	7,959
Disallowance recommended ...	3,520	3,688	7,208
Assessors disagree ...	31	24	55
Transitional conditions (b) and (c):			
Allowance recommended ...	6,841	2,060	8,901
Disallowance recommended ...	2,497	2,081	4,578
Assessors disagree ...	32	24	56

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

11th February, 1930, to 12th March, 1930.

The following Table gives, for the period 11th February 1930, to 12th March, 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:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	666,628	217,000	883,628
Average number of claims current ...	1,051,531	312,588	1,364,119

A.—Number of Claims.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	666,628	217,000	883,628
Average number of claims current ...	1,051,531	312,588	1,364,119

B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Permanent provisions:	Males.	Females.	Total.
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ...	195	146	341
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	1,141	1,877	3,018
Not genuinely seeking work ...	3,309	2,789	6,098
Trade disputes ...	822	131	953
Employment lost through misconduct ...	4,227	1,261	5,488
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,519	3,563	9,082
Other grounds ...	2,258	902	3,160
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 ...	216	92	308
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	5,917	2,677	8,594
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...			
Total disallowances ...	23,604	13,438	37,042

C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

(1) APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES BY INSURANCE OFFICERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered ...	11,072	6,101	17,173
Recommended for allowance ...	4,043	1,957	6,000
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Permanent provisions:			
First statutory condition* ...	4	2	6
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	586	916	1,502
Not genuinely seeking work ...	1,083	1,299	2,382
Trade disputes† ...	45	11	56
Employment lost through misconduct ...	1,033	286	1,319
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,206	729	1,935
Other grounds ...	473	172	645
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 ...	24	4	28
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	364	106	470
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	2,211	619	2,830
Total recommended for disallowance ...	7,029	4,144	11,173
(2) 18-DAY REVIEW CASES.‡			
Total cases considered ...	29,910	5,936	35,846
Recommended for allowance ...	28,496	5,302	33,798
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Not genuinely seeking work ...	1,413	634	2,047
Other grounds ...	1	...	1
Total recommended for disallowance ...	1,414	634	2,048

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 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, provided that when an insured contributor had during a prescribed period (fixed at four months) received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim should be reviewed by a Court of Referees.

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases referred by Insurance Officer { Allowed... Disallowed... }	92 157	59 84	151 241
Appeals by Associations ... { Allowed... Disallowed... }	120 278	18 57	138 335
Appeals by Claimants ... { Allowed... Disallowed... }	25 113	11 42	36 155
Total ... { Allowed... Disallowed... }	237 548	88 183	325 731

The decisions given above are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 12TH MARCH, 1930.

The following Table gives statistics for the period since the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 came into operation. The figures relate to claims for benefit and not to separate individuals:—

	19th April, 1928, to 10th Dec., 1928.		11th Dec., 1928, to 12th March, 1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	4,954,242	1,495,092	9,467,223	2,795,600
Average number of claims current	946,671	187,716	911,167	211,367
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers:—				
Not genuinely seeking work ...	93,182	63,161	172,153	102,520
Employment lost through misconduct ...	25,816	7,523	54,495	15,524
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	31,744	17,014	76,542	42,063
Not normally insurable and/or not reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	107,006	17,611	101,394	35,756
Other grounds ...	31,608	19,660	84,328	85,992
Total disallowances	289,356	124,969	488,912	281,855
Courts of Referees:—				
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:—				
Cases considered ...	89,989	43,632	175,940	90,660
Recommended for disallowance ...	54,495	29,873	105,684	59,249
78 Day Review Cases:—				
Cases considered ...	535,469	62,124	1,398,743	210,783
Recommended for disallowance:—				
Not genuinely seeking work ...	19,450	4,999	54,181	17,970
Other grounds ...	405	80	376	272
Total ...	19,855	5,079	54,557	18,242
Umpire:—				
Cases considered ...	3,255	683	10,699	3,169
Cases disallowed ...	2,153	509	7,197	2,106

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Five weeks ended 29th March, 1930.	Four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930.	Five weeks ended 30th March, 1929.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	£ 1,605,000	£ 1,325,000	£ 1,500,000
Employed Persons ...	1,370,000	1,125,000	1,275,000
Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)); the figures for February include the sum estimated to be due as from 1st April, 1929 ...	2,445,000	4,290,000	1,100,000
Total ...	5,420,000	6,740,000	3,875,000
Unemployment Benefit ...	5,755,000	4,295,000	4,535,000
Cost of Administration ...	565,000	490,000	460,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	180,000	145,000	160,000
Other Items ...	45,000	5,000	55,000
Total ...	6,545,000	4,935,000	5,210,000
Treasury Advances outstanding ...	38,030,000	37,030,000	35,960,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits ...	950,000	825,000	35,000

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

* 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.

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 March, 1930, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 660,977, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.8 per cent. less than in March, 1929. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 372, 376 and 377 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in March, 1930, was 544,218, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with both February, 1930, and with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 116,759, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with February, 1930, and of 4.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in March numbered 129,250, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month and in March, 1929. Recipients of out-door relief numbered 531,727, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2.1 per cent. less than a year

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 128-129 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.*

Unemployment increased during February, but at a somewhat slower rate. Seasonal unemployment reached its maximum point at about the beginning of March. Whereas in February, 1929, the increase in unemployment was due to the long and severe winter, this year it was due partly to weather conditions and partly to the uncertainty of the industrial situation as a whole.

The total number of persons reported by employment exchanges as available and seeking work at the end of the month was 3,529,171, as compared with 3,394,401 at the end of January and 3,229,871 at the end of February, 1929.

On the last day of February there were 2,378,521 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 277,202 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,655,723, as against 2,482,648 at the end of the preceding month and 2,622,253† at the end of February, 1929. (The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th March was 2,544,125.)

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,582,059 organised workers. Of these, 1,076,441, or 23.5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 22nd February, as compared with 22.0 per cent. on 25th January, and 22.3 per cent. on 23rd February, 1929. In addition, 593,380, or 13.0 per cent., were working short time, as against 11.0 per cent. at 25th January, and 8.9 per cent. at the end of February, 1929.

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

Groups of Trade.	Membership reported on at end of February, 1930.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Feb. 1930.	Jan. 1930.	Feb. 1930.	Jan. 1930.
Mining	154,900	4.2	2.6	33.2	5.8
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	261,700	35.9	35.1	9.5	8.9
Engineering and metal ...	1,049,200	15.0	14.1	18.4	16.1
Chemical	128,300	13.1	12.2	13.8	13.4
Textile	378,600	12.7	11.9	29.4	27.1
Paper	125,200	14.0	12.4	17.9	15.9
Leather	73,400	23.3	23.1	19.8	17.4
Wood	317,500	28.4	27.3	13.0	12.3
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	304,700	13.4	12.3	12.1	10.7
Clothing, boots and shoes	164,300	23.8	24.5	27.1	27.4
Building	714,100	62.7	57.9	0.9	1.2
Printing	152,800	12.9	12.9	3.4	3.3
Hairdressing	4,500	7.4	7.1	3.0	0.2
Miscellaneous	752,900	10.7	9.7	3.2	2.5
All Unions making Returns	4,582,100	23.5	22.0	13.0	11.0

FRANCE.‡

Unemployment decreased during March. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 29th March was 12,419 (7,680 men and 4,739 women). At the end of February the corresponding total was 13,027. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 16,084 (10,147 for men and 5,937 for women), as compared with 14,121 at the end of February. During the last week of March the Exchanges succeeded in placing 22,189 persons in situations, including 5,952 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 2,050 foreign immigrants.

SWITZERLAND.§

Employment was satisfactory for the time of year, except in the textile industry, the manufacture of textile machinery and watch and clock making. At the end of February, 13,462 applications for employment (10.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 14,846 at the end of January, and 15,979 at the end of February, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,920, 3,601 and 3,381 respectively.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 128 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 240,796 members, 10,523, or 4.4 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 10,710, or 4.4 per cent. also, partially unemployed, at the end of January, 1930. At the end of December, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 4.4 and 3.3 respectively.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th March, 1930. Berlin.
† Including those in receipt of special benefit for unemployed seasonal workers.
‡ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th April, 1930. Paris.
§ La Vie Economique, March, 1930. Berne.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment increased during January. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 166 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 608,594, show that 22,468 (3.7 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (1st February). In the preceding month the percentage was 2.4, and in January, 1929, 3.5. In addition, 25,141 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in January numbered 587,062, or 4.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 2.17, and in January, 1929, 4.2.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment during February increased in Denmark and Norway and decreased in Sweden.

Denmark.†—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that, out of 278,283 workpeople, 21.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, as against 20.2 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 29.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1929.

Norway.‡—Out of 20,717 members of trade unions making returns, 15.0 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of February, as compared with 14.9 per cent. at the end of January and 16.6 per cent. at the end of February, 1929.

Sweden.§—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 28th February was 13.4, as compared with 13.9 on 31st January, and 14.6 on 28th February, 1929.

POLAND.¶

An increase was recorded in the number of persons unemployed during February. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd February was 277,242, as compared with 241,765 on 25th January. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 188,051 and 139,206 respectively. (At 8th March there were 287,843 unemployed and 197,909 entitled to benefit.)

AUSTRIA.¶

Unemployment increased in February. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 284,583 (including 99,418 in Vienna), as compared with 273,195 (97,638 in Vienna) at the end of January.

ITALY.**

There was a slight reduction in the number of persons totally unemployed in February. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 456,628 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 466,231 at the end of January, and 489,347 at the end of February, 1929. The total for February, 1930, included 138,209 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, 134,058 engaged in agriculture and fishing, and 50,635 in the textile industry. In addition, 26,674 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 23,185 at January, 1930, and 15,854 at February, 1929.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 35,515 establishments in manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 4,821,771 workpeople in February, 1930, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with the total for January. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. Increases in employment in February as compared with January were shown in manufacturing industries (0.1 per cent.), anthracite mining (4.7 per cent.), quarrying (0.2 per cent.), and the hotel industry (1.3 per cent.). Decreases in employment were shown in bituminous coal-mining (0.1 per cent.), metalliferous mining (3.6 per cent.), public utilities (1.4 per cent.), trade (wholesale, 1.5 per cent., retail, 4.6 per cent.), and canning (0.9 per cent.).

Index Number of Employment.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for February was 90.3, as compared with 90.2 in January, and 97.4 in February, 1929.†

According to the March issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour) unemployment among the members of the Federation covered by the returns increased from 20 per cent. at the beginning of January to 22 per cent. at the beginning of February. In the building trades 43 per cent. were unemployed, in the metal trades 18 per cent. and in the printing trades 5 per cent. (As to the representative character of these figures, see page 31 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.)

* Revue du Travail, February, 1930. Brussels.
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th March, 1930. Copenhagen.
‡ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
§ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 20th March, 1930. Warsaw.
** Statistische Nachrichten, 27th March, 1930. Vienna.
†† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, March, 1930. Rome.
††† Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover in February, 1930. Washington.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £1,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 47,000 workpeople, and a decrease of about the same amount in the wages of 21,000 workpeople.

Of the total number of 47,000 workpeople who received increases in their rates of wages 39,000 were employed in the mining and quarrying group of industries. The principal changes in this group affected coal miners in Northumberland and Warwickshire. In the former district the percentage addition to base rates was increased by an amount equivalent to about 1 per cent. on current rates, while in the latter district the increase amounted to about 1½ per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, the increase amounting in both cases to 1d. per shift for adult workers and ½d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age.

Among the largest bodies of workpeople in the other industrial groups whose wages were changed during March were those employed in the boot and shoe repairing, etc., industry and those in the brush and broom making industry, in both of which industries there were alterations in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Revisions in the minimum rates for boot and shoe repairers, etc., resulted in increases in such rates for female workers 21 years of age and over, in decreases for certain female workers and for male workers under 21, and in both increases and decreases (according to age) for learners. For brush and broom workers the minimum rates were reduced, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, by 1½ per cent. on basis rates for pieceworkers, and by ½d. per hour for most male timeworkers and for certain classes of female timeworkers.

Apart from the above, workpeople whose wages were increased in March included blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, who received an increase of 1 per cent. on their basis rates, and paviors and labourers employed by the Manchester Corporation, who received an increase of ½d. per hour. There was a reduction of 6 per cent. on the basis rates of shuttle makers in Lancashire and Yorkshire; a bonus paid to workpeople in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester was reduced by ½d. on each shilling earned; bakers at Liverpool sustained a reduction of 2s. per week; and there was a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of adult male timeworkers employed in furniture making at High Wycombe.

Of the total increase of £1,600 per week, over £1,000 took effect

under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or selling prices; about £400 took effect under arrangements made by a Trade Board or other joint body of employers and workpeople; and the remaining sum was mainly due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

Of the total decrease of £1,600 per week, over £1,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales. This sum includes over £450 under a scale arranged by a Trade Board, other Trade Board changes accounting for a further £400. Changes arranged by other methods were principally the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople; and were preceded as regards £100 of the total by disputes causing stoppage of work.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	35,500	50	£ 1,325	£ 5
Other Mining and Quarrying	13,000	1,000	450	100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	350	900	50	100
Iron and Steel	50,000	4,500	3,150	1,000
Engineering	7,000	750	475	75
Shipbuilding	66,000	...	5,000	...
Other Metal	27,150	1,600	2,150	135
Textile	87,000	22,000	950	2,200
Clothing	9,250	3,250	700	400
Food, Drink and Tobacco	150	1,650	5	160
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9,250	5,650	1,650	540
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	15,000	406,000	1,650	36,000
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	3,100	400	375	40
Transport	114,000	1,050	5,600	105
Public Administration Services	6,500	4,700	630	390
Other	2,750	13,500	440	800
Total	446,000	467,000	24,600	42,050

In the corresponding three months of 1929, there were net increases of £3,950 in the weekly wages of nearly 141,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £15,300 in those of 243,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in March.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Glamorganshire ...	2 March	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 21 and over and decrease of 1s. per week for those under 17, the rates for those 17 and under 21 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows:—those employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, cattlemen, cowmen, horsemen, shepherds or bailiffs—for a week of 60 hours, 17s. at 14 increasing each year to 39s. at 21 and over; other workers—for a week of 52 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, 13s. at 14 increasing each year to 35s. at 21 and over.†
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 March	Workpeople employed in or about coal-mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1.38 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, making wages 41.38 per cent. above basis rates subject to a subsistence wage of 6s. 9½d. per day for adult day-wage workmen (as previously fixed).
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...		Workpeople employed in or about iron-ore mines.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 49 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 43 and 45 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ½d. per day to 7s. 2½d. at the majority of the collieries.‡
Iron Mining	Cumberland ...	1st bargain day after 6 March.	Workpeople employed in or about iron-ore mines.	Increase of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. 6d. to 8s. 7d.) of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. to 7s. 1d.), of 1d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of ½d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 8s. 10d.; underground leading labourers, 7s. 8d.; winding enginemens, 8s. 7d.; pumping enginemens, locomotive drivers and crane drivers, 8s. 1d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 7d.
Limestone Quarrying.	Cumberland... ..	10 March	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 1d. per shift for men and of ½d. per shift for youths. Rates after change: rough fillers (by hand) equal to 15 tons, 9s. 3d. per shift; knobblers (by hand), equal to 10 tons, 8s. 9d.; leading labourers, 7s. 11d.; ruddmen, 7s. 8d.; day borers, 8s. 4d.; haulage enginemens and locomotive drivers, 8s. 5d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 9s. 3d.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	Great Britain¶ ...	19 March	Shift workers on a two- or three-shift system.	Rate fixed at 1½d. per hour above the ordinary daywork rate in respect of shifts which do not fall wholly within the normal daywork hours.¶
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in March.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease of 9d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 44s.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in March.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 2½ per cent. payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rates after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 2½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.

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

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

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

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour, and Varnish Industry. It was agreed that the new arrangement should not prejudice any previous arrangements for shift-workers and night workers made between individual employers and their employees or the trade unions concerned.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in April.	Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	Decrease* of 6 per cent. on base rate, leaving wages 41 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 41 per cent. (1s. 4 9/2d. per hour).
	Lancashire...		Apprentices to shuttlemakers ...	Decrease* of 6 per cent. on base rates, leaving wages 23 1/2 per cent. above such rates. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing each year to 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case, 23 1/2 per cent.
Woolen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in March.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Decrease* of 6 per cent. on base rate, leaving wages 44 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 44 per cent. (1s. 3 8/4d. per hour). Bonus reduced* from 3d. to 2 1/2d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d.; women, 25s. 6d., plus in each case, 2 1/2d. in the shilling.
	Leicester ...		Male workers ...	Bonus reduced* from 13s. to 12s. 6d. in the £.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester ...	1st pay day after 21 March.	Male workers ...	Bonus reduced* from 13s. to 12s. 6d. in the £.
Making-up and Packing.	Manchester ...	Pay period in week ending 22 March.	Stitchers, plaiters, tiers-up, parcellers and tapers.	Increase of 2d. per week (30s. 9d. to 30s. 11d.).
			Male and female workers (including clickers, and clickers and closers) substantially employed in making bespoke hand-sewn leather footwear.	Minimum rate of 62s. previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts made applicable to those 21 and over only,† instead of to workers of all ages as previously.‡
Boot and Shoe Repairing and Hand-Sewn Making.	Great Britain ...	31 March	Other female workers:— Closers 21 and over ...	Increase in minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2s. 6d. per week (40s. to 42s. 6d.).‡
			Other workers (except benchers and/or finishers, forewomen and managers, and learners).	Increase in minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1s. per week for those 21 and over, and decreases of from 2s. to 5s. per week for those under 17, the rates for those 17 and under 21 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates, 6s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 41s. at 21 and over.‡
Baking and Confectionery.	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	24 March	Bakers and confectioners ...	New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for those 14 and under 16 and 20 and under 21, and in increases of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for those 16 and under 20. Minimum rates after change, 15s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 45s. at 20.‡
	Leicester ...		Adult workers ...	Decrease* of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovenmen, 68s.; tablehands, 62s. Increase of 1s. per week for machinemen in factories and for forehands in ordinary bakeries, the rates for other classes remaining unchanged, leaving wages as follows: factories: forehands, 75s.; doughmakers, 70s.; machinemen, 69s.; firemen and ovenmen, 68s.; assistant doughmakers, cutters-over and table hands, 66s.; ordinary bakeries: forehands, 66s.; second and singlehands, 63s.; tablehands, 61s.
Mill-sawing.	Sheffield and Rotherham.	1 March	Juveniles under 18 years of age ...	New scale of rates adopted, starting at 15s. per week at 14, increasing each year to 28s. at 17.‡
	London ...		Machinists, sawyers, etc. ...	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour for machinists and for band and circular sawyers, the rate for horizontal and deal frame sawyers remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows: planing and moulding machinists, 1s. 6d.; sawyers (all grades), 1s. 5 1/2d.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 29 March.	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Decrease* of 2 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages leaving wages 64 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
			Journeymen ...	Decrease* of 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change: men on skilled processes, 1s. 5d.; ripidor, cane and cheap rush bottom chair-makers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 4 1/2d.
Building.	Leicester ...	1 March	Caners ...	Decrease* of 1/2d. per chair on bedroom chairs bored 21 and 23 (8 1/2d. to 8d.), and of 1/2d. per hour on Manchester rockers, odd chairs and all other cane work (8 1/2d. to 8d.).
	Manchester ...		Matters ...	Decrease* of 1/2d. per chair on ordinary chairs (9d. to 8 1/2d.), and of proportional amounts on children's and kindergarten chairs.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Northampton ...	17 Jan.† Pay week beginning 27 March.	Labourers ...	Decrease* of 1/2d. per hour (1s. 1 1/2d. to 1s. 1d.).
	Finchley ...		Apprentices ...	Decrease* of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 10s. during 1st six months, increasing to 30s. 4d. during 8th six months.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 March	Plasterers ...	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7 1/2d.).‡
			Paviors and labourers employed in paving and tramways departments.	Increase* of 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change: paviors, 1s. 7 1/2d.; labourers, 1s. 2 1/2d.
Road sweepers.	Northampton ...	17 Jan.† Pay week beginning 27 March.	Manual workers employed on roads and sewer works, recreation grounds, public baths and sewage farms.	Increase of 1d. per hour (11 1/2d. to 1s. 0 1/2d.). Cost-of-living sliding scale discontinued, and new consolidated rates of wages adopted, resulting in decreases varying in most cases from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 57s.; sweepers, 55s.; mechanics, 64s.
			Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain classes of male time-workers.*	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease of 1/2d. per hour (1s. 2 1/2d. to 1s. 2d.).
All other male time-workers ...	Great Britain ...	1 March	Female pan hands ...	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour for those 16 and under 16 1/2, 17 and under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates: 2 1/2d. at under 14 1/2, increasing to 1 1/2d. at 21 and over.
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour for those 16 and under 16 1/2, and 17 and under 18, the time rates for those of other ages and the piecework basis time rate for all workers remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates: 2 1/2d. at under 14 1/2, increasing to 6 1/2d. at 21 and over; piecework basis time rate, 7 1/2d.
Female learners (other than pan-setting learners).	Great Britain ...	1 March	Male and female pieceworkers	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour during the fourth three months for those starting at 21 and over, the rates for other learners remaining unchanged.
			Apprentices ...	Decrease in minimum piece rates of 1 1/2 per cent., leaving wages 20 per cent. below the list. Decreases proportionate to the above.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 † The minimum rate previously applicable to female workers employed as clickers, or as clickers and closers, was 40s. per week.
 ‡ See Notice of Order on page 155.
 § The change took effect under an agreement arrived at on 21 February, between the Leicester Master Bakers, Millers and Flour Factors' Association and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.
 ¶ The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to this arrangement.
 †† The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in March.
 ††† Viz., those 21 and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages with 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows the revised rates of wages authorised by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, after the recent general reduction of 1/2d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. or 1/2d. per hour for labourers and the various re-gradings reported on page 110 of the March issue of the GAZETTE. The rates of wages in the London district, which is not included in the Table, are as follows:—within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross: painters, 1s. 7 1/2d.; other craftsmen (except plasterers), 1s. 8 1/2d.; labourers, 1s. 3 1/2d.; 12 to 15 mile radius from Charing Cross: 1d. per hour less than the foregoing rates; plasterers (under an agreement to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party), 1s. 11 1/2d.

Grade.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Grade.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Grade.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.
A ...	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 1 2 1/2	B ...	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 0 1/2	C ...	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 11 1/2
A1 ...	1 6 1/2	1 2	B1 ...	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	C1 ...	1 2 1/2	0 11
A2 ...	1 6	1 1 1/2	B2 ...	1 4	1 0			
A3 ...	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/4	B3 ...	1 3 1/2	0 11 1/2			

GRADING OF TOWNS.

The towns in which the above Grade rates have been reported to apply are shown below, divided into their main Area Groups. The principal exceptions are indicated by notes appended to each Group. In towns marked * the rate for painters is 1d. less than that paid to other craftsmen and in towns marked † it is 1/4d. less than the craftsmen's rate. The differential rates indicated for plumbers and labourers in certain towns have not received the approval of the National Joint Council, but are reported as representing the current rates in the instances mentioned.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.—Grade A.—Blyth, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Tees-side, Tyne district. Grade A1.—Anfield Plain, Aycliffe, Bishop Auckland, Blackhall Mill, Blackhill, Brandon, Burnhope, Burnopfield, Consett, Coundon, Craghead, Crook, Cockfield, Dipton, Ebchester, Esh, Esh Winning, Etherley, Evenwood, Ferryhill, Hamsterley Colliery, Hunwick, Knitaley, Lanchester, Langley Park, Leadgate, Medomsley, Shildon, Shotley Bridge, South Moor, Spenny Moor, Stanley, Tanfield, Tantobie, Waterhouses, West Auckland, Willington, Witton. Grade A2.—Alnwick, Amble, Ashtonley, Bedlington, Berwick, Morpeth, Newbiggin, Seahouses, Wooler. Grade A3.—Barnard Castle, Frosterley, Hamsterley, Stanhope, Tow Law, Wolsingham.

YORKSHIRE.—Grade A.—Barnsley, Batley, Beverley, Bingley, Bradford, Brighouse, Calder Valley, Castleford, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Grimsby, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Hull, Ilkley, Immingham, Keighley, Leeds, Mexborough, Morley, Normanton, Ossett and Horbury, Penistone, Pontefract, Pudsey, Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Stockbridge, Wakefield, Wombwell, Yeadon, York. Grade A1.—Bridlington, Scarborough. Grade A2.—Aldbrough, Gooles, Skipton, Whitby. Grade A3.—Driffield, Filey, Malton, Worksop.

[NOTE.—Under agreements arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Plastering Industry a rate of 1s. 8d. had previously been fixed for plasterers at Bradford and Leeds and 1s. 7 1/2d. at Sheffield. It is understood that these rates remain unaltered within the limits of operation of the agreements, to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party.]

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NORTH WALES.—Grade A.—Accrington, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Bispham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Blackrod, Bolton, Brierfield, Broughton (Ches.), Buckley, Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Carnforth, Chester, Chorley, Cleveleys, Clitheroe, Colne, Connahs Quay, Dalton, Darwen, Fleetwood, Flint, Frodsham, Garstang, Glossop, Hawarden, Haydock, Heysham, Heywood, Higher Kinnerton, Hornby, Horwich, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Leyland, Longridge, Lytham, Manchester, Middleton, Mold, Morecambe, Nelson, Northop, Oldham, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescott, Preston, Queensberry, Radcliffe, Rainford, Rochdale, Rossendale Valley, Runcorn, St. Annes-on-Sea, St. Helens, Shotton, Silverdale, Southport, Stockport, Thornton, Todmorden, Warrington (plumbers 1s. 8d.), Westhoughton, Whalley, Widnes, Wigan, Willsow. Grade A1.—Bollington, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Congleton, Disley, Hayfield, Macclesfield, New Mills, Prestbury, Whaley Bridge, Wrexham. Grade A2.—Alderm, Crewe, Knutsford, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Sandbach. Grade A3.—Askan, Bakewell, Broughton-in-Furness, Cleator Moor, Coniston, Egremont, Grange-over-Sands, Harrington, Market Drayton, Maryport, Millom, Ulverston, Whitehaven, Workington. Grade B.—Ambleside, Cockermouth, Grasmere, Kendal, Keswick, Penrith, Windermere. Grade B1.—Bala, Bangor, Caernarvon, Pwllheli, Towyn. Grade B3.—Llandudno.

[NOTE.—In the Liverpool and Birkenhead districts the rates remain unaltered at 1s. 9d. per hour plus 2s. per week "tool money" for bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plumbers; 1s. 10d. per hour for plasterers; 1s. 9d. per hour for other craftsmen, and 1s. 3d. per hour for labourers. Under an agreement made between the local employers of plasterers and the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers a rate of 1s. 7 1/2d. had previously been fixed for plasterers at 8 1/2d. It is understood that this rate remains unaltered within the limits of operation of the arrangement, to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party.]

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Grade A.—Alfreton and Ripley, Belper, Birmingham, Blackheath, Burslem, Burton-on-Trent, Chesterfield, Coalville, Coventry, Derby, Dudley district (including Dudley Port, Gornal, Sedgley, and Tipton), Eastwood, Fenton, Hanley, Heanor, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Kenilworth, Langley Mill, Leek, Leicester, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Longton, Loughborough, Mansfield and East Kirby, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Rugby, Stoke-on-Trent, Sutton Coldfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swanwick, Tunstall, Walsall district (including Wednesbury and Darlaston), West Bromwich, Wolverhampton district (including Willenhall and Bilston). Grade A1.—Northampton, Stourbridge district (including Brierley Hill, Cradley, Cradley Heath, Halesowen, Lye, Old Hill and Quarry Bank), Tamworth. Grade A2.—Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Kettering, Kidderminster and Stourport, Knowle, Leamington, Warwick, Melton Mowbray, Peterborough, Redditch, Shrewsbury, Solihull, Stafford, Worcester. Grade A3.—Atherstone, Boston, Droitwich, Gainsborough, Grantham, Lichfield, Malvern, Market Harborough, Matlock, Newark, Oakengates, Retford, Rugeley, Rushington, Shifnal, Skegness, Steaford, Southwell, Stamford, Stratford-on-Avon, Wellington, Wellington. Grade B.—Barnoldswick, Gooles, Skipton, Whitby. Grade B1.—Bridgnorth, Spalding, Uttoxeter. Grade B2.—Ashbourne, Church Stretton, Horncastle, Ludlow, Newport.

[NOTE.—Under an agreement made between the local employers of plasterers and the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers a rate of 1s. 8d. per hour had previously been fixed for plasterers at Leicester. This rate was reduced to 1s. 7 1/2d. per hour from 1st March (see page 146), within the limits of operation of this agreement, to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party.]

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Grade A2.—Brentwood, Norwich, St. Albans, Southend, Westcliff-on-Sea. Grade A3.—Bedford, Cambridge, Colchester, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Ipswich, Luton. Grade B.—Felxstowe, Hertford, Hoddeston, Sibbe Heddingham, Ware. Grade B1.—Baldock, Biggleswade, Braintree, Chelmsford, Clacton, Frinton, Great Yarmouth, Halstead, Hitchin, Letchworth, Lowestoft, Newmarket, Sawbridgeworth, Silver End, Stevenage, Walton. Grade B2.—King's Lynn. Grade B3.—Attleborough, Aylsham, Bishops Cleeve, Cromer, Dunstable, Ely, Leighton Buzzard, March, Much Hadham, Mundesley, North Walsham, Puckeridge, Royston, Southwold, Standon, Tring. Grade C.—Aldborough, East Dereham, Halesworth, Leiston, Saxmundham, Wymondham.

[NOTE.—Under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Plastering Industry, a rate of 1s. 7d. per hour had previously been fixed for plasterers at Norwich, and a similar rate had been fixed at Cambridge by agreement between the local employers of plasterers and the local branch of the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers. It is understood that this rate remains unaltered within the limits of operation of the agreements, to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party.]

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—Grade A1.—Gravesend. Grade A3.—Ashford (Middlesex), Addlestone, Bournemouth, Brighton, Chertsey, Cobham, Eastbourne, Egham, Eastleigh, Gosport, Leatherhead, Maidenhead, Oxford, Portsmouth, Reading, Slough, Southampton, Staines, Weybridge, Windsor and Eton, Wycombe. Grade B.—Abingdon, Amersham, Ascot, Beaconsfield, Chalfonts, Gerrards Cross, Henley, Redhill, Reigate, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Wokingham. Grade B1.—Bexhill, Bracknell, Chatham, Chesham, Dorking, East Grinstead district (including Ardingly, Charlwood, Crawley, Crowborough, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, Lingfield, Turners Hill), Fareham, Gillingham, Godalming, Guildford, Maidstone, Marlow, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Wallingford, Winchester, Woking. Grade B2.—Basingstoke, Bramley, Canterbury, Chichester, Cranleigh, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Grayshott, Haslemere, Hastings, Horsham, Isle of Thanet, Littlehampton, Newbury, New Forest, Witley, Worthing. Grade B3.—Andover, Arundel, Ashford (Kent), Aylesbury, Bognor Regis, Burgess Hill, Faringdon, Fenny Stratford, Herne Bay, Isle of Wight, Midhurst, Mortimer, Newport Pagnell, Pangbourne, Stony Stratford, Tenterden, Wantage, Winslow, Witney. Grade C1.—Staplehurst.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.—Grade A.—Bristol, Keynsham, Portishead. Grade A2.—Dartmouth, Exeter, Gloucester, Torquay (see note below). Grade A3.—Bath, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury. Grade B.—Hereford. Ross-on-Wye, Swindon. Weston-super-Mare. Grade B1.—Barnstaple, Bideford, Swanage (labourers, 1s. 0 1/2d.), Taunton, Torrington. Grade B2.—Bridgwater, Buckfastleigh, Budeigh Salterton, Cirencester, Exmouth, Redruth and Camborne, Thornbury, Wellington, West Gloucestershire, Weymouth, Yeovil. Grade B3.—Bradford-on-Avon, Calne, Cheddar, Chippenham, Devizes, Melksham, Midsomer Norton, Trowbridge, Westbury. Grade C.—Bromyard.

[NOTE.—The National Joint Council has authorised "exceptional rates" of 1s. 7d. for craftsmen and 1s. 2 1/2d. for labourers at Torquay for a period of twelve months from 1st February, 1930. Plymouth, Newton Abbot and Paignton are omitted from the above list owing to lack of confirmatory evidence in regard to the current rates.]

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Grade A.—Aberavon, Ammanford, Barry, Bridgend and Porthcawl, Burry Port, Cardiff, Gorseinon, Llanelli, Maesteg, Neath, Newport, Ogmore and Garw, Pontardawe and Swansea Valley, Port Talbot, Swansea, Grade A1.—Aberdare, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Valleys (including Caerphilly, Abertridwr, Singhennydd, Barry, up to Rhyimey Bridge, including Bedwas), Ebbw Vale district (including Tredgar, Brynmawr, Nantyglo, Blaing, and Abertillery), Merthyr Tydfil, Pontypridd, and Rhondda Valley district, Pontypool district (including Blaenavon, Abersychan, Pontnewynydd, Panteg), Sirhowy Valley (Abercarn, Newbridge, Cwmarn, Crumlin, Blackwood, Pontllanfraith, Crosskeys). Grade A2.—Chepstow. Grade B.—Brecon, Carmarthen, Llandilo. Grade B3.—Pembroke, Pembroke Dock.

SCOTLAND.—Grade A.—Aberdeen (except labourers), Airdrie, Alloa, Ayr, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Burntisland, Coatbridge, Dalkeith, Dumbaron, Dundee, Dunfermline, East Lothian, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow (see note below), Gourrock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Methil, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Stirling, Wishaw. Grade A2.—Arbroath, Brechin, Dumfries, Hawick, Jedburgh, Maxwelltown, Montrose.

[NOTE.—The Scottish Regional Joint Council has agreed to the operation of an "exceptional rate" until 31st January, 1931 in the Glasgow district of 1/2d. per hour above Grade A, to take effect from 25th March for joiners and 31st March for other classes. The rates quoted do not apply to bricklayers employed by members of the Scottish Building Contractors' Association in the Glasgow and West of Scotland district (whose rate, formerly 1s. 8 1/2d. per hour, is reported as reduced to 1s. 8d. from 1st April), while in the case of masons and labourers employed by members of the same Association the rates remain at 1s. 7 1/2d. and 1s. 2 1/2d. per hour respectively. The rates payable to painters remain unaltered at 1s. 8d., 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6d. for Grade A, B and C districts respectively, under an agreement arrived at by the Scottish National Painters' and Decorators' Joint Council to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party; and the rate for plasterers in most large towns was reduced to 1s. 8d. per hour from 1st February (see page 110 of March issue of the GAZETTE.)

TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 35, as compared with 32 in the previous month and 28 in March, 1929. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 8,500. In addition, about 700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 44, involving about 9,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during March, of about 51,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	...	11	11	3,500	7,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	...	7	7	1,700	8,000
Textile ...	4	3	7	800	4,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2	7	9	1,800	24,000
Transport ...	...	4	4	1,000	2,000
Other Industries ...	3	3	6	400	6,000
Total, March, 1930 ...	9	35	44	9,200	51,000
Total, Feb., 1930 ...	10	32	42	9,300	79,000
Total, March, 1929 ...	12	28	40	23,100†	137,000†

Causes.—Of the 35 disputes beginning in March, 10, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 14, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving 5,500 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

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

Industry Group.	January to March, 1929.			January to March, 1930.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	22	13,700	106,000	33	12,300	23,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	2	500	1,000	3	300	2,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	2	100	§	2	300	3,000
Chemical ...	...	...	...	2	400	3,000
Engineering ...	3	11,400†	23,000†	3	200	2,000
Shipbuilding ...	3	1,200	13,000	5	1,700	7,000
Other Metal ...	3	4,600	127,000	7	600	2,000
Textile ...	10	1,200	15,000	15	3,400	40,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	4	200	2,000	7	500	3,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	9	800	7,000	12	1,900	26,000
Transport ...	7	1,500	2,000	8	1,300	3,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	2	100	2,000	1	3,300	50,000
Other ...	4	600	20,000	9	1,600	12,000
Total ...	71	35,900†	318,000†	107	27,800	176,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH, 1930.

Occupations and Locality.¶	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute Began. Ended.		Cause or Object.¶	Result.¶
	Directly.	Indirectly.¶	Began.	Ended.		
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY:— Platers, platers' helpers, heaters, catch boys, riveters, holders-up, etc.—Belfast.	230	1,109	1930. 12 March	1930. 19 March	Against employment of sheet metal workers in holds of two vessels on light plating work claimed by platers.	Sheet metal workers to carry out the work in one vessel and platers in the other; a general demarcation agreement involving all light plating work to be drawn up between Trade Unions concerned.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Joiners—Glasgow District ...	1,000	...	3 March	24 March	Against reduction in wages of ½d. per hour under the National Wages Council cost-of-living sliding scale arrangement.	National sliding scale changes to be observed, but an "exceptional rate" of ½d. per hour granted until 31 January, 1931. (See also page 147).
TRANSPORT INDUSTRY:— Wharf workers—London ...	500	...	10 March	11 March	Against reduction in the number of certain "privilege men" in connection with staff reorganisation.	Workpeople in question reinstated pending settlement of staffing question.

* 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.

† Revised figures.

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

§ Less than 500 working days.

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

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included 57%
Food only 43%

FOOD.

At 1st April the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a marked decline as compared with 1st March. Eggs were seasonally cheaper at the later date, by ½d. each, on the average, and summer prices of milk had come into operation in many towns. Butter also was cheaper on 1st April than a month earlier, by an average of 1½d. per lb. The prices of bread and flour were reduced during March in many districts, and potatoes also continued to fall in price.

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 43 per cent. at 1st April, 1930, as compared with 50 per cent. at 1st March, 1930, and at 2nd April, 1929.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) at 1st Apr., 1930, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1930.	1st April, 1930.	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1930.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 11	0 10½	+ 0 3½	− 0 ½
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6	1 6	+ 0 7½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 5	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1½	...
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	1 5½	1 5½	+ 0 6	− 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	1 3½	+ 0 4½	− 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9	0 8½	+ 0 2½	− 0 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 0	1 11½	+ 0 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6	+ 0 2½	− 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 10½	1 9	+ 0 6½	− 0 1½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 8½	1 7½	+ 0 5	− 0 1½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 2	1 1½	+ 0 4½	− 0 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	1 0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2	0 1½	+ 0 0½	− 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	− 0 0½	− 0 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st April, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Mar., 1930.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	68	67	67	68
Thin Flank ...	38	39	38	38
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	49	50	49	51
Thin Flank ...	20	24	22	22
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	72	75	74	74
Breast ...	56	53	55	55
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	76	67	71	72
Breast ...	32	33	32	33
Bacon (streaky)* ...	55	54	54	55
Fish ...	116	94	105	109
Flour ...	42	48	45	51
Bread ...	49	50	49	56
Tea ...	24	35	30	30
Sugar (granulated) ...	34	28	31	32
Milk ...	69	80	74	88
Butter—				
Fresh ...	38	50	44	54
Salt ...	33	38	35	46
Cheese† ...	53	57	55	62
Margarine ...	6	1	4	4
Eggs (fresh) ...	24	16	20	66
Potatoes ...	2	−17	−8	−1
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	43	43	43	50

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

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

‡ The average reduction in prices during March was very small, but sufficient to lower the average price, as expressed to the nearest farthing.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st April, 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 April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 110 and 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st April averaged between 80 and 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 (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st April, 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 April, 1930, is, approximately, 57 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 61 per cent. at 1st March, 1930, and 62 per cent. at 2nd April, 1929.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1930.

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

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

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

NOTE.

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

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

On behalf of the defendants it was argued that fencing was not practicable, that self-oiling bearings had been provided, and that the deceased workman had never been required to do such oiling while the shafting was in motion.

The chairman of the Magistrates, in announcing the decision of the Court, stated that the deceased, in acting as he had done, considered it to be part of his duty, and, in the opinion of the Court, he had placed himself in such a position that the shafting was not equally safe as if it had been fenced.

A fine of £10 was imposed, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of this and another alternative summons which was withdrawn.—*Rex v. Rathkenny Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd. Ballymena Petty Sessions. 7th March, 1930.*

REGULATIONS FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY—CIRCULAR SAW NOT FENCED—EMPLOYEE SUFFERED BODILY INJURY.

Proceedings were instituted against the occupier of a saw mill for neglecting to observe Regulation 10 of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1922, made in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in that a circular saw was not fenced, and that in consequence the employee suffered bodily injury.

The Inspector of Factories, for the prosecution, stated that a workman employed by the defendant was in the act of turning over a log of wood when he slipped and came in contact with the saw, thereby sustaining serious injuries. The saw was not guarded.

A fine of £5 was imposed, and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs of this and another alternative summons which was withdrawn.—*Rex v. Eleanor Margaret Campbell, trading as A. P. Campbell & Son. Donemagh Petty Sessions. 21st February, 1930.*

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS,
1920-30.**

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

**Case No. 3367/30. (2.4.30.) Section 14 (2) (b) of 1927 Act.
Normally Employed in Insurable Employment.**

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 14 (2) (b) CONDITION.

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

"This is an appeal by the Insurance Officer from a decision of a Court of Referees given under the provisions of Section 8 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. The Court has decided that the claimant has not proved that he fulfils the requirements of condition (b) of Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927.

"Condition (b) requires a claimant to prove that he 'is normally employed in such employment as would make him an employed person within the meaning of the principal Act, and that he will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment.'

"This condition was considered at length in Decision 2203/28, and four rules were enunciated in the hope that they might assist in the determination whether the condition was fulfilled.

"When these rules were enunciated there were two conditions precedent to the right to benefit in the cases of claimants whose claims were required to be decided under the provisions of Section 14 (2) of the Act of 1927, which have disappeared through having been repealed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. These two conditions were: (1) that the claimant had been employed in insurable employment to a reasonable extent in the two years immediately preceding his claim to benefit (condition (c) of Section 14 (2) repealed by Section 16 (3) of the Act of 1930); and (2) that the claimant was genuinely seeking work (repealed by Section 6 of the Unemployment Act, 1930).

"In view of the repeal of these two conditions, especially of the fourth statutory condition, I think that Rule 2 of Decision 2203/28 requires to be revised. The opening words of the second sentence should be deleted, and the rule in the future will read: 'If, on looking backward from the date of the application for benefit, it be found that, as a general rule, the applicant has been employed in insurable employment, this raises a presumption that he is normally employed in such employment, and if there is no reason to doubt

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1928 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928, and remaining of interest at that date, has also been issued (price 15s. net); also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest monthly pamphlet issued is that for February, 1930. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

that he will continue, as a general rule, to seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment, the applicant has fulfilled all the terms of the condition.'

"The claimant is still required to satisfy the Court of Referees that he 'will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment.' In considering whether the claimant has satisfied that requirement it will be necessary to look at all the surrounding circumstances from which an inference may be drawn, bearing in mind that proof that the fourth statutory condition and the requirements of condition (c) of Section 14 (2) of the Act of 1927 are complied with is no longer requisite before benefit can be allowed. If a claimant who has been unemployed for a considerable length of time is making no effort to obtain insurable employment, it might legitimately be said that he has not satisfied the onus of proof required of him by condition (b). If, on the other hand, he is making some efforts, although they may fall substantially short of what in the past has been held to be necessary to satisfy the fourth statutory condition, it might reasonably be found that the onus of proof is satisfied. Each case must depend upon its particular circumstances and upon a survey of all these circumstances.

"By repealing condition (c) of Section 14 (2) of the Act of 1927, and leaving condition (b) on the Statute Book it would appear that Parliament intended that benefit should not be disallowed to persons unable to fulfil the first statutory condition, whose efforts to find insurable employment were not as well directed or as energetic as they might have been, provided that they desired insurable employment; but it was not intended to allow benefit to persons who prefer to live upon poor law relief, unemployment benefit, or any other source of income which was not derived from wages earned in insurable employment.

"In the present case the claimant is 56 years of age, and prior to 1921 he had an excellent record of what has, since 1920, been insurable employment. He was in receipt of benefit to July, 1926, when he was disallowed on the ground that he had not proved that he satisfied condition (c) of Section 1 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and a similar disallowance was imposed in November, 1927, and a third on 19th April, 1928, on the ground that condition (c) of Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, was not fulfilled. Condition (c) of Section 1 (3) of the 1924 No. 2 Act, it will be remembered, was similar to condition (c) of Section 14 (2) of the 1927 Act. Since July, 1926, the claimant has not been in receipt of benefit, but has been in receipt of poor law relief.

"The Court of Referees felt a difficulty in deciding that the claimant was normally employed in insurable employment, owing to the fact that he had no such employment, or indeed any employment, since 1921.

"I agree with the Court that, when a claimant has had no insurable employment for a long period of time, a presumption arises that he has ceased normally to be employed in such employment as would make him an employed person within the meaning of the principal Act. In my opinion that presumption may fairly be said to arise where the claimant has had no insurable employment within a period of five years immediately prior to the date of his application for benefit. I have taken the period of five years from the latter part of Section 8 (4) of the Act of 1920, which was repealed by the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1927.

"As the claimant has had no insurable employment within five years of his present application for benefit I look to see if there are any circumstances which rebut the presumption that this absence of insurable employment raises.

"I find that although the claimant has received no unemployment benefit since 1926 he has maintained registration at the Employment Exchange, and the Local Officer reports that his efforts to obtain insurable employment have been good. This tends to show that the claimant is anxious to obtain work and that the explanation for his failure to do so may be afforded by the fact that he lives in an area suffering from severe industrial depression and that he is in competition with younger men for whatever vacancies arise, and for which the younger and sturdier men naturally obtain the preference. There is no reason, so far as I can see, for supposing that the claimant will cease to make such efforts in the future, as he has in the past, to obtain insurable employment.

"Looking, therefore, at all the circumstances, it may be said that the presumption raised by non-employment for 8 years is rebutted in this case, and applying Rule 2 of Decision 2203/28, as amended by this Decision, benefit may be allowed on the ground that the applicant has proved that he is normally employed in such employment as would make him an employed person within the meaning of the principal Act, and that he will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of insurable employment."

**Case No. 3368/30. (3.4.30.) Section 14 (2) (b) of 1927 Act.
Normally employed in Insurable Employment.**

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 14 (2) (b) CONDITION.

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

"The claimant is a young man 27 years of age, and since 1923 he has had five days' insurable employment, apart from work at the Post Office at Christmas, which latter work was found for him by the Employment Exchange. He is in receipt of 36s. a week from the Guardians.

"This claim has been considered by a fully constituted Court of Referees, which has unanimously found that the claimant 'was not definitely seeking insurable work, or in fact work of any kind,' and so decided that he had not proved that Condition (b) of Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, was fulfilled in this case.

"It is said in Decision 3367/30 'By repealing condition (c) of Section 14 (2) of the Act of 1927, and leaving condition (b) on the Statute Book it would appear that Parliament intended that benefit should not be disallowed to persons unable to fulfil the first statutory condition, whose efforts to find insurable employment were not as well directed or as energetic as they might have been, provided that they desired insurable employment; but it was not intended to allow benefit to persons who prefer to live upon poor law relief, unemployment benefit, or any other source of income which was not derived from wages earned in insurable employment.'

"The Court has found that the claimant is not seeking work of any kind, despite his lack of insurable employment, and I see no reason for disagreeing with the three members of the Court who were of the opinion that the claimant preferred to live on poor law relief rather than to earn wages in an insurable employment, because that is what the decision of the Court amounts to."

ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1930,* dated March 8, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister"), by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), as amended by Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. The Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1928, are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under those Regulations.

2. Every application by an association of employed persons for an arrangement under Section 17 of the Act shall be made in such form as the Minister may direct, and shall be accompanied by two copies of the rules of the association.

3. The Minister may, at any time, by notice in writing to that effect, cancel as from the date of the notice or any later date specified in the notice any arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act if in his opinion the association ceases to comply with any of the conditions contained in the arrangement or in the Act or in these Regulations, without prejudice, however, to the right of the association to receive under subsections (1) and (6) of that Section such sums as may be properly payable to the association in respect of any period prior to the termination of the arrangement.

4. It shall be a condition of any arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act that—

(1) The arrangement shall apply only in respect of those members of the association who are of a class entitled under the rules of the association to receive when unemployed payments representing a provision for unemployment at least equal in all respects to the provisions set out in Section 17 (1) (a) of the Act, as the minimum provisions enabling the Minister to make an arrangement under the Act.

(2) The association shall furnish the Minister with such information as he may require with regard to the working of the arrangement including the administrative expenses incurred in connection therewith, and shall allow the Minister to inspect any books, accounts, vouchers and other documents relating to payments made by or to the association in connection with payments to its members while unemployed.

5.—(1) Payments by the Minister under Section 17 of the Act to an association with which an arrangement has been made shall be made at such intervals as may be specified in the arrangement or agreed upon between the Minister and the association.

(2) If it is found that the amount of any such payment is in excess of the amount which ought properly to have been paid, the Minister may (without prejudice to any other remedy) deduct the amount of the excess from any payments to which the association may be subsequently entitled.

6. In any case in which the Minister is of the opinion that an association has failed wholly or partly to carry out the terms of the arrangement or has carried them out negligently or inefficiently, the Minister may decline to make any payment by way of contribution to the administrative expenses of the association or may make such reduction as he thinks fit in the payments so to be made, without prejudice to the right of the Minister to discontinue the arrangement.

7. If any question arises between the Minister and an association whether a person being a member of the association would have been entitled to receive unemployment benefit if no arrangement had been made with the association under Section 17 of the Act, or as to the rate to which he would have been entitled, the question shall be determined by the Insurance Officer, the Court of Referees and the Umpire, as the case may require, in like manner as if the person had made a claim to unemployment benefit; and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930, and the Regulations made thereunder relating to the determination of claims to unemployment benefit shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The rights conferred on the employed person by the aforesaid provisions shall, so far as they are applicable, be vested in the association and shall be exercised only by, or on behalf of, the association.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 136. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

(b) The Minister or the association may in all cases require the decisions of the Court of Referees to be submitted to the Umpire for final adjudication.

8.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1930, and shall come into force on the 13th day of March, 1930.

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

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this eighth day of March, 1930.

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

**PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES
REGULATIONS, 1930.**

The Unemployment Insurance (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1930,* dated March 12, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930.

The Minister of Labour, by the virtue of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf and with the consent of the Treasury, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. Where any payment, whether by way of grant or advance, has, on or after the date upon which these Regulations come into force, been made out of moneys provided by Parliament to, or in respect of, any person, being an insured contributor in whose case the first statutory condition is fulfilled, on account of the expenses of travelling to any place for the purpose of obtaining employment, whether employment has or has not been found for that person at that place, the amount which the Minister may, under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, repay out of the Unemployment Fund to the Exchequer shall be one-half of the amount (if any) by which the said payment exceeds 4s.

2. The Unemployment Insurance (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1928, are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any of those Regulations.

3. In these Regulations the expressions "the Minister," "insured contributor," and "Unemployment Fund" have the same meanings as in the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930.

4. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1930, and shall come into force on the 13th day of March, 1930.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twelfth day of March, 1930.

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

**COURSES OF INSTRUCTION (AMENDMENT)
(No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1930.**

The Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1930,† dated March 12, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister"), after consultation with the Board of Education and the Scottish Education Department, made the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) Regulations, 1921 and 1930 (hereinafter referred to as "the Courses of Instruction Regulations"), and it is expedient to amend the said regulations.

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 Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. The following Regulation shall be inserted after Regulation 7 of the Courses of Instruction Regulations:—

"7(A). For the purposes of subsection (2) of Section 15 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930:
(a) the period therein specified shall be a period of one day.
(b) the notice in writing therein specified shall be in the form set forth in the schedule to these regulations."

2. There shall be inserted at the end of the Courses of Instruction Regulations the following schedule:—

"SCHEDULE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920 TO 1930.

NOTICE.

An approved Course of Instruction is available for you at
You are required to attend regularly and punctually at this Course of Instruction, and to comply with the rules in force for the time being applicable to persons attending at this Course.

You must make your first attendance on at o'clock, and present this form to the superintendent.

Thereafter you are required to attend on each day during which the Course is open while you are unemployed and claiming benefit, at such times and for such number of hours as the superintendent of the Course may direct.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 179. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 180. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

If you fail without good cause to attend this course of instruction at the times specified above, or to comply with the rules in force for the time being at this course, on any day, you will be disqualified for receipt of unemployment benefit in respect of that day."

3.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1930, and shall be included among the Regulations which may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) Regulations, 1921 and 1930, and shall be construed as one with those Regulations.

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

(3) These Regulations shall come into force on the 13th day of March, 1930.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twelfth day of March, 1930.

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

RETURN OF CONTRIBUTIONS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Return of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930,* dated March 12, 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 called the Minister) made the Unemployment Insurance (Return of Contributions) Regulations, 1926 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations"), and it is expedient to amend the said regulations:

Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by Section 16 of, and the Second Schedule to, the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and the Second Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. For proviso (1) to regulation 2 of the principal Regulations there shall be substituted the following:—

"(1) in calculating the amount of any repayment to be made to a person under this Regulation, there shall be deducted the amount (if any) paid to that person by way of unemployment benefit since the date on which the first contribution paid in error within the period prescribed in Regulation 3 of these Regulations was paid, less any amount which in the opinion of the Minister was paid to that person since the said date and within the said period by way of unemployment benefit in respect of either—

- (a) valid contributions paid in respect of that person at any time; or
(b) contributions paid in error in respect of that person before the beginning of the said period; and"

2.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Return of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930, and these Regulations and the principal Regulations may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Return of Contributions) Regulations, 1926 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 Parliament.

(3) These Regulations shall come into force on the 13th day of March, 1930.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twelfth day of March, 1930.

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

COURTS OF REFEREES REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1930, dated March 10, 1930,† made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930 (20 Geo. 5, c. 16).

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 13 and 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and Section 8 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(1) The panels of persons chosen to represent employers and insured contributors respectively required to be constituted by the Minister shall be composed of such number of members as the Minister sees fit to appoint for each district.

(2) Before appointing a person to be a member of a panel, the Minister shall take into consideration the name of any person suggested for appointment by the Advisory Committee for the district concerned, or, if in the district there is no such Advisory Committee, he shall take into consideration the name of any person suggested for appointment by or on behalf of any employers or insured contributors or by any associations of employers or employed persons if in his opinion the person or association making the suggestion is an interested party.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 181. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 184. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

(3) The members of a panel shall hold office for three years from the date of their appointment or for such other term as the Minister may direct.

Provided that the Minister may at any time terminate the appointment of any member of a panel.

(4) Where a vacancy occurs by reason of the death or retirement of a member of a panel before the termination of his appointment, any person appointed by the Minister to fill such vacancy shall hold office only until the expiration of the term for which that member was appointed.

Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall be construed as implying any obligation upon the Minister to fill any vacancy in a panel.

2.—(1) A Court shall consist of a chairman, appointed by the Minister, and one person drawn from the employers' panel and one person drawn from the insured contributors' panel and duly summoned to serve on the Court.

(2) So far as practicable the persons drawn from the two panels shall be men when men's cases are being considered and women when women's cases are being considered.

(3) Each member of a panel shall, so far as practicable, be summoned to serve in turn upon a Court.

(4) Any case may, with the consent of the claimant or association concerned but not otherwise, be proceeded with in the absence of any member or members of the Court other than the Chairman, and in any such case the Court shall be deemed to be properly constituted, and the chairman shall, if the number of the members of the Court is an even number, have a second or casting vote.

(5) No member of a panel shall act as a member of a Court during the consideration of a case in which he appears as the representative of the claimant or by which he is or may be directly affected or in which he has taken any part as an official of an association or as an employer or as a witness or otherwise or whilst he is himself claiming unemployment benefit or is disqualified for the receipt of such benefit.

3. Any claim of an insured contributor to benefit or matter or question which under the provisions of the Act falls to be decided by a Court may at any time prior to consideration by the Court be referred by the Chairman thereof for previous examination and report to two persons, who are persons resident in the neighbourhood in which the insured contributor resides, and of whom one shall be drawn from the employers' panel and the other from the insured contributors' panel.

4. Where the Insurance Officer in pursuance of his powers under Section 8 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, has disallowed a claim for benefit, any appeal against such a disallowance shall be made in writing, containing a statement of the grounds of the appeal and shall be lodged at the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour at which the claim was made.

5.—(1) (a) Reasonable notice of the time and place at which a Court will sit for the consideration of any case shall be given to the claimant, and except by consent of the claimant a Court shall not proceed to the consideration of any case unless such notice has been given.

(b) During the consideration by a Court of any case the claimant, an insurance officer, and any officer of the Ministry of Labour that the Minister may direct, shall be entitled to be present at the sitting of the Court and the claimant may be represented at the sitting of the Court by any person, not being counsel or solicitor, authorised by him, but for the purpose of discussing its recommendations the Court may order all persons not being members of the Court to withdraw from the sitting of the Court.

(2) Where the case to be considered by a Court is a claim by an association which has made an arrangement under section 17 of the Act for payment of a sum in lieu of unemployment benefit, the secretary of the association, or the secretary of the branch of the association through which the claim was made, shall have the same rights as to notice, presence at the sitting of the Court, and representation by another person, as are given to a claimant by these Regulations.

(3) The Court may allow any person appearing to the Court to be likely to be affected by the decision of the Court to be present during the consideration of a case, but, save as aforesaid, there shall not be admitted to the sitting of the Court any member of the public or the representative of any newspaper.

(4) The decision of a majority of a Court shall be the decision of the Court, but if the decision disallowing a claim is not unanimous a statement that one of the members dissented, and the reason given by him for so dissenting, shall be recorded in the report of the proceedings of the Court.

6. In these Regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—

"The Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by any subsequent enactment.

"Advisory Committee" means an advisory committee appointed under subsection (5) of Section 2 of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.

"Court" means a Court of Referees for the purposes of the Act.

"Employers' Panel" and "Insured Contributors' Panel" mean the panels of persons chosen to represent employers and insured contributors respectively required to be constituted under subsection (3) of Section 13 of the Act.

"The Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

7. The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1928; and the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1929, are hereby revoked; but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any of those Regulations.

8.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1930, and shall come into force on the 13th day of March, 1930.

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

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of March, 1930.

H. J. WILSON,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ACTUARIES AND ASSISTANT ACTUARIES, GOVERNMENT ACTUARY'S DEPARTMENT.—Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. Government Actuary's Department. *Difference*.—Salary scales—Claim for increase. *Decision*.—The Court awarded that, as from 1st March, 1930, the basic salary scales should be as follows:—

Actuaries	£700—£25—£850
Assistant Actuaries... ..	£500—£20—£700

Award issued 7th March, 1930. (1448.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Railwaymen v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. *Difference*.—Millwrights, electrical fitters and labourers on maintenance work at Crewe works—Three-Shift System—Claim for overtime rates on Saturday after 12 noon and on Monday before 6 a.m.—Award No. 728—Question of interpretation. *Decision*.—The Court ruled that on a true interpretation of Award No. 728 the time so worked on such shifts does not fall to be paid for as overtime. Award issued 19th March, 1930. (1449.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway. *Difference*.—Allowance to men working down wells—Outdoor Machinery Department—Interpretation of Award No. 728. *Decision*.—The Court ruled that an Agreement of 23rd April, 1917, whereby the Company gave certain allowances to men working down wells, is not cancelled by Award No. 728 and therefore continues to operate. It can only be terminated by due notice by either party or by negotiation and agreement between the parties. Award issued 20th March, 1930. (1450.)

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, CLASS I, GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Association of Assistant Surveyors, Class I, General Post Office v. Post Office. *Difference*.—Salary scale—Claim for increase—Assimilation. *Decision*.—The Court awarded (a) that as from 1st April, 1930, the basic salary scale of Assistant Surveyors, Class I, should be £550—£20—£700; (b) that the salaries of officers already in the class who would not benefit immediately to the extent of two increments by the introduction of the scale should be so adjusted as to give them such an advance, provided that the maximum of the scale is not thereby exceeded. Award issued 24th March, 1930. (1451.)

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

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

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade (Great Britain).

Order D. (43), dated 24th March, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers and specifying 31st March, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade (Great Britain).

Order U. (26), dated 21st March, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers in the Cerement-Making Section of the trade for specified periods not dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure, and specifying 1st April, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade (Great Britain).

Proposal R. (47), dated 28th March, 1930, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of work and certain classes of workers.

Objection period expires 28th May, 1930.

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 April, 1930, in the under-mentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 61, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Chain Trade (Great Britain), C. (25) and C. (27), column 8.
Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade (Great Britain), Male workers in the Coffin Furniture Section of the trade, U. (13), column 5.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ASBESTOS DUST.—*Report on effects of asbestos dust on the lungs, and dust suppression in the asbestos industry.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.) (See page 126.)

BLIND WORKERS.—*Eighth Report of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind to the Minister of Health, 1928-29.* (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

FACTORY INSPECTORATE.—*Report of the Departmental Committee on the factory inspectorate.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 9d.) (See page 126.)

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.—*Memorandum on family allowances presented by the Family Endowment Society, January, 1930.* Royal Commission on the Civil Service, Minutes of Evidence. Appendix IV. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

HEATING AND VENTILATION.—*A study of heating and ventilation in schools.* Report No. 58. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—*Legislative Series. Vol. VIII, 1927. Part I. International and A.-D. (Argentine to Denmark.)* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three volumes.)

MINING.—*Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1929.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3532; price 1d.)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.—(i) *The use of chains and other gear for hauling and lifting.* Safety Pamphlet No. 6. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) *Protection of workers operating metal-working presses.* Studies and Reports, Series F, second section (Safety) No. 4. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.)

TRADE UNIONS.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1929. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section II. Directory and Summaries.* (S.O. publication; price 3s.) (See page 124.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Memorandum on the financial resolution to be proposed relative to unemployment insurance.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3522; price 1d.) (See page 125.) (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929. Selected decisions given by the Empire on claims to benefit during the months of January and February, 1930.* U.I. 440. Pamphlets Nos. 1 and 2, 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.) (iii) *Summary of Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-30.* U.I. L. 31. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.—*Statement on works approved for Government financial assistance in connection with unemployment.* Privy Seal Office. (Cmd. 3519; price 2d.) (See page 125.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1930.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Timber: Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—Sholley: New School House: E. Saunders, Dovercourt, Essex.—Yards Abroad: Portland Cement: British Standard Cement Co., London, E.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Ambulances: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Amplifiers, W/T: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Articles, Gun-metal and Phosphor Bronze: Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Edward Barber & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sir J. Laing & Sons Ltd., Sunderland; The Dennystown Brass Works, Ltd., Dumbarton; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Carron Company, Falkirk.—Asbestos Goods: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Balata Belting: Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd. Rochdale; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., Manchester.—Blading, etc.: Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Boots, Half and Shoes, Black Leather: Owen Smith, Raunds.—Boots, Sea, Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds.—Boiler: Cochran & Co., (Annan) Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—Boxes, Ammunition: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Brushes, Shaving: C. H.

Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Cable Chain**: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney, Chester.—**Cable, Electric**: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Calico**: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Mills & Co., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—**Cells**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—**Clips, Cable**: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, American**: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., West Ham.—**Cloth, Blue**: S. Salter & Co., Ltd., Trowbridge; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—**Cloths, Cotton Cleaning**: Dawson Bros. & Co., Liverpool.—**Cloth Leather**: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., West Ham.—**Clutch Casing, Cast-Steel**: Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Collars, White**: A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., Bermondsey, S.E.—**Crucibles**: Carborundum Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Drawers, Brown Cotton**: I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Drill, Brown**: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drill, Satin**: Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; The Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Marple and Hazel Grove, Cheshire; Pothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Dungaree, blue**: The Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Marple, Cheshire; Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Colne; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe.—**Fenders, Hazel-Rod**: T. Black & Sons (Greenock) Ltd., Greenock; R. Chamley & Son, Ulverston.—**Fireheart Gear**: Carron Company, Falkirk; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield) Ltd., Sheffield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans and Weybridge; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wembley and London, W.C.; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Reinsford & Lyne, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Fittings, Hose**: Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell) Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne.—**Flour**: Spillers, Ltd., W. Vernon & Sons Br., Liverpool; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fuses, Fuseholders, Fuse Elements and Fuse Grids**: McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans and Weybridge; Weekes (Luton) Ltd., Luton; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Gearing and Electrical Equipment for Drainage Pump**: Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Generators, Motor Low-Power**: Verity Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; Mawdesley's Ltd., Dursley, Glos.—**Glass, Table**: Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Works, Edinburgh; Jas. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Robinson, Son & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge; Thos. Webb & Sons, Stourbridge.—**Handkerchiefs, Black Silk**: Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Handkerchiefs, White Cotton**: Eli Heyworth & Son, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Heating Elements**: Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.—**Helmets, Sun**: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheatthampstead.—**Installation, Cable**: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Iron, Bar**: Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Pearson & Knowles Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Warrington; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lathe**: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, Glasgow; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lamps, Electric**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith.—**Lamp Glasses, Shades, Illuminators, etc.**: Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; Pugh Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Leather**: G. A. Bacon, Ltd., Redhill; Joseph Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Joseph C. Coldicott, Wellingborough; Richard Nickols, Leeds; A. G. Spalding, Bros. Leeds; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; Western Tanning Co., Bristol; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Linen Goods**: The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; The Blackstaff Flax Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Mattresses and Pillows**: E. H. Price, London, E.C.; Rundle Rogers & Brook, Ltd., Plymouth; Alexander White & Sons, Ltd., Oxtou, Birkenhead.—**Machine, Grinding**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Machine, Testing**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Albion Works, Leeds.—**Milk, Condensed**: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Staverton and/or Ashbourne; Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge.—**Mustard**: J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—**Oil, Light Shale**: The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Oil, Boiled Linseed**: J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Overcoats**: J. Smith & Co. (Derby) Ltd., Derby.—**Packing, Cotton and Hemp**: Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Thos. Boorn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Packing, Hessian**: Jute Industries, Ltd., Lochee.—**Paint, Natural Oxide of Iron**: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—**Plates, Steel Protective**: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Propellers**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., London, S.W.—**Pump**: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Razors, Hand-forged**: Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Screws**: B. A. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Waddon, Surrey; Butler Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hy. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London; Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Warne Wright & Rowland, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Scuttles**: Side, J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool; Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Shaft, Propeller**: Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—**Shoes, Gymnasium**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Slippers, Basil**:

R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Soap, Soft**: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; P. Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Soda Ash**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington, Cheshire.—**Steam Heating Plant**: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Trowbridge.—**Steel, Carbon for Tools**: Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, High-Speed Tool**: Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steering Gear**: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Suet, Beef**: Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Suits, Blue Overall**: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebdon Bridge.—**Switchboard and Spares**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switchgear**: G. Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham; Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tallow, White**: Donald Campbell & Co. (1926) Ltd., London.—**Ties, Black Silk**: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tubes, Copper**: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tuners and Tuner Amplifiers, W/T**: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Varnishes, Electrical**: Davis Bros., London, E.; Gittings & Hills, Ltd., Birmingham; Indestructible Paint & Standard Varnish, Ltd., London, N.W.; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Vinegar**: Hills Evans & Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Voicing**: Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Waistbelts, Blue Web**: Frank R. Pardow & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Ware, Aluminium**: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. & A. Bratt & Sons, Wolverhampton; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Buncher & Haseler, Ltd., Birmingham; Hague & McKenzie, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Watchcoats**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Wavemeters**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wire**: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham; Ramsden Camm & Co., Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks; John Smith, Ltd., Birmingham; Whitehead Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon.—**Wire, Aerial**: Frederick Smith & Co., Manchester.

WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos-Protected Metal Sheets: D. Anderson & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.—**Bedsteads, Barrack**: T. Adshad & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Brooms, Soft, Heads**: David Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Horse**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Caps, Bearskin**: L. Silberston, London, E.—**Caps, Field Service**: L. Silberston, London, E.—**Caps, R.T.C. and Glengarry**: M. & A. Currie, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Caps, S.D.**: L. Silberston, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Chains, Overall**: Fisher & Ludlow (1920), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis, Six-Wheeled**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drill, Brown**: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Duck, Linen**: D. & R. Duke, Brechin; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumdsen & Son, Freuchie; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar; R. Buckton & Sons, Leeds.—**Engines and Gear Boxes**: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Fire Engines**: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Flannellette**: W. Cox & Sons, Colne.—**Helmet Bodies**: Helmets, Ltd., Wheatthampstead; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Hessian, Packing**: D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; J. Boath Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—**Medicines, etc.**: Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Motor Spares**: Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil, Fuel, etc.**: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oil, Lubricating**: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Overalls, Combination**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon.—**Plates, Bullet-Proof**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Roofing Felt and Damp Course**: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Kirkintilloch.—**Sheets, Ground**: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Straps, Chin**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Trousers, K.D.**: D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—**Vehicles, Half-Tracked, Burford-Kegresse, Spares**: H. G. Burford & Co., London, W.—**Water Purification Plant**: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., Southall.—**X-Ray Apparatus**: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Works Services: Building and Works Services**: Maidstone, Artificers' Work: H. Goodsell, Maidstone, Lincoln, Artificers' Work: A. R. Barker, Leicester. Beverley, Adaptation, etc., to provide Group IV Quarter: Barber & Heseltine, Pontefract, Shorncliffe, Somerset Barracks, Dining Room, Wash-up, etc.: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Stirling, Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. Baxter & Sons, Dunfermline. Fort George, Repairs to Parade Ground: G. Duncan, Inverness. Mill Hill and Barnet, Artificers' Work: W. R. Gray, Hounslow. Catterick, Bellerby Moor, Temporary Camp Structures and Water Supply: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Catterick, Jaffa Lines, New Road and Fence: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aerial Weights: Bruntons, Musselburgh; Frew Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dobbies Loan, Glasgow.—**Aircraft**: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—**Aircraft, Endurance Tests**: Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—**Aircraft, Mechanics Services**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd.,

Dalmuir, Dumbartonshire.—**Aircraft, Modification**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning Hull**: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—**Aircraft, Replacement of Fittings**: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—**Aircraft, Spares**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, N.W.; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil, Somerset.—**Aircraft, and Test Specimen**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Aircscrews**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Ammeters and Voltmeters**: Everett, Edgcombe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bomb Boxes**: Bute Works Supply Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bombing Targets**: John Debeer, Ltd., Hull.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Balustrading for Officers' Mess (Singapore): T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Heating Buildings (Wittering): John King, Ltd., Liverpool. Sewage Ejector Plant (Aden): Hughes & Lancaster, London, S.W.—**Condensers**: Düblier Condenser Co. (1925) Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Carburettors (Modifications, etc.)**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Running**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Power Plant**: Burney & Blackburne, Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning and Repair**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Engines, Aircraft, Tools**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Extractors, Machine Gun**: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—**Fire Extinguisher Refills**: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—**Furnace Fuel Oil**: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Generators**: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Methylated Spirit**: Methylating Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Nitro Identification Colours**: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—**Roofing Materials**: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—**Serge, Blue Grey**: Peter Womersley & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey; John Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge.—**Sparking Plugs, Aircraft**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trojan Spares**: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Tyres, Pneumatic**: British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wheels and Tyres, Aero**: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor: Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Axlebox Boring Machine**: Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Bandages**: Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—**Barges**: J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, I.O.W.—**Barrack Sheets**: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Bedcovers**: J. Kippax & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Bedsteads**: Whitfield Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bolts**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, London, E.C.—**Boots**: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds, Northants; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bricks**: J. C. Edwards (Ruabon), Ltd., Ruabon.—**Cable**: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd, S. Wales.—**Car**: Sunbeam Motor Car, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cement**: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—**Chassis**: Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, London, S.E.; D. Payne & Son, Hinkley.—**Coal**: Thrutchley & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Coal Tar**: The Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Colas**: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Conversion Parts**: National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.—**Copper Conductors**: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.—**Cotton Wool**: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Salford, Birmingham.—**Crane**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cyanogas "A" Dust**: Cyanamid Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dogspikes**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C.—**Drill**: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drilling Machine**: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Electric Lamps**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Fishbolts and Nuts**: Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Freighter**: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Grinding Machines**: Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Ironwork**: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Launch**: Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lead**: Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, London, E.C.—**Letter Boxes**: S. Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Lightning Conductor**: R. C. Cutting & Co., London, E.C.—**Locomotives**: "Sentinel" Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lorry**: Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motor Rollers**: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oil**: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Overhead Line Material**: Callenders' Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paint**: Colthurst & Harding, London, E.C.—**Paper**: E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Yates, Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Patent Fuel**: British Briquettes, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Pipes**: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Poles**: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Printing Machine**: Furnival & Co., Stockport.—**Quinine**: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Rails and Fishplates**: Barrow Hematite Steel Co., London, S.W.—**Rivets**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—**Roof Sheets**: British Aluminium Co., London, E.C.—**Serge**: J. Smith & Co., Greetland, near Halifax.—**Signalling Materials**: Siemens & General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Sodium Cyanide**: Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Static Transformers**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Stationery**: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Sheets**: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port,

Cheshire.—**Steel Sleepers**: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; United Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steelwork**: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Alex. Findlay & Co., Motherwell; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire; Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Surge Absorbers**: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—**Surgical Dressings**: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Surgical Instruments**: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches and Crossings**: Anderson Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough; Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Tablet Instruments**: Tyer & Co., Ltd., Dalston, London, E.—**Tarpaulins**: The Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Materials**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tiles**: Malkin Tiles (Burslem), Burslem, Staffs.—**Timber**: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tractors**: F. C. Hibberd & Co., London, W.C.—**Trailers**: Carrimore Six-Wheelers, Ltd., London, N.; Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover, Hants; Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield, Staffs.—**Tubes**: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Type-writers**: Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Underframes**: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Metropolitan Cammell Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vans (Brake)**: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell.—**Wagons**: Gloucester Railway Carriage Co., London, S.W.; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; S. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Weights and Measures**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Whitemetal**: Hoyt Metal Co., of Great Britain, London, S.W.—**Wire**: Rd. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—**Wireless Transmitter**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales) Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.—**Cord**: A. Ewers & Co., London, E.C.—**Ink, Duplicating**: Ellums Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—**Millboards**: Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.—**Paper (of Various Descriptions)**: Caldwells Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mills, Ltd., Darwen; P. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Otley, Yorks; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales) Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.—**Pencils**: Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 59 (1930)—Scotland—Bookwork Printing: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 329 (1930)—Bookwork Printing—Vols. I and II: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Group 329 (1930)—Bookwork Printing—Vols. III and IV: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 617 (1930)—Jobwork Printing: John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Wessex Area (East) and Portsmouth Garrison: W. H. Barrell, Ltd., Portsmouth. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Colchester Garrison and 4th Division: Benham & Co., Ltd., Colchester. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. 43rd (The Wessex) Division and Wessex Area: A. C. Brown & Co., Ltd., Plymouth. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. in Chief Western Command: G. R. Griffith, Ltd., Chester. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. in Chief Aldershot Command: Wm. May & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. Royal Army Service Corps Records: Henry Richardson, Ltd., London, S.E. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. 44th (Home Counties) Division, Home Counties Area: Royal Artillery Institution, London, S.E. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. in Chief Southern Command: Salisbury Times Co., Ltd., Salisbury. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. in Chief Northern Command: Wm. Stevens, Ltd., York. Command Orders, etc., for G.O.C. West Lancs Area and Division: Willmer Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Typewriters**: Bar-Lock (1925) Co., Nottingham.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; 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.—**Apparatus, Testing**: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Boxes, Glass**: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—**Cable, Various**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—**Cases, Packing**: W. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; Oubridge & Co., London, N.—**Castings, Iron**: Bradley and Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesley, Beds; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough.—**Clips, Earth**: E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Stirling, Birmingham.—**Coils, Loading**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cords for Telephones**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Springfield, Dudley; J. Jameson & Son, Ltd., Corbridge-on-Tyne; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—**Ironwork, Telegraphic**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Lugs, Lead**: T. F. Snow, London, S.E.—**Masts, Steel Lattice**:

Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Possilpark, Glasgow.—**Oil, Kerosene:** British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Llandarcy, South Wales.—**Paint:** The Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen.—**Paper, Telegraph:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Watford.—**Pipe, Mild Steel:** Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Pipes, Cast-Iron:** Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—**Sleeves, Jointing:** Dugard Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; C. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—**Solder:** Geo. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Troughing, Wood:** Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland.—**Wallboards:** H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.—**Wire, Copper, Annealed:** Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Conveyance of Mails:** Sydney Pulsford, Wiveliscombe, Taunton.

Batteries: Douglas (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange: The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.—**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing:** Peterborough—Market Deeping: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Canterbury—Seabrook (Kent): 1930 Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Liverpool—Colwyn Bay: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Conduits—Laying:** Chislehurst; Camberwell, etc.; High Barnet (Herts); Royal Auto Exchange Area; Stepney, etc.; Ilford, etc.; Finchley—Wentworth Park Estate: O. C. Summers, London, N. Langley Mill—Alfreton; Leicester, Birstall & Evington: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Grosvenor Automatic Exchange—Mayfair Automatic Exchange (W); Central Telephone Exchange—Victoria (London, E.C.): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Purley (Brighton Road); Colemans Hatch (Sussex); Bletchingley (Surrey) & Plaxtol (Kent): Bridgewater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey. Checkendon: G. H. Gibson & Sons., High Wycombe, Bucks. Croydon North; Streatham—Upper Tooting Road, S.W.: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Birmingham (Acocks Green, Rubery, Quinton, &c.); Frenchay: Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Brixton (Ferndale Road): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N. Undercliffe (Bradford): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Croydon, &c.; Birmingham (East Exchange Area, Alum Rock, etc.): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Pewsey, Broad Blunsdon, Chisleton, etc. (Wilts): S. Ambrose, Ltd., Bath, Gloucester (Scheme 3); Tunbridge Wells: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Portland (Dorset); Radlett (Hertfordshire): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey. Tottenham (Seven Sisters Road): A. Watson, Ltd., London, S.W. Manchester—Wigan (South Lancs Section); Stockport—Whaley Bridge (Cheshire): J. E. Turner, Bury. Inverurie—Huntly (Section I and Section II): A. Duncan, Glasgow. Sheffield (Broomhill): Sheffield Corporation, Sheffield. Nottingham Central: J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham.—**Conveyors:** Leeds Head Post Office: A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Electric Lifts:** Terminus (London, W.C.) Telephone Exchange: J. Bennie, Ltd., Glasgow. Birmingham Head Post Office: Smith, Major & Stevens, Northampton.—**Electric Lighting:** Telephone House, London, E.C.: G. A. Weston, London, E.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Crawley (Sussex); Holborn and Tandem; Clerkenwell (E.C.): Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. The Controller, Post Office Stores Department (Studd Street, N.): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Southall (Middlesex): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Torquay; Guernsey (Channel Islands); Birmingham; Aberdeen: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Leeds: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

Building Works: Attercliffe E.E. Additions: Abbott & Bannister, Ltd., Sheffield. Baker Street (South) Adaptations, etc.: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Baldock Wireless Station Erection: H. J. & A. Wright, Great Missenden. Barrow E.E. French Polishing: W. Channing, Barrow-in-Furness. Bayswater T.E.—Joinery: Central Joinery Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Plastering: Telling Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Plumbing: W. H. Gascoigne, London, W.; Portland Stonework: C. W. Courtney, London, S.W.; Pre-cast Landing and Stairs and Granolithic Work: Malcolm McLeod & Co., London, E. Bristol Central T.E. W.B.F.: Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull. Broadstairs P.O. Alterations, etc.: W. W. Martin, Ramsgate. "Byron" T.E. South Harrow Erection: The Industrial Constructions, Ltd., London, S.W. Chancery Lane B.P.O. Alterations: Negus, Ltd., London, E.C. Coventry S.O.—Asphalte Work: Asphalte & Cement Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Joinery: Midland Joinery Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Steelwork: Matterson, Huxley & Watson, Ltd., Coventry. Crawley P.O. Hollow-Tile Roof Work: Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Floor Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C. Chepstow District Maintenance Work: W. A. Hobbs, Chepstow. Diss P.O. Alterations and Extensions: H. C. Tofts & Sons, Norwich. Dover P.O. Submarine Cable Depot, Erection of Jetty: The Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Ltd., Leeds. Durham E.E.—Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Painting and Glazing: James Burdon, Ltd., West Hartlepool; Plastering: Newman Bros., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Plumbing: Morrison & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Falmouth P.O.—Plumbing: H. & A. Richardson, Falmouth. Folkestone (Cheriton) T.E.—Asphalte Work: Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., Bristol; Steelwork: Ed. Wood & Co., London, E.C.; York Stonework: United Stone Firms, Ltd., London, S.W.; Art Portland Stone: Concrete Unit Co., Manchester. Hollinwood H.M.S.O.—Concrete Work: Whitworth Whittaker & Co., Ltd., Oldham. Hull B.P.O.—Asphalte Damp Course: Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.; Masonry: Quibell & Son, Hull; Painting: H. de Lacey, Hull; Plumbing: W. L. Harrison, Ltd., Hull; Roofing: Diespeker & Co.,

Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork: King & Co., Ltd., Hull. Hythe T.E.—Erection: J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate; Asphalte Roof Work: Field & Palmer, London, N.; Steelwork: Ed. Wood & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Kilmarnock E.E. Erection: L. B. White, Mossend, Bellshill. Kingswood (Bristol) B.P.O.—Alterations and Additions: E. G. Padfield, Son & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet. Kinning Park E.E.—Erection: John McDonald (Confrs.), Ltd., Rutherglen. Lewes S.S.O.—Plastering: Griffiths & Eady, London, S.W.; Tiling: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. Leyton T.E.—Glazing: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E. Lyminge T.E.—Tiling: Ernest Matthews & Co., London, W.C. Matlock P.O.—Plastering: T. Potter & Sons, Matlock; Plumbing, etc.: Geo. H. Wall, Matlock; Slating: F. Hopkinson & Son, Matlock. Mayfair T.E.—Artificial Stone Pre-cast Work and Granolithic Pavings: Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Natural History Museum—Plastering: Telling Bros., London, S.E. Pinner P.O.—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Asphalte Work: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Joinery: P. H. Barker & Son, Hitchin; Plumbing: W. Laidler, London, W.; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Pinner T.E. Erection: Industrial Constructions, Ltd., London, S.W. Purley T.E.—Erection: Negus, Ltd., London, E.C. Reading District Maintenance Work: W. A. Murley, Reading. Seething Lane B.P.O.—Alterations: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Solihull T.E. (Birmingham)—Steelwork: C. Wade Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Southampton (Hampton Park) T.E.—Asphalte Work: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Portland Stone: Empire Stone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham. Southend-on-Sea District Maintenance Work: J. C. Flaxman, Southend-on-Sea. Streetly (Birmingham) T.E.—Erection: W. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., Walsall. Tokio Embassy C.I.—Drain and Soil Pipes, Malleable Iron Holderbats, etc.: Cameron & Robertson, Ltd., Kirkintilloch. Twickenham District Maintenance Work: T. J. Messom & Son, Twickenham. Uxbridge P.O. and T.E.—Alterations and Additions: A. C. Dean, High Wycombe. Wakefield District Maintenance Work: Drake & Warters, Wakefield. Weston-super-Mare P.O.—Alterations and Additions: R. Wilkins & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—**Engineering Services:** Rampton S. I. Calorifiers: Pearn & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Whitehall Area Rectifier Equipment: The Hewillic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—**Miscellaneous:** Ankle Boots, Black: Adams (Rounds), Ltd., Wellingborough. Fire Extinguishers: The Knockout Fire Extinguishers, London, N. Kerosene, England: The Anglo American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Kerosene, Scotland: The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow. Rags, White: Arthur Armitage, Dewsbury. Waste, Cotton: J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham. Mechanical Transport Spirit, Shell Mex, Ltd., London, W. Furniture (Office), etc.: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd. (Sankey Sheldon Dept.), London, E.C.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd., London, S.E.; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; R. Palmer & Co., Bristol; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—**Parks Services:** Hampton Court Barge Walk—Refreshments: G. Polledri, Kingston-on-Thames. Petersham Park—Refreshments: W. Bishop, Teddington. Road Materials: The British Quarrying Co., Ltd., Maidstone; Carreg-y Llam Quarries, Ltd., London, S.W.; The Feltham Sand & Gravel Co., Ltd., Feltham; Hall & Co., Croydon; Herts. Gravel & Brick Wks., Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; Sabey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Supplies & Transport Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Horse and Cart Hire: Capon & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Floor Polishing—National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Tate Gallery, Hertford House: Vertigan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. London Window Cleaning—Admiralty, Royal Courts of Justice, Public Buildings Westminster, Somerset House and Duchy House: The Great Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., London, S.W. London Chimney Sweeping—Central Section; South Section; West Section: The Westminster Chimney Sweeping Co., Westminster. East Section: J. Hutchins, London. North Section: W. Baker & Son, London, E.C.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Supply of Petrol for Customs Launches: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Supply of Coal for Customs Launches:** Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Prison-Van Bodies, Four 12-seater: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Water Supply to Farmhouse, Buildings, Troughs in Fields and Wansdyke Buildings on the Easton Farm, Bishops Cannings, Wilts: T. H. White, Ltd., Devizes, Wilts.

BOARD OF CONTROL, ENGLAND.

Fish: J. W. Stookes & Co., Fish Docks, Grimsby.

NOTICE.

The "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is published on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and branches (see Cover).

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.