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

### EMPLOYMENT.

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

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

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

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

### WAGES.

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

Nearly the whole of the reductions were the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The principal scale concerned was that arranged for the building industry, under which wages were reduced in most towns in Great Britain, the reduction amounting to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for labourers. The reductions applied to a number of other workpeople whose wages are regulated by those paid in the building industry, including quarrymen, furniture trade operatives, and local authority employees in various districts.

Other workpeople whose wages were reduced in February included those employed in the textile making-up and packing industry at Manchester and machine calico printers. There were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade.

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

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 61 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 66 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 50, 54 and 57. Comparison with 1st March, 1929, is affected by the abnormal wintry conditions prevailing a year ago.

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

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

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



## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY. REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Right Hon. Lord Macmillan, who was appointed\* by the Minister of Labour on 7th January, 1930, to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, has presented a Report.†

Dealing with the genesis of the dispute, the Report records that a Court of Investigation was appointed by the Minister of Labour in August, 1925, at the request of the District Council, to consider an application by the operatives for an increase, and by the employers for a reduction, in the rates of wages, and that the Court recommended that no change in wages should be made until after 1st January, 1927. This recommendation was accepted by the parties. In October, 1927, however, the employers gave notice to terminate the existing agreement in the following month. Thereafter prolonged negotiations took place with a view, if possible, of arriving by agreement at a new wages scale; but these proved abortive. Certain employers began to put decreases in operation in their own works. In some instances these decreases were acquiesced in, while in others they were resisted, and considerable disturbance and unrest ensued. The machinery of the District Council having proved ineffective to secure agreement, and the position having become increasingly chaotic, the Minister of Labour appointed the Court of Inquiry.

After a brief reference to the nature of the industry, the Report proceeds to describe the present wages system, which is highly complex and broadly as follows:—There are various basis rates for various classes of operatives, to which are added (i) an addition of 15·625 per cent. (in the case of piece-workers), to compensate for the reduction of hours from 55½ to 48 in March, 1919; (ii) an addition of 10 per cent. on basis rates (which for this purpose includes the piece-workers' addition) or, in the case of overlookers, of 6s.; (iii) a cost-of-living addition. The latter varies for different classes of operatives. For the great majority of time-workers it is 72½ per cent., and for piece-workers 63¾ per cent.; and in the case of time-workers it is subject, in the case of the more highly paid operatives, to a "maximum" applied on agreed scales.

The Report quotes the statement of the Court of Investigation of 1925 that wages in the wool textile industry stood at their highest point in December, 1920, and that, between that date and December, 1922, there was a reduction of 5 per cent. in basis rates, and a reduction in the cost-of-living wage from 175 per cent. to 72½ per cent. The Report then records that the wage conditions of December, 1922, remain applicable generally at the present time.

The Report states that, in the evidence given, the contentions of the employers and of the operatives, respectively, were as follows:—The employers contended that the present state of affairs could only result in disaster alike for themselves and for the operatives. They accordingly proposed:—

- (i) To withdraw the 10 per cent. addition to base rates (and the equivalent 6s. in the case of overlookers);
- (ii) To pay 60 per cent. cost-of-living wage to time workers, and proportionate percentages to piece-workers and other workers in accordance with the existing scales;
- (iii) To pay one-half of the existing compensation to piece-workers for the reduction of working hours.

The Report points out that these proposals implied a reduction in the case of time workers of 15·68 per cent., in the case of overlookers of between 16 and 17 per cent. according to the base rate, and in the case of piece-workers of 18·47 per cent. In addition, a further reduction was sought in wool sorters' pack rates.

The operatives, on the other hand, contended that:—

- (a) no case for any reduction in the present wage rates has been established;
- (b) basis wage rates should be fixed for all sections of the industry—time-workers and piece-workers—for a week of 48 hours;
- (c) fixed piece-work price lists should be extended as far as possible, piece-work prices to be such as will enable an operative of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over net basis time rates;
- (d) the wages scale for juveniles should be maintained;
- (e) the wages of the female operative in the worsted spinning section should be substantially improved;
- (f) agreements covering the industry as a whole should be entered into between the employers and the trade unions concerned.

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

The Report, finally, sets out in detail the amendments of the wages system, which, in the Court's view, are required. These may be summarised as follows:—

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

*Piece-workers.*—That base rates should remain unchanged, that the compensation to piece-workers should remain unchanged, that the 10 per cent. addition should be reduced to 5 per cent., and that the cost-of-living addition should be reduced to 56·32 per cent. These changes would imply a reduction of 8·766 per cent., leaving the rates at about 90 per cent. over pre-war rates.

The report also states the conclusion that a modification of the "maximum" scale should be made in accordance with the new figure suggested for the time-workers' cost-of-living addition. It, further, sets out the special changes which the Court considers are required as regards pressers and blanket-raisers, and the operatives in the Saddleworth district. An adjustment of the wage-scales of adults and juveniles in the worsted spinning section is proposed, and, in conclusion, the Court suggests a general simplification of the present wages system at the earliest suitable opportunity.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1930.

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

One of the main changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit is the repeal of the provision that a claimant must prove that he "is genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment." The new Act provides, however, that claimants will be disqualified for benefit if it is proved that, without good cause, they have refused a suitable situation, or have failed to carry out any written directions given with a view to assisting them to find suitable employment.

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

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

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

AN analysis of decisions given by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, up to 13th March, 1930 (U.I.C. 7), has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.\* The Guide is intended to point the way to the statutory provisions or Regulations, or to the Umpire's decisions, which deal with the particular question at issue. The Umpire's decisions referred to are those given under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1909–1911 (now repealed); under the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme, which was in operation immediately after the War, and under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1929. Reference to, and decisions in connection with, certain conditions which have been repealed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, have been omitted.

The decisions quoted in the Guide have been selected from the much larger number of decisions which have been published in the pamphlets and volumes issued from time to time. A new volume of selected decisions given by the Umpire from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (U.I.C. 8A), is shortly being issued by the Ministry of Labour; and this, together with the earlier volume of selected decisions issued in 1929 (U.I. Code 8), is intended for use with the analytical Guide.

## POOR LAW ACT, 1930.

A BILL "to consolidate the enactments relating to the relief of the poor in England and Wales" has passed both Houses of Parliament, and awaits the Royal Assent. The Act will be known as the Poor Law Act, 1930; and it will come into force on 1st April, 1930.

The Acts relating to the relief of the poor were consolidated by the Poor Law Act, 1927, but extensive repeals of that Act were made by the Local Government Act, 1929, which amended the remaining provisions of the Act of 1927 by the substitution of counties and county boroughs for the existing poor law unions. Other alterations were made by the Act of 1929 for the purpose of adapting the Act of 1927 to the new scheme for the administration of the poor law by the councils of counties and county boroughs; and the Poor Law Act, 1930, embodies in one Act the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1927 (as altered by the Local Government Act, 1929) and those additional provisions of the Act of 1929 which deal with poor law administration.

Before the consolidation in 1927 of the old Poor Law Acts, these Acts covered about 220 pages of the Statute Book. The Poor Law Act, 1930, covers 90 pages only. The new Act is of importance, as it supplies a working code for the administration, after 1st April, 1930, of the poor law by the councils of counties and county boroughs.

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

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



## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

THE Home Office have issued a Memorandum on the distribution of women in industry.\*

A claim has been recently put forward by certain women's societies that all restrictions imposed by the Factory Acts on women's employment, which do not equally apply to men, should be removed. On the other hand, this claim has been opposed by organisations representative of the industrial women themselves. Those who advance it assert that the restrictions which have been imposed by Parliament, in the series of Factory Acts extending over nearly a century of industrial legislation for the protection of women workers in industry, have tended, and will tend, to limit a woman's chances of employment as compared with a man's by making employers less willing to employ women. It is also claimed that these restrictions tend to drive women into the least skilled and worst paid jobs.

The present Memorandum brings together, in a summary form, the information in the possession of the Factory Department of the Home Office which bears on the question of the distribution of women in industry. This information comprises (i) statistical information showing the numbers of men and of women employed in industry at various dates; (ii) information as to the actual processes in which women have been engaged at various stages in the development of industry; and (iii) information as to the causes which have determined the employment or non-employment of women in particular industries or processes.

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

*Part II* contains an examination of the causes which have operated to determine the distribution of women in industry in the past. A number of typical industries are dealt with in turn in some detail, viz., cotton and wool; flax and jute; hosiery; lace; the clothing trades; boots and shoes; the light metal trades; laundries; pottery; the tinplate industry; bread and biscuit manufacture.

*Part III* deals in the same way with the new or newly organised industries—artificial silk; tobacco; gramophones, electrical fittings and wireless, and scientific apparatus; photography.

*Part IV* deals with the displacement of women in processes in which they replaced men during the war. It will be remembered that agreements were made with the trade unions, providing for the re-instatement of men in their old occupations after the war; and this movement, it is stated, was supported by a strong feeling among the women themselves. It is suggested in the Memorandum that the rapid and easy return to the pre-war position indicates that the division of work between men and women in industry tends to settle itself naturally on the lines of pre-war tradition and experience.

*Part V* deals with the instances, very few in number, in which women have lost ground. The causes have in almost all cases been changes in organisation (such as the introduction of machinery), changes of process, changes in public demands, changes in raw material (such as the substitution of wood pulp and fibre for rags in paper making), and so on. In a few cases the reduction appears to have been due to trade union action, as in the great decline in the employment of women compositors in Scotland.

*Part VI* deals with the effect of statutory restrictions on the employment of women in industry. The conclusion reached in the Memorandum is that the general legislative restrictions on the employment of women have had very little influence on their distribution in industry. Except in a few isolated cases (mentioned in the Memorandum), there is little evidence that they have handicapped women in the past or are handicapping them in the present. On the contrary, the employment of women during the period under review has been steadily progressing. Cases where men are sometimes employed at night on work that is done by women during the day, or in which women have been displaced by men because they cannot be employed in a night shift, are rare; and, in view of the strong opinion that exists generally against the employment of women at night, it is very doubtful whether women would be employed even if the prohibition were removed. Though in the national emergency created by the war, when night work on a great scale became a necessity, restrictions on the employment of women at night were relaxed, and women were employed in a number of industries on the night shift, the opinion of employers generally, so far as it has been expressed to the factory inspectors, would appear to be very unfavourable to the employment of women at night under normal conditions. Moreover, generally speaking, the processes in which a night shift is common are processes in which, on account of the nature of the work, men would in any case be employed, e.g., blast furnaces, manufacture of iron and steel, heavy chemical trade, glass works, paper mills, gas and electricity works. The only complaint that has reached the Home Office in recent years has been that the prohibition of night employment has prevented women who have been trained as electricians from taking charge of some small country stations.

In addition to the general restrictions, there are certain special restrictions (set forth in an appendix to the Memorandum) dealing with particular processes. These are, with one exception, lead processes involving danger to health. The restrictions have been imposed on the ground that the use of lead involves special danger to women. There is little evidence that the restrictions have

prevented any appreciable number of women from obtaining employment who might otherwise have been employed. Other openings for women have arisen. In the pottery industry, for instance, the proportion of women employed has steadily increased during the period in which the restrictions have been in force.

The general conclusions reached in the Memorandum are that women's part in industry has been steadily increasing, and that the distribution of men and women in industry has been in the past, and is being to-day, except in a few isolated cases, determined by factors quite independent of the legal restrictions on women's employment. This increase has taken place notwithstanding an increase in the rates of women's wages at least equal to, and in some industries greater than, the increase in men's rates.

In the earlier stages of industry, the distribution of men and women in industry was largely determined by tradition, aptitude, and physical strength, and in particular cases by the shortage or otherwise of male labour. As industry developed, distribution constantly tended to be modified by changes in the nature of the work brought about by the introduction of new types of machinery and new processes.

In the more recent developments of industry, the constant increase of light repetition work has greatly enlarged the field for the employment of women.

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

The industrial life of women is, in general, a short one. Though in some industries, such as cotton weaving, women may continue to work at their trades after marriage, in the majority of cases they do not. This makes them unwilling to spend much time on a course of training, and disposes them to seek occupations where they can earn a good wage as quickly as possible. For the same reason, managers are unwilling to train up workers for skilled occupations if they are likely to lose them when they have become really useful.

Work in the factory is looked upon by most of the girls who enter industry as a temporary career, which fills in the time, and enables them to earn a living between school and marriage; and for this reason they tend to seek the easily learned repetition work, and are apt to lack the enterprise and ambition which would make such work seem irksome. The increasing specialisation of processes, and the substitution of a machine operation for craftsmanship or skill acquired by training, have facilitated this tendency.

## FACTORY INSPECTORATE.

THE Home Secretary announces that, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Departmental Committee,\* under the chairmanship of Sir Vivian Henderson, appointed by the late Home Secretary, Lord Brentford, to inquire into the strength and organisation of the Factory Inspectorate, the Government has decided on the following important changes:—(i) increase in the general inspection staff; (ii) amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs; and (iii) strengthening of the technical branches (medical, engineering, electrical). The increases will be spread over a period of five years.

The general inspection staff attached to the inspection divisions and districts will be raised in number (over the five-year period) from 180 to 243, the number of the superintending inspectors' divisions from 10 to 11, and the number of inspection districts from 83 to 96. The additional division will be formed in the South-East of England, where there has been in recent years a great development of industry. At the end of the five years the full staff (apart from the technical and special branches) will consist of 1 chief inspector, 3 deputy chief inspectors, 11 superintending inspectors, 46 Class IA inspectors, 96 Class IB inspectors, and 90 Class II inspectors. Class II will continue to be regarded as a cadet or training grade, as heretofore.

As a result of the amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs, the men and women inspectors will be recruited by the same examination, will be treated as one establishment with a single seniority list, and will, generally speaking, perform the same duties. No fixed rule will be laid down as to the proportions in which men and women will be recruited for the inspectorate; but the Committee recommend that an establishment consisting of 70 per cent. men and 30 per cent. women, with an adequate distribution of both men and women inspectors in the different grades, should be aimed at as corresponding to the needs of the Department, and the Government accept this in principle.

The technical branches will be substantially increased, the medical staff from 5 to 8, the electrical staff from 5 to 12, and the engineering staff from 6 to 10.

During the year 1930–31 it is proposed to appoint 15 additional inspectors to the divisional and district staff, making, with 7 vacancies in the existing inspectorate, a total of 22 new inspectors to be appointed this year. A competition for these vacancies will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners during the spring or summer, and is being advertised in the Press in the usual manner.

In the technical branches, 2 medical, 2 engineering, and 4 electrical inspectors will be added this year. Competitions for the medical and electrical posts will be held shortly. The additional engineering inspectors will be appointed from the existing general staff.

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

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



## CONDITIONS OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

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

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

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

## MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

THE Mines Department have issued the eighth Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, covering the year ended 31st December, 1929, together with the third Report of the selection committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, covering the period from November, 1928, to October 1929.\*

The sum paid into the fund in 1929 from the levy on output was £976,343; the total sum paid out during the year was £1,192,898. The receipts from the welfare levy on royalties imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926, amounted to £206,000, an increase of £45,000 on the previous year's receipts. This levy, together with a contribution of £41,200 from the General Fund, and interest to the amount of £112,613 earned by the investments of the fund as a whole, is devoted to pithead baths. The total of this fund at the end of 1929 was £962,731, of which £677,356 had been allocated to approved schemes.

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

The following Table shows the allocation of the *district funds* from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1929:—

Description.	Total Number of Schemes.	Total Allocated.
		£
<b>Recreation:—</b>		
†Indoor.—Institutes, halls, clubs, libraries (including small grants for the purchase of books), swimming baths, etc. ...	581	1,954,110
†Outdoor.—Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc. ...	530	1,516,985
<b>Pit Welfare:—</b>		
Cycle sheds, canteens, drying rooms, and shelters at the pitheads ...	14	12,650
Pithead baths ...	27	171,057
<b>Health:—</b>		
Hospitals (structural additions, equipment, endowment of existing public institutions, etc.)	49	183,855
Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the use of miners only, and funds for the purchase of admission tickets, the provision of surgical appliances, the special treatment of serious accidents, etc.) ...	33	1,923,692
District nursing services ...	25	37,780
Ambulance services ...	56	68,429
<b>Education:—</b>		
Lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc. ...	90	59,051
<b>Expenses of administration</b> ...	...	64,670
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>1,405</b>	<b>5,992,279</b>

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net.

† Many of the "indoor" schemes include land for recreation purposes, and such recreation grounds are not shown separately under "outdoor" schemes.

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

## "CHOICE OF CAREER" PAMPHLETS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Fourth Quarter of Year 1929.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT\* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1929, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief.

The total number of persons† in receipt of poor-law relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of December, 1929, was 1,066,000, equivalent to 270 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,030,000 at the end of September, 1929; with 1,103,000 in December, 1928; and 632,000 in December, 1913.

These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in December, 1929, was 845,000, as compared with 817,000 at the end of September, 1929, an increase of 28,000, or 3·4 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of December, 1928, was 878,000.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.†	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1.(a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	54,000	14
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	145,000	37
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants ...	40,000	10
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants...	108,000	27
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
November, 1929 ...	347,000	88
August, 1929 ...	347,000	88
November, 1928 ...	387,000	98
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief‡:—		
November, 1929 ...	486,000	123
August, 1929 ...	477,000	121
November, 1928 ...	473,000	121
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief)†:—		
November, 1929 ...	833,000	211
August, 1929 ...	824,000	209
November, 1928 ...	860,000	219

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

### SCOTLAND.

Statistics of persons in receipt of outdoor relief compiled on a similar basis to those for England and Wales are also available in respect of Scotland; but they relate only to the numbers in receipt of relief on the 15th of the month, and do not give averages for the month as in the case of England and Wales.

The figures for the fourth quarter of 1929 are given in the following Table. Lunatics, mental defectives, vagrants, and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only are excluded from the figures.

#### Persons in receipt of Outdoor relief in Scotland.

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.	15th October, 1929.	15th November, 1929.	15th December, 1929.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	17,629	17,830	17,907
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	42,367	43,050	43,421
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ...	3,034	3,118	3,265
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	4,029	4,230	4,425
3. (a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation ...	1,144	1,128	1,222
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	1,336	1,348	1,531
4. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their dependants ...	103,516	105,042	106,271
Totals ...	173,055	175,746	178,042

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

† Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, totalling to approximately 126,800.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

## WAGES IN FRANCE IN 1929.

THE French Statistical Department has published in the *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France*, for January—March, 1930, the results of the annual inquiry into wages current in important towns in France. The information is supplied either by the local labour court (*conseil de prud'hommes*) or by the local authority, which is asked to state the most representative rate for each occupation.

The following Table shows, for some of the principal classes of workers covered by the inquiry, the hourly and daily averages in Paris and in provincial towns as a whole at October, 1929:—

Industry and Occupation.	Paris.		Provincial Towns.	
	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.
<b>Building:</b>				
Bricklayer ...	Fr. 6·00	Fr. 48·00	Fr. 4·03	Fr. 33·77
Tiler ...	5·75	48·85	4·00	33·16
Painter ...	5·50	44·00	3·82	31·85
Glazier ...	6·00	48·00	3·72	30·76
Navy ...	6·00	48·00	3·45	28·90
<b>Metal Industry:</b>				
Blacksmith ...	6·50	52·00	3·91	32·51
Fitter ...	5·75	46·00	3·78	31·38
Turner ...	6·25	50·00	4·03	33·14
Plumber ...	5·75	48·85	3·92	32·45
<b>Wood Industry:</b>				
Cabinetmaker ...	6·75	54·00	4·02	33·04
Carpenter ...	6·00	51·00	4·06	33·68
Sawyer ...	6·25	53·10	3·82	31·68
Woodturner ...	6·25	50·00	3·94	32·30
<b>Printing, etc.:</b>				
Compositor ...	6·85	54·80	4·19	33·65
Bookbinder ...	5·10	41·00	4·34	32·39
<b>Clothing:</b>				
Tailor ...	6·00	48·00	3·75	31·43
<b>Unskilled labour (male)</b>				
... ..	...	...	2·95	24·79
All Males† ...	6·11	49·65	3·83	31·34
All Females‡ ...	...	...	2·26	18·30

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

### Coal Mining.

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

Areas.	Underground Workers.	Surface Workers.	All Workers.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Nord ...	36·91	28·19	34·29
Pas-de-Calais ...	37·27	27·85	34·89
Loire ...	38·50	27·51	34·76
France§ ...	37·34	27·57	34·43

### Engineering—Paris.

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

Industry and Occupation.	Average hourly earnings of		Industry and Occupation.	Average hourly earnings of	
	Time Workers.	Piece Workers.		Time Workers.	Piece Workers.
	Fr.	Fr.		Fr.	Fr.
<b>General Engineering:</b>			<b>Electrical Engineering:</b>		
Fitter ...	5·33	5·68	Electrical fitter ...	5·06	5·52
Tool fitter ...	5·83	6·31	Erector ...	4·91	5·53
Slotter and planer ...	5·51	5·88	Winder ...	4·96	5·36
Hand forger ...	5·41	5·90	<b>Constructional Ironwork:</b>		
Pattern maker ...	6·30	7·04	Constructional iron fitter ...	5·42	...
<b>Motor Engineering:</b>			<b>Iron Foundries:</b>		
Fitter ...	5·26	5·75	Hand moulder ...	5·44	6·48
Coppersmith ...	5·68	6·38	Coremaker ...	5·16	6·09
Milling machinist ...	5·54	5·91	<b>All Branches:</b>		
Automatic machine setter ...	6·14	6·54	Unskilled:		
Turner ...	5·45	6·00	Males ...	3·67	4·10
			Females ...	2·83	3·13

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

\* The exchange value of the French franc is approximately 2d.

† Average of all occupations covered by the inquiry (i.e. 22 in Paris, and 38 in provincial towns).

‡ Average of 7 clothing, etc., occupations in provincial towns.

§ Including coalfields not shown in the Table.



## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE GERMAN BUILDING INDUSTRY.

IN August, 1929, the Federal Statistical Office conducted an inquiry into wages and hours of labour in the building industry in Germany, and the first part of the results, dealing with Berlin and the collective agreement areas east of the River Elbe, has just been published.\* The inquiry covered 58,925 workers over 19 years of age.

The following Table shows the averages of actual daily hours of work, gross daily earnings, actual hourly earnings, and agreed hourly rates in August, 1929, in Greater Berlin :

Occupation (Male workers over 19 years).	Average daily hours including overtime.	Average daily earnings including allowances.	Average hourly earnings excluding allowances. †	Average agreed hourly rates.	Percentage excess of hourly earnings over agreed hourly rates.
		R. Marks‡	Rpfgrs‡	Rpfgrs‡	Per cent.
Bricklayers ...	7.73	18.17	232.5	154	51.0
Carpenters ...	7.86	14.27	179.0	155	15.5
Skilled cement workers§ ...	8.21	15.16	176.8	154	14.8
Other cement workers§ ...	8.01	13.13	158.6	140	13.3
Skilled workers in ferro-con- crete construc- tion   ...	8.06	15.25	180.6	154	17.3
Bricklayers', etc., labourers ...	8.01	11.16	137.1	127	8.0
Navvies and ex- cavators ...	8.05	8.84	105.9	100	5.9
Painters ...	7.93	12.06	151.5	148.6	2.0
Slaters and tilers	8.01	13.44	167.6	162	3.5

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

The following Table shows, as at August, 1929, the average daily hours of work and the average daily earnings in Berlin, in other large towns with a population over 100,000, in medium-sized towns with a population between 50,000 and 100,000, and in small towns and rural districts :—

Occupation (Male workers over 19 years).	Average daily hours including overtime.				Average daily earnings including allowances.			
	Berlin.	Other large towns.	Medium towns.	Small towns and rural districts.	Berlin.	Other large towns.	Medium towns.	Small towns and rural districts.
Bricklayers ...	7.73	8.07	8.21	8.16	R.Ms. 18.17	R.Ms. 11.31	R. Ms. 9.50	R.Ms. 7.64
Carpenters ...	7.86	8.11	8.31	8.24	14.27	10.54	9.30	7.62
Bricklayers, etc., labourers ...	8.01	8.50	8.30	8.30	11.16	9.64	8.15	6.52
Navvies and ex- cavators ...	8.05	7.65	8.55	8.54	8.84	7.00	6.64	5.55

## WAGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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

Locality.	Metal and En- gineering.		Building.		Printing.	
	Black- smiths, Fitters, Moulders, Pattern- makers, Turners, Electric- ians, etc.	Painters, Glaziers, Paper- hangers and De- corators.	All other building artisans, including Electric- ians and Wiremen.	Machine Com- positors (Day Work)	Other Printing Occupations (Day Work).	
	Per day.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per week.	Per week.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cape Peninsula ...	20 8	2 2	2 10	134 9	122 6	
Port Elizabeth ...	21 0	2 5	2 10	134 9	122 6	
East London ...	21 0	2 5	2 10	134 9	122 6	
Kimberley ...	22 6	2 3	2 10	145 9	132 6	
Pietermaritzburg	22 0	2 10	3 2	134 9	122 6	
Durban ...	22 0	2 10	3 2	156 9	142 6	
Pretoria ...	22 0	3 3	3 5	167 9	152 6	
Witwatersrand ...	22 0	3 3	3 5	167 9	152 6	
Bloemfontein ...	24 0	2 11	3 5	156 9	142 6	

\* *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 3, 1930. Berlin.

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

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

§ Including cement workers on concrete and ferro-concrete construction.

|| I.e. those who build up the shuttering and fix ties or rods.

¶ Wages for night work in the printing industry are 10 per cent. above day-work wages.

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

Industry.	Area.	Occupation.	Minimum Weekly Rate.
Baking and Confectionery.	(i) Pretoria and Witwatersrand.	Baker ...	£ s. d. 6 13 6
		Confectioner, Class A, male ...	6 13 6
		Confectioner, Class A, female ...	5 5 0
		Table-hand ...	4 10 0
		Baker ...	5 5 0
	(ii) Kimberley, East London and Bloemfontein.	Confectioner ...	6 0 0
		Assistant ...	4 0 0
		Cabinet makers and other skilled male workers ...	5 8 0*
		Bedding makers ...	3 0 0
		Bevellers, Silverers ...	5 0 0†
Furniture Manufacture	The Union	Clickers, best work	5 0 0 to 6 0 0
		Journeymen boot-makers, welted work ...	5 10 0
		Saddlers, first grade	5 0 0
		Tanning machine operators, skilled.	4 10 0 to 4 15 0
		Skilled female workers on leather goods ...	1 17 6
		Unskilled labourers	1 5 0
	Principal Towns except Kimberley.	Manager, male ...	6 6 0
		„ female ...	3 10 0
		Qualified assistant, male ...	5 0 0
		Qualified assistant, female ...	2 15 0
Glass Beveling and Silvering ... Leather Manufacture, including Boots and Shoes and Saddlery.	The Union		
	The Union		
Shop Assistants ...	Principal Towns except Kimberley.		
	Principal Towns except Kimberley.		

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

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

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

The following Table shows the rates of wages and hours of labour of various classes of workpeople in Halifax, Quebec, and Toronto in operation in September, 1929 :—

Trade and Occupation.	Halifax.		Quebec.		Toronto.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
<b>Building :</b> Bricklayers ... Carpenters ... Electrical workers Painters ... Plasterers ... Plumbers ... Stonecutters ... Labourers ...	Per week.	Per hour. \$†	Per week.	Per hour. \$†	Per week.	Per hour. \$†
	44	1.00-1.35	54	1.00	44	1.30
	44	0.73	54-60	0.50-0.60	44	1.00
	44	0.80	54	0.50-0.65	44	1.15
	44	0.73	54	0.50-0.65	44	0.80-0.90
	44	1.00	54	1.00	40	1.32½
	44	0.85	54-60	0.50-0.65	44	1.25
	44-48	0.90-1.10	48-60	0.60-0.80	44	1.20
	44-54	0.35-0.45	54-60	0.30-0.45	44-60	0.40-0.65
	44-50	0.60-0.65	50-54	0.50-0.60	44-50	0.60-0.65
<b>Metal Trades :</b> Blacksmiths ... Boilermakers ... Machinists ... Ironmoulders ... Sheet metal workers	44-50	0.60-0.65	50-54	0.40-0.65	44-48	0.60-0.75
	44-50	0.60-0.65	50-54	0.40-0.60	44-54	0.55-0.70
	48	0.70	60	0.37½-0.57	45-54	0.60-0.70
	44	0.77-0.85	54	0.50-0.65	44	1.07½
	Per week	\$	Per week.	\$	Per week.	\$
	48	33.50	48	31.00	46½	45.50
	44	30.00	48	31.00	44-48	35.00-42.00
	48	32.00	48	32.00	48	45.00
	48	31.00	48	29.00-35.00	48	38.00
	48	35.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	36.00
<b>Printing Trades :</b> Compositors, machine and hand, news... Compositors, machine and hand, job... Pressmen, web, news... Pressmen, cylinder, job... Bookbinders ... Bindery girls ...	48	10.00	48	9.00-15.00	48	16.80
	Per hour.	\$	Per hour.	\$	Per hour.	\$
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45
	50-60	0.20-0.35	55-60	13.60-17.00	44-55	0.30-0.45

\* In Transvaal, £6 6s. 0d.

† Lower rates increasing quarterly may be paid prior to 30th June, 1932.

‡ The exchange value of the Canadian dollar was in September, 1929, about 4s. 1d.



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

Occupation.	Nova Scotia.*		Alberta.		Vancouver Island.†	
	Hours per day.	Daily Wages.	Hours per day.	Daily Wages.	Hours per day.	Daily Wages.
Contract miners‡	8	\$ 6.65	8	\$ 7.85	8	\$ 6.75
Machine miners§	...	...	8	5.85-7.00	8	4.81
Hand miners§	8	4.15	8	5.20-5.57	8	4.52
Hoisting engineers	8	4.15	8	5.65-6.20	8	5.39
Drivers	8	3.60	8	4.85-5.25	8	4.13
Bratticemen	8	3.65	8	5.20-5.57	8	4.35
Pumpmen	8	3.90	8	4.40-4.95	8	3.96
Labourers, underground	8	3.35	8	4.40-4.67	8	3.97
Labourers, surface	8½	3.25	8	4.15-4.41	8	3.76
Machinists	8½	4.15	8	4.85-5.77	8	5.40
Carpenters	8½	3.85	8	5.45-5.77	8	4.83
Blacksmiths	8½	4.00	8	5.45-5.77	8	5.11

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

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

**Classification.**—Each occupation or section of work is classified under one of the following three trade groups (*Vakgroep*):—

- (i) Skilled work, for which a long training and practical experience are required;
- (ii) Semi-skilled work, for which a training is required mainly consisting of experience and routine;
- (iii) Unskilled work, for which no training is necessary.

The workers are also classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and are further divided into two age groups thus:—

Class of Worker.	Age Group "A."	Age Group "B."
Skilled ...	30-65 years of age ...	29 years or younger.
Semi-skilled ...	28-65 " " ...	27 " "
Unskilled ...	26-65 " " ...	25 " "

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

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

Whenever in an undertaking the number of workers of the same age in age group B is less than ten in any one of the three trade groups, the average hourly earnings of these workers may be below the agreed minimum, provided that the average hourly earnings of the workers of other ages in age group B in the same trade group are compensatingly higher. For the purposes of this provision, workmen belonging to each of the three trade groups in age group B are further sub-divided into two categories, viz., those over 21 years and those of 21 years or under.

**Wages Books.**—The employers must supply each worker with a wages book, which is to contain the name, date of birth, occupation, trade group, hourly wage rate, hourly earnings, the total number of hours used in the calculation of hourly earnings, the holidays to which the worker is entitled, and the trade union, if any, to which he belongs. For the purpose of wages control, the wages books must be submitted by the employers every half year to the chairman of the Central Commission (*see below*) for inspection.

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

hours immediately preceding or following the normal working day, at 50 per cent. above ordinary rates for further hours on ordinary working days, and at 100 per cent. above ordinary rates for work on Sundays and public holidays. It is stipulated that overtime permits shall be applied for only after consultation with the trade unions.

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

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

**Conciliation in Labour Disputes.**—During the period of the agreement the employers' and workers' organisations are to give an undertaking not to provoke or support lock-outs or strikes in the industry. Disputes arising out of the interpretation of the terms of the agreement, or its application, are to be referred to Local Commissions set up to supervise the compliance with the terms of the agreement in the various sections of the metal industry, and, failing a settlement, the dispute may be taken to the Central Commission, to be settled in the last resort by the casting vote of the Dean of the Law Society at The Hague, as described below.

**Local and Central Commissions.**—The Local Commissions, which have jurisdiction over disputes of a local character, consist of six members and six deputies, half appointed by the *Metaalbond* and half by the trade unions. Each Local Commission elects from its members a chairman and a vice-chairman. Disputes relating to the carrying out or interpretation of the agreement are first to be brought to the notice of the Local Commission concerned. If, however, such disputes are not settled to the satisfaction of the interested parties within three weeks from the date on which they are first brought forward, each of the parties has the right to appeal to the Central Commission for a final decision.

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

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

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

A ROYAL Decree dated 9th December, 1929, amends the Royal Decree of 29th March, 1928, on the National Regulation of the Demand for and Supply of Labour, of which an account was given in this GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 209. The object of the amendment is to give complete effect to Article 23 of the Charter of Labour, which reads as follows: "Employment Exchanges are set up on a joint basis under the supervision of the corporative organs of the State. Employers are required to engage workers through these exchanges. They are at liberty to select from the persons on the registers, giving preference to members of the Fascist Party and of the Fascist trade unions, according to seniority of registration."

The most important feature of the new Decree is that it entirely prohibits "the intermediation even if free of charge of private persons, associations or bodies of any kind for the placing of unemployed workers in employment" in respect of all categories of employers and workers for which public employment exchanges are established and within the territory for which those exchanges are competent.

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

\* In most mines in Nova Scotia, a bonus based on profits has been agreed upon, to be paid quarterly.

† Excluding Chinese workers.

‡ Average earnings per day on contract or on a tonnage basis, etc., calculated from returns furnished by representative employers in each district. The figures are approximate and relate to certain collieries only.

§ Minimum time rate per day, not on contract work.

|| See this GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 240.

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



## EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th February, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13.1, as compared with 12.6 at 27th January 1930, and 12.1 at 25th February, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th February, 1930, was 10.0, as compared with 9.8 at 27th January, 1930, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.1 as compared with 2.8. For males alone the percentage at 24th February, 1930, was 13.8, and for females 11.2; at 27th January, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 13.4 and 10.4. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th February, 1930, was approximately 1,582,000, of whom 1,160,000 were men and 338,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th January, 1930, it was 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women; and at 25th February, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

In the iron-mining industry employment remained fairly good, on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with January, 1930, but an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with February, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment was reported to be good, and in the Buxton area steady; in the Weardale district it continued fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment improved, and was fair. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries also an improvement was shown, and employment was moderate. At chalk quarries it continued slack. Employment at tin-mines showed a slight decline, and was only fair, on the whole; at china clay quarries it was fairly good.

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

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

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

In steel sheet manufacture employment improved, and was fair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery trade employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, although there was still much short-time working. At Worcester and Derby employment was slack, and at Bristol it continued good.

In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a decline and remained bad; in other sections little variation was reported and employment was slack.

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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



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 February, 1930.	February, 1930.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.		Year before	
		Days Worked per week by Mines.		Days.	
Coal Mining ...	958,500	5.27		+ 0.01	
Iron " ...	8,698	5.59		+ 0.03	
Shale " ...	2,519	6.00		+ 0.04	
		Furnaces in Blast.		Number.	
Pig Iron ...	...	162		+ 3	
		Mills working.		Number.	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	491		+ 3	
		Shifts Worked (one week).		Per cent.	
Iron and Steel ...	65,602	360,417		- 0.5	

## (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	72,690	- 2.9	- 5.1	118,131	- 6.0	- 14.1*
Woollen ...	55,880	- 0.3	- 1.9	108,628	- 0.4	- 3.2*
Worsted ...	79,841	- 1.1	- 4.1	146,008	- 1.9	- 6.9*
Carpet ...	10,685	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	18,975	- 1.8	+ 4.5
Boot and Shoe ...	64,128	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	145,866	+ 1.0	+ 10.0
Pottery ...	10,457	- 0.2	+ 2.2	18,863	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
Brick ...	10,362	- 0.8	+ 18.4	27,944	+ 0.5	+ 27.1

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,214,430	8.9	4.6	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
South-Eastern ...	894,200	8.9	6.0	8.2	...	- 0.6
South-Western ...	839,530	10.5	7.1	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Midlands ...	1,793,090	11.1	11.1	11.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
North-Eastern ...	1,985,670	16.9	14.1	16.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
North-Western ...	2,119,500	17.8	18.9	18.2	+ 1.6	+ 4.9
Scotland ...	1,270,390	16.2	10.5	14.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Wales ...	583,190	21.7	13.4	20.9	+ 1.2	- 0.7
Northern Ireland	258,400	18.7	15.4	17.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Special Schemes	135,600	2.8	0.7	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total ...	12,094,000	13.8	11.2	13.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.0

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1929						1929	
25 February	13.7	7.7	9.6	2.5	12.1	25 Feb.	1,430,000
25 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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

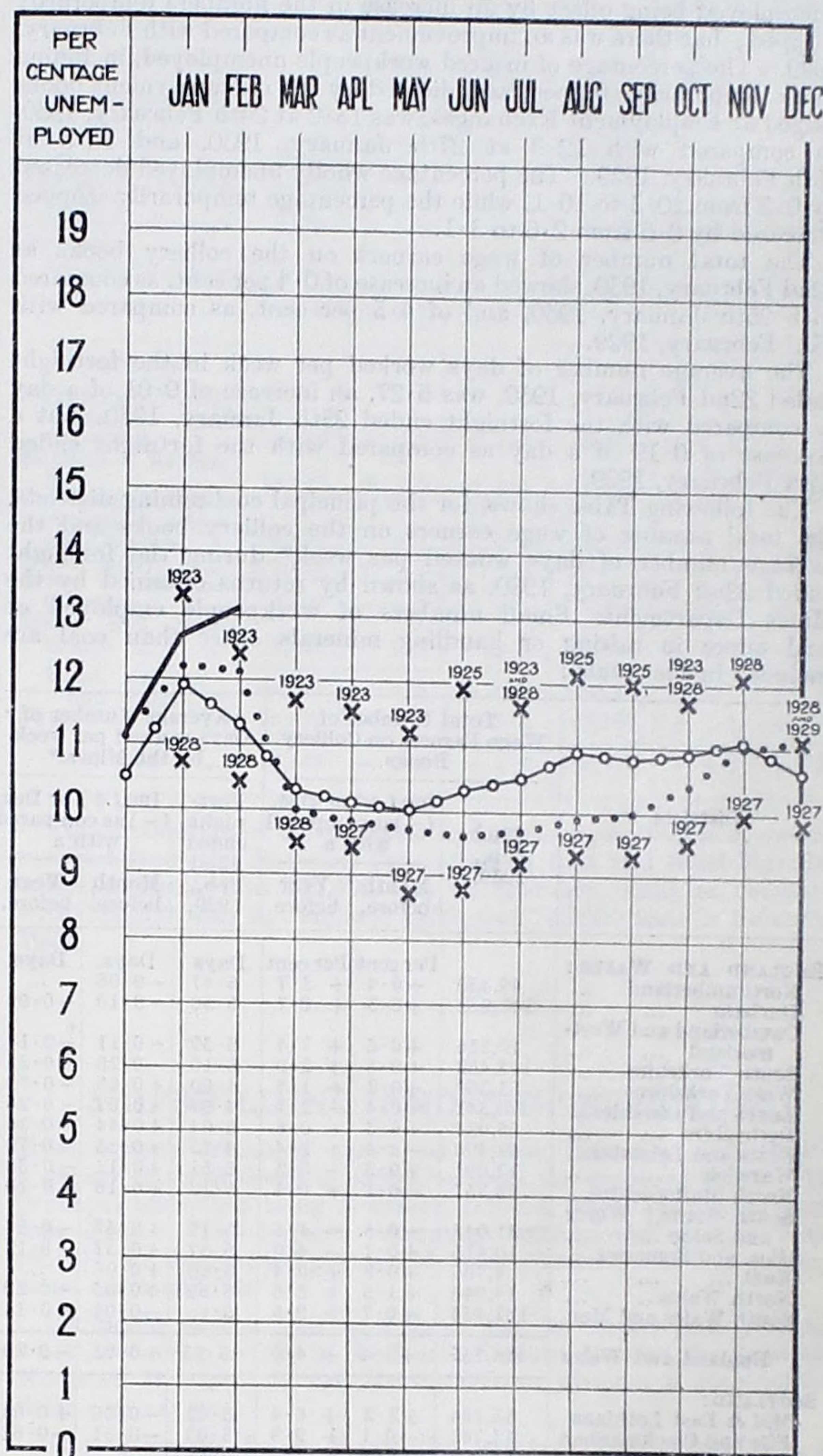
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1930.

Dotted Curve - . . . . . = 1929.

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

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



## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-ber.	Per-centage of Numbers Insured* at July, 1929.
London ...	968	4,901	2,208	4,480	12,557	0.57
South-Eastern ..	1,156	2,295	687	1,543	5,681	0.64
South-Western ...	779	2,224	505	1,523	5,031	0.60
Midlands ...	816	3,717	750	3,371	8,654	0.48
North-Eastern ...	903	4,393	815	2,656	8,767	0.44
North-Western ...	837	4,130	793	3,462	9,222	0.44
Scotland ...	740	2,910	578	2,200	6,428	0.51
Wales... ..	396	1,649	256	486	2,787	0.48
GREAT BRITAIN ...	6,595	26,219	6,592	19,721	59,127	0.51

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

\* Aged 16-64 (inclusive).



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

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change as compared with the previous month, a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed being offset by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped; but there was an improvement as compared with February, 1929. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.2 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 12.9 at 27th January, 1930, and 15.3 at 25th February, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 from 10.3 to 10.1, while the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.5 from 2.6 to 3.1.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd February, 1930, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 25th January, 1930, and of 4.5 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, was 5.27, an increase of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, but a decrease of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals:

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Days.
		Month before.	Year before.		
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>		Percent	Percent	Days	Days.
Northumberland ...	49,433	+0.4	+ 3.7	5.47	—0.06
Durham ...	142,232	+0.3	+ 8.7	5.30	—0.10
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	10,115	+0.6	+ 7.4	5.39	—0.11
South Yorkshire ...	118,452	+0.6	+ 2.0	5.10	—0.20
West Yorkshire ...	53,360	+0.2	+ 1.5	4.60	+0.05
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	76,341	+0.4	+ 2.1	4.97	+0.07
Derbyshire ...	56,024	+0.3	+ 0.6	5.04	+0.44
Notts and Leicester ...	62,400	—0.4	+ 2.4	4.73	+0.23
Warwick ...	17,091	+0.3	+ 0.2	5.51	+0.12
North Staffordshire ...	28,737	—0.1	+ 0.4	5.12	+0.16
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop ...	31,048	—0.5	— 1.6	5.15	+0.37
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,416	+0.1	— 4.0	5.57	+0.37
Kent ...	4,705	+0.2	+20.4	5.50	+0.06
North Wales ...	14,948	+1.5	+ 2.6	5.59	+0.03
South Wales and Mon.	181,434	+0.7	+ 9.6	5.65	—0.04
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>856,736</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>+0.02</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Mid & East Lothians	13,784	+2.2	+ 6.4	5.62	—0.06
Fife and Clackmannan	23,782	—0.1	+ 9.9	5.03	—0.51
Rest of Scotland ...	64,198	+0.6	+ 7.9	5.81	...
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>101,764</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+ 8.2</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>—0.12</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>958,500</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>+0.01</b>

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

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

\* 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.

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

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th February, 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.		
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>108,463</b>	<b>33,813</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>— 2.1</b>
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>94,045</b>	<b>32,365</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>— 1.7</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>14,418</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>— 4.1</b>
<b>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</b>							
Northumberland ...	5,202	1,884	9.9	3.6	13.5	+ 3.2	— 1.2
Durham ...	15,231	855	9.9	0.6	10.5	...	— 6.4
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,582	370	13.3	3.1	16.4	— 1.1	— 5.2
Yorkshire ...	13,346	8,978	7.3	4.9	12.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	10,465	2,977	11.6	3.4	15.0	— 1.7	+ 1.1
Derbyshire ...	2,817	1,845	4.6	3.0	7.6	— 3.5	+ 1.5
Notts and Leicestershire	3,071	2,890	4.6	4.3	8.9	— 2.5	+ 2.7
Warwickshire	738	34	5.4	0.3	5.7	— 0.2	— 2.8
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	5,360	2,009	7.6	2.8	10.4	— 0.5	— 0.7
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,407	124	11.1	1.0	12.1	— 2.8	— 2.6
Kent ...	144	...	3.3	...	3.3	...	— 1.5
Wales and Monmouth ...	33,370	10,393	14.5	4.5	19.0	+ 2.9	— 4.8

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

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.5 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 8.9 at 27th January, 1930, and 14.1 at 25th February, 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 Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with	Fortnight ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Days.
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	4,215	— 3.3	+ 22.5	5.23	+ 0.11
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,099	— 2.5	+ 4.3	6.00	+ 0.09
Other Districts ...	1,384	+ 0.9	+ 4.1	5.78	— 0.14
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>— 2.4</b>	<b>+ 12.4</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>

#### SHALE MINING.

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

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Feb., 1930.	Jan., 1930.	Feb., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	95	42	42	37	...	+ 5
Cumberland and W. Lancs ... ..	43	12	12	11	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ... ..	31	11	12	9	— 1	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ...	56	30	30	29	...	+ 1
Lincolnshire ... ..	25	16	16	14	...	+ 2
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick ... ..	48	14	14	11	...	+ 3
South Wales and Mon- mouth ... ..	23	9	9	8	...	+ 1
Total, England and Wales	321	134	135	119	— 1	+15
SCOTLAND ... ..						
SCOTLAND ... ..	89	28	24	21	+ 4	+ 7
Total ... ..	410	162	159	140	+ 3	+22

The production of pig iron in February amounted to 597,000 tons, as compared with 650,000 tons in January and 519,600 tons in February, 1929.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th February, 1930, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.0, as compared with 27.7 at 27th January, 1930, and with 22.2 at 25th February, 1929.

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

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	Week ended 1st March, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 1st March, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	64	— 3	...	372	— 16	— 3
Steel Sheet	13	+ 4	...	119	+ 19	— 9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>— 12</b>

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

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

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

According to returns received from firms employing 65,602 workpeople in the week ended 22nd February, 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 1.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1930, and by 2.7 per cent. as compared with February, 1929. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.5 in February, 1930, as compared with 5.4 in January, 1930, and 5.5 in February, 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 Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,164	+ 3.8	— 3.2	41,654	+ 4.9	+ 0.4
Puddling Forges ...	1,512	+ 6.8	— 2.3	6,739	+ 3.4	— 3.3
Rolling Mills ...	23,905	— 3.2	— 4.1	123,883	— 1.5	— 5.3
Forging & Pressing	2,802	+ 5.1	— 7.1	15,146	+ 6.1	— 7.2
Founding ...	7,807	+ 0.7	— 2.9	44,537	+ 0.4	— 4.5
Other Departments	8,421	— 0.9	— 0.3	47,897	— 1.3	— 0.5
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	13,991	— 2.7	— 0.6	80,561	— 3.1	— 0.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,602</b>	<b>— 1.1</b>	<b>— 2.7</b>	<b>360,417</b>	<b>— 0.5</b>	<b>— 3.0</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	14,798	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	82,727	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
Sheffield & Rotherham	18,789	+ 1.9	+ 4.1	101,870	+ 3.1	+ 4.9
Leeds, and Bradford	393	— 29.3	— 72.8	1,798	— 34.5	— 77.9
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire	6,023	— 8.1	— 19.2	31,570	— 9.9	— 18.9
Staffordshire	5,277	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	28,809	— 1.2	+ 4.0
Other Midland Counties	3,362	— 3.9	— 1.6	18,676	— 3.6	— 4.3
Wales and Monmouth	5,990	— 3.8	— 12.8	32,830	— 2.0	— 14.2
<b>Total, England and Wales</b>	<b>54,632</b>	<b>— 1.2</b>	<b>— 3.9</b>	<b>298,280</b>	<b>— 0.7</b>	<b>— 4.4</b>
Scotland	10,970	— 0.3	+ 3.3	62,137	+ 0.3	+ 4.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,602</b>	<b>— 1.1</b>	<b>— 2.7</b>	<b>360,417</b>	<b>— 0.5</b>	<b>— 3.0</b>

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

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

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

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

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

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th Feb., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 24th Feb., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,191	+ 102	+ 498	20.3	+ 0.9	+ 3.3
South-Eastern ...	628	— 129	— 121	8.7	— 1.7	— 1.5
South-Western ...	2,523	+ 758	+ 143	11.8	+ 3.5	+ 0.7
Midlands	85	— 51	+ 27	28.3	— 17.0	+ 13.4
North-Eastern ...	18,470	+ 819	— 2,501	30.6	+ 1.3	— 4.8
North-Western	7,858	+ 726	+ 1,757	27.2	+ 2.5	+ 5.2
Scotland	13,091	— 51	— 1,232	23.5	— 0.1	— 1.6
Wales ...	3,605	+ 768	— 118	46.2	+ 9.8	+ 1.2
Northern Ireland	1,943	— 305	— 261	16.2	— 2.5	— 3.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>50,394</b>	<b>+ 2,637</b>	<b>— 1,808</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>— 1.2</b>

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



## ENGINEERING.

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

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

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

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,390	572	83	242	2,444	7,731	+ 356	+ 1,248
South-Eastern ...	2,743	233	111	75	1,476	4,638	+ 184	+ 231
South-Western ...	2,074	125	456	57	1,472	4,184	+ 212	+ 167
Midlands ...	6,834	1,303	45	718	11,310	20,210	+3,521	+ 3,903
North-Eastern ...	20,069	719	3,297	979	1,575	26,639	+1,648	+ 3,817
North-Western ...	26,843	1,553	111	360	1,999	30,866	+3,209	+10,317
Scotland ...	9,435	263	2,054	962	1,198	13,912	+ 626	+ 645
Wales ...	1,122	37	37	113	290	1,599	+ 17	+ 323
Northern Ireland	973	11	354	11	249	1,598	— 128	+ 149
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>74,483</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>22,013</b>	<b>111,377</b>	<b>+ 9,645</b>	<b>+ 20,800</b>
Percentages Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.								
London ...	5.2	4.3	11.9	6.9	6.1	5.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
South-Eastern ...	5.8	3.0	4.7	11.9	5.3	5.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
South-Western ...	5.9	3.9	7.2	9.0	5.4	5.7	+ 0.3	...
Midlands ...	7.8	4.7	3.0	10.9	11.4	9.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
North-Eastern ...	17.2	9.0	15.8	12.5	11.2	15.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
North-Western ...	20.9	7.5	11.2	12.3	9.3	17.7	+ 1.9	+ 5.8
Scotland ...	12.5	9.9	10.2	17.9	11.0	12.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Wales ...	20.0	9.3	24.7	16.4	12.9	17.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Northern Ireland	14.0	2.4	6.5	18.3	11.4	10.6	— 0.8	+ 0.5
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>
<i>Ditto, Jan., 1930</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Feb., 1929</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, and showed a further decline. In Yorkshire it was very slack, while conditions grew worse in the depressed textile machinery section. In Lincolnshire employment remained slack.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was very bad, and showed a further falling-off. Much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery section; while in the electrical engineering section employment was only moderate.

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

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

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

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

Stalybridge employment remained bad, and much short time was reported. At Hyde full time was worked in the weaving department, but slackness was reported in the cardroom and spinning departments. At Glossop the position was bad, and worse than a month earlier. At Oldham employment was bad in the spinning section, and worse than in January and a year ago; in the weaving department, employment was very bad in the velvet and fancy section, fair in the calico and sheeting section, and fairly good in the heavy goods section. At Bolton it was worse than a month earlier in all the principal departments; nearly 30 per cent. of the spinners worked less than half time in February. At Leigh employment with spinners continued bad. At Bury there was a further decline, and short time was general. At Rochdale the position was described as much worse. At Preston and Chorley employment continued very slack, much irregular short time was worked by several firms in the district; in some cases mills were closed for varying periods during the month. At Blackburn twenty-two mills were stopped at the end of the month, and under-employment continued in the remaining factories. At Great Harwood there was a large amount of under-employment in the weaving section. At Accrington and Burnley the depression remained acute; fourteen firms have now closed down in the former area, and about thirty in Burnley. At Darwen employment declined during the month, 2,500 operatives were unemployed at the end of February, and there was also much under-employment; 10,000 looms were said to be idle. At Padiham employment remained bad. At Nelson it was estimated that over 50 per cent. of the workpeople were under-employed. At Colne the position was also bad. In the Rossendale Valley, apart from a large amount of under-employment, several mills closed down for periods varying from one to two weeks, affecting approximately 1,000 operatives.

In Yorkshire there was no general improvement. Full-time employment was available in the Hebden Bridge area, and the number of short-time workers at Halifax was reduced; but depression continued in all other centres.

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 Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.*
Preparing ...	9,744	— 5.8	14,574	— 8.8	—15.0
Spinning ...	18,301	— 5.6	27,340	— 8.3	—18.2
Weaving ...	31,395	— 1.2	49,995	— 4.5	—10.2
Other ...	6,832	— 1.9	15,521	— 2.9	—11.5
Not Specified ...	6,418	+ 0.7	10,701	— 7.4	—21.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>72,690</b>	<b>— 2.9</b>	<b>118,131</b>	<b>— 6.0</b>	<b>—14.1</b>
DISTRICTS.					
Ashton ...	3,463	— 0.8	5,541	— 3.3	—10.3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	8,399	— 3.4	13,389	— 2.6	— 6.9
Oldham ...	8,208	— 4.9	14,637	— 8.0	—14.0
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,073	— 3.8	17,872	— 9.7	—12.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	5,200	— 0.2	8,764	— 1.8	— 9.0
Manchester ...	3,486	— 2.8	5,682	+ 0.8	+ 5.0
Preston and Chorley ...	5,171	+ 2.4	8,183	— 2.7	—13.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	7,701	— 2.0	13,247	— 5.2	—19.7
Burnley and Padiham ...	5,471	— 2.1	9,368	—11.3	—18.1
Colne and Nelson ...	4,489	— 2.9	8,847	— 5.1	—20.8
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,585	—14.3	2,960	—22.7	—33.5
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,960	— 1.0	6,377	+ 1.0	—13.9
Other Districts ...	2,484	— 3.4	3,264	— 7.6	—19.7
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>72,690</b>	<b>— 2.9</b>	<b>118,131</b>	<b>— 6.0</b>	<b>—14.1</b>

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

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

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th January, 1930:—

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



Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 84	+ 233	+ 317	+ 378	+ 2,995	+ 3,373	+ 3,690
Spinning ...	+ 716	+ 211	+ 927	+ 1,989	+ 1,918	+ 3,907	+ 4,834
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 81	+ 543	+ 624	+ 175	+ 1,745	+ 1,920	+ 2,544
Weaving ...	+ 463	+ 2,154	+ 2,617	+ 1,739	+ 4,292	+ 6,031	+ 8,648
Other Processes ...	+ 26	+ 3	+ 29	+ 387	+ 27	+ 414	+ 443
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 1,370</b>	<b>+ 3,144</b>	<b>+ 4,514</b>	<b>+ 4,668</b>	<b>+ 10,977</b>	<b>+ 15,645</b>	<b>+ 20,159</b>

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

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

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

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad both in the woollen and in the worsted sections, and was much worse than a year ago. The seasonal improvement normally expected in February was experienced only in isolated sections, and employment on the whole was below the level of a month ago. In the carpet section also employment showed a further decline, and was only fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.1 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 20.5 at 27th January, 1930, and with 13.1 at 25th February, 1929.

**Worsted Section.**—There was an increase of unemployment in almost all the principal areas. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd February, 1930, showed that 38 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section as a whole worked short time,\* losing about 13 hours each on the average.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments there was some improvement towards the end of the month with woolsorters, and to a lesser extent with woolcombers; the merino section continued to be the best employed. In the week ended 22nd February about 37 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning department employment was bad, and worse than in the previous month in practically every district except Halifax, where an improvement was reported. According to the employers' returns, about 41 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing on an average about 14 hours each during the week ended 22nd February.

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

**Woollen Section.**—Employment continued bad, and showed little change on the whole. There was an improvement in some parts of the West Riding, but a decline in Scotland. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd February indicated that about 34 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 37 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on an average, about 11 hours each in both departments.\* On the other hand, about 9 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 8 hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 33 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time;\* and about 4 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 7½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district and in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued to be depressed, and short time was widespread; nevertheless there was still a small amount of overtime and nightwork in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district. At Leeds and in the surrounding district there was much short time working and other forms of under-employment; the position in the heavy woollen section at Armley was particularly bad. At Morley a decline was reported. In the Calder Vale (Halifax) and in the Yeadon district (where the main product is plain woollen goods, such as velours and women's costume cloths) there was an improvement. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade was poor, and showed a slight decline. In the blanket section of the trade employment was bad, and showed more than the usual seasonal decline; a few firms, however, were still working full time.

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

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

In Wales employment was very slack in Montgomeryshire and in Pembrokeshire; in Cardiganshire it was fairly steady, and in Carmarthenshire there was some improvement.

In Scotland employment declined, and was slack at most of the principal centres; at Galashiels one-third of those normally engaged in the industry were reported to be either wholly or partly unemployed, and a further third to be working short time.

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

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
<b>Departments :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,418	+ 4.1	90.2	28,257	+ 7.7	89.0
Spinning ...	36,302	− 2.4	89.2	53,364	− 3.9	84.0
Weaving ...	19,678	− 0.8	92.9	37,225	− 4.1	88.4
Other Depts. ...	10,731	− 1.6	98.7	23,761	− 3.5	85.5
Not specified ...	1,712	− 4.9	89.3	3,401	− 7.5	91.9
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>79,841</b>	<b>− 1.1</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>146,008</b>	<b>− 1.9</b>	<b>86.7</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,044	− 2.9	83.2	2,320	− 3.8	89.5
Spinning ...	12,903	+ 0.5	91.9	26,376	+ 1.7	94.4
Weaving ...	22,969	− 0.5	97.4	39,586	− 0.9	98.0
Other Depts. ...	16,521	+ 0.0	95.1	35,382	− 0.3	94.3
Not specified ...	2,443	− 3.9	91.4	4,964	− 6.2	95.3
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>55,880</b>	<b>− 0.3</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>108,628</b>	<b>− 0.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>18,975</b>	<b>− 1.8</b>	<b>105.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>146,406</b>	<b>− 0.7</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>273,611</b>	<b>− 1.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>
<b>Districts† :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	35,330	− 0.1	88.5	70,241	+ 1.0	83.7
Huddersfield ...	9,520	− 2.8	102.7	17,666	− 12.2	94.8
Halifax ...	8,922	− 2.3	86.3	14,697	− 2.3	80.3
Leeds ...	7,709	− 3.5	90.6	13,569	− 3.4	89.0
Keighley ...	7,915	− 0.1	93.9	13,691	− 0.3	95.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,419	+ 2.1	98.9	4,762	+ 2.4	91.5
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>72,815</b>	<b>− 1.0</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>134,626</b>	<b>− 1.8</b>	<b>86.6</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,784	− 2.4	91.5	7,822	− 3.1	77.7
Lancashire ...	342	− 1.2	117.3	603	− 0.7	105.4
Scotland ...	1,900	− 0.4	100.7	2,957	− 4.1	125.7
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>79,841</b>	<b>− 1.1</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>146,008</b>	<b>− 1.9</b>	<b>86.7</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	10,810	+ 1.6	90.0	24,065	+ 1.2	88.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,398	+ 0.9	91.4	19,488	+ 1.5	96.6
Leeds ...	8,622	− 0.8	101.7	18,087	+ 1.8	110.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,400	+ 1.1	90.1	4,732	+ 7.6	73.7
Bradford ...	1,330	+ 1.1	102.4	2,600	− 10.3	87.3
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>33,560</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>68,972</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>
Lancashire ...	5,110	− 0.1	96.9	10,418	+ 0.1	105.0
West of England and Midlands ...	4,286	− 1.1	98.2	7,450	− 0.9	104.5
Scotland ...	12,744	− 2.8	96.6	21,527	− 5.8	90.4
Wales ...	180	+ 1.1	123.5	261	+ 0.4	109.5
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>55,880</b>	<b>− 0.3</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>108,628</b>	<b>− 0.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>18,975</b>	<b>− 1.8</b>	<b>105.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>146,406</b>	<b>− 0.7</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>273,611</b>	<b>− 1.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>

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

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.  
† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.



	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 5.1	— 3.8	+ 1.1	— 0.6	— 0.1
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.8	— 1.5	— 4.2	— 2.0	— 2.8
Halifax ...	+ 3.5	— 2.7	— 3.0	— 3.1	— 2.3
Leeds ...	—	— 3.1	— 2.4	— 3.1	— 3.5
Keighley ...	— 1.1	— 0.2	+ 1.1	— 1.9	— 0.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 3.4	—	— 1.2	+ 2.1
Total, West Riding	+ 4.5	— 2.4	— 0.8	— 1.7	— 1.0
West of England and Midlands ...	— 2.7	— 4.7	+ 0.1	— 1.3	— 2.4
Lancashire ...	—	— 0.3	—	—	— 1.2
Scotland ...	— 2.4	— 0.1	—	— 0.6	— 0.4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>— 2.4</b>	<b>— 0.8</b>	<b>— 1.6</b>	<b>— 1.1</b>

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>				
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.9	+ 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	— 0.3	+ 0.9
Leeds ...	+ 1.4	— 1.9	+ 0.4	— 0.8
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 2.2	+ 1.7	— 0.3	+ 1.1
Bradford ...	— 0.4	+ 3.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.1
Total, West Riding ...	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
Lancashire ...	+ 1.0	— 0.2	+ 2.4	— 0.1
West of England and Midlands ...	— 3.2	+ 2.0	— 1.1	— 1.1
Scotland ...	— 1.0	— 4.5	— 1.8	— 2.8
Wales ...	— 4.4	+ 7.7	— 1.8	+ 1.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>— 0.5</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>— 0.3</b>

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 February, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th February, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	182	4	186	310	6	316	502
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	506	512	1,018	692	563	1,255	2,273
Wool Combing ...	275	390	665	622	685	1,307	1,972
Wool Carding ...	591	152	743	756	165	921	1,664
Woollen Spinning ...	446	148	594	457	198	655	1,249
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	530	2,507	3,037	527	3,713	4,240	7,277
Wool Winding and Warping ...	89	22	111	268	109	377	488
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	76	365	441	275	1,365	1,640	2,081
Woollen Weaving ...	170	730	900	410	2,853	3,263	4,163
Worsted Weaving ...	110	470	580	164	3,406	3,570	4,150
Other Processes ...	998	126	1,124	1,177	359	1,536	2,660
Total ...	3,973	5,426	9,399	5,658	13,422	19,080	28,479

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th January, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	— 79	— 1	— 80	+ 10	+ 4	+ 14	— 66
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	— 1	+ 17	+ 16	— 253	+ 153	— 100	— 84
Wool Combing ...	— 66	+ 33	— 33	— 498	— 450	— 948	— 981
Wool Carding ...	— 2	+ 4	+ 2	— 186	+ 16	— 170	— 168
Woollen Spinning ...	— 16	+ 7	— 9	— 27	— 23	— 50	— 59
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 34	+ 187	+ 221	+ 100	+ 5	+ 105	+ 326
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 13	— 5	+ 8	+ 45	— 46	— 1	+ 7
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	— 8	+ 33	+ 25	+ 89	+ 71	+ 160	+ 185
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 11	+ 72	+ 83	+ 17	— 336	— 319	— 236
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 1	+ 82	+ 83	+ 31	+ 516	+ 547	+ 630
Other Processes ...	+ 82	+ 3	+ 85	— 19	+ 50	+ 31	+ 116
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>— 31</b>	<b>+ 432</b>	<b>+ 401</b>	<b>— 691</b>	<b>— 40</b>	<b>— 731</b>	<b>— 330</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 49,659,000 lbs. in February, 1930, compared with 64,066,600 lbs. in January, 1930, and 63,157,500 lbs. in February, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,977,000 lbs., compared with 3,709,800 lbs. in January, 1930, and with 2,950,700 lbs. in February, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 13,049,700 square yards, compared with 14,089,100 square yards in January, 1930, and 14,588,300 square yards in February, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 57,969 pairs, 54,198 pairs and 81,998 pairs in February, 1930, January, 1930, and February, 1929, respectively.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930.	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Feb., 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 ...	2,210	+ 0.4	— 6.2	5,266	+ 4.3	— 0.5
Leicester ...	10,752	+ 1.9	+ 5.7	26,451	— 0.1	+ 9.9
Leicester Country District ...	3,672	+ 1.7	+ 4.8	8,882	+ 3.1	+ 11.0
Northampton ...	8,438	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	19,916	— 0.5	+ 17.4
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,999	— 0.4	+ 3.0	13,836	— 2.2	+ 3.8
Kettering and District ...	5,551	— 1.4	+ 0.3	13,307	— 2.5	+ 0.2
Rest of Northants ...	2,133	— 3.7	— 2.8	4,551	— 1.0	+ 1.7
Stafford and District ...	2,504	+ 0.3	— 1.7	5,285	+ 9.3	+ 11.6
Norwich and District ...	6,424	+ 5.2	+ 8.1	13,491	+ 8.9	+ 15.5
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,984	+ 1.7	+ 9.6	3,539	— 1.0	+ 17.1
Leeds and District ...	1,773	— 2.2	+ 1.1	4,005	+ 2.7	+ 3.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	5,001	— 1.1	+ 4.6	10,372	+ 3.1	+ 18.1
Birmingham and District ...	1,224	— 0.3	— 1.7	2,444	+ 0.2	— 1.6
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,018	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	9,035	— 1.6	+ 14.2
England and Wales ...	61,683	+ 0.6	+ 3.3	140,380	+ 1.0	+ 9.7
Scotland ...	2,445	+ 2.6	+ 6.1	5,486	+ 1.0	+ 15.8
Great Britain ...	64,128	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	145,866	+ 1.0	+ 10.0

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

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

In the Bristol and Kingswood district, and in the Leeds district, employment in the heavy boot trade continued to be poor, with much short time; in the light footwear section it was moderate to fair. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was a slight improvement, and employment was much better than in February, 1929; employment varied much from one firm to another; it was reported as fairly good at Bury, and as good at Preston; at Rawtenstall a considerable amount of short time was worked.

In Scotland there was little change on the whole; there was some decline at Maybole, where employment was slack.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th February, 1930.



Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th February, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ... ..	126	33	159	50	26	76	235
Rough Stuff De- partment ... ..	395	27	422	190	17	207	629
Clicking Department	562	12	574	625	2	627	1,201
Closing Department	16	711	727	5	866	871	1,598
Making Department	1,762	22	1,784	1,414	18	1,432	3,216
Finishing Depart- ment ... ..	1,257	341	1,598	772	120	892	2,490
Slipper Making ...	397	125	522	275	444	719	1,241
Clog Making... ..	16	—	16	—	1	1	17
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ... ..	545	4	549	45	—	45	594
TOTAL ... ..	5,076	1,275	6,351	3,376	1,494	4,870	11,221

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th January, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	+ 1	...	+ 1	+ 1	— 5	— 4	— 3
Rough Stuff Department - -	+ 29	+ 4	+ 33	— 14	+ 2	— 12	+ 21
Clicking Department	— 125	...	— 125	— 4	— 4	— 8	— 133
Closing Department	+ 1	— 42	— 41	— 4	— 23	— 27	— 68
Making Department	— 17	— 1	— 18	+ 50	— 1	+ 49	+ 31
Finishing Department ...	— 9	— 55	— 64	+ 18	— 76	— 58	— 122
Slipper Making ...	+ 14	— 8	+ 6	— 120	— 72	— 192	— 186
Clog Making ...	...	— 1	— 1	— 7	+ 1	— 6	— 7
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 43	+ 2	+ 45	+ 11	...	+ 11	+ 56
TOTAL ...	— 63	— 101	— 164	— 69	— 178	— 247	— 411

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

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed some improvement as compared with the month before. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 13.0 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 13.7 at 27th January, 1930, and 19.6 at 25th February, 1929.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930	Month before.	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930	Month before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,729	— 0.5	4,239	+ 2.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,764	— 0.8	19,249	— 0.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,694	— 1.2	4,009	+ 2.6
Scotland ...	175	— 1.1	447	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>10,362</b>	<b>— 0.8</b>	<b>27,944</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

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

### BUILDING.

SEASONAL unemployment continued during February, and employment was slack, on the whole. It was reported as fair or fairly good, however, in a few districts, including Bristol, Paisley, West Middlesex, North West Surrey and Southend-on-Sea. Weather conditions were generally favourable, for the time of year, for outside work. Employment, as a whole, was considerably better than in February, 1929, when, however, it was adversely affected by a severe and prolonged spell of frost.

As regards individual occupations employment continued slack generally with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plumbers and slaters, and showed a decline, which was very marked with slaters

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

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 24th Feb., 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	17,397	886	13.7	+ 0.1	— 2.2
Bricklayers ...	75,620	10,737	1,232	14.2	+ 1.3	— 14.5
Masons ...	22,510	3,054	517	13.6	+ 2.7	— 13.0
Slaters ...	6,410	1,083	203	16.9	+ 5.4	— 13.7
Plasterers ...	24,400	5,928	591	24.3	+ 1.7	— 8.5
Painters ...	108,140	27,205	877	25.2	— 6.8	— 4.4
Plumbers ...	33,400	4,469	297	13.4	+ 2.0	+ 7.7
Labourers to above ...	249,360	45,386	2,483	18.2	+ 0.3	— 11.0
All other occupations ...	179,430	35,767	1,763	19.9	+ 0.8	— 3.0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>825,980</b>	<b>151,026</b>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>— 6.5</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	175,380	24,408	19	13.9	— 0.7	— 6.7
South-Eastern ...	131,570	13,863	77	10.5	— 0.7	— 7.3
South-Western ...	101,820	11,721	121	11.5	— 0.7	— 6.1
Midlands ...	98,300	17,551	1,578	17.9	+ 0.4	— 10.3
North-Eastern ...	96,850	25,957	2,184	26.8	— 1.5	— 9.4
North-Western ...	105,090	26,704	1,947	25.4	— 0.4	— 3.4
Scotland ...	74,950	17,812	2,463	23.8	+ 2.7	— 2.1
Wales ...	26,660	9,290	436	34.8	+ 0.7	— 4.7
Northern Ireland ...	15,360	3,720	24	24.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	<b>825,980</b>	<b>151,026</b>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>— 6.5</b>

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

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

### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.9 at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 20.4 at 27th January, 1930, and 17.4 at 25th February, 1929.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930	Month before.	Week ended 22nd Feb., 1930	Month before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,307	+ 1.8	2,517	+ 4.8
Earthenware Manufacture ...	7,384	+ 0.2	13,237	+ 3.5
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,766	— 3.1	3,109	— 7.7
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>10,457</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>18,863</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>				
North Staffordshire ...	7,806	+ 0.1	12,801	+ 3.4
Other Districts ...	2,651	— 0.8	6,062	— 1.9
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>10,457</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>18,863</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>

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



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

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

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

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

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

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5·9 at 24th February, 1930, compared with 4·7 at 27th January, 1930, and 4·8 at 28th February, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industry the percentage was 5·9 at 24th February, 1930, the same as at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 4·8 at 25th February, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 6·1 at 24th February, 1930, compared with 5·4 at 27th January, 1930, and 5·3 at 25th February, 1929.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of February, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Feb., 1930.	Jan., 1930.	Feb., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ...	38,283	4·1	4·3	3·4	— 0·2	+ 0·7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	17,062	4·6	4·4	3·0	+ 0·2	+ 1·6
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	10,638	2·4	2·5	2·0	— 0·1	+ 0·4
Scotland ...	6,626	3·5	3·6	4·1	— 0·1	— 0·6
Other Districts ...	10,718	2·1	2·0	2·1	+ 0·1	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>83,327</b>	<b>3·7</b>	<b>3·7</b>	<b>3·0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 0·7</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>	<b>11,134</b>	<b>3·5</b>	<b>3·6</b>	<b>3·2</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>
<b>Bookbinding ...</b>	<b>19,191</b>	<b>4·4</b>	<b>3·1</b>	<b>3·5</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>	<b>+ 0·9</b>

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February was slack, and worse than in January. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 33·5 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 32·0 per cent. at 27th January, 1930, and 33·3 per cent. at 25th February, 1929.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
1st Feb., 1930 ...	4,443	1,435	5,878	8,345	14,223
8th " " ...	4,050	1,934	5,984	8,154	14,138
15th " " ...	4,040	2,334	6,374	7,492	13,866
22nd " " ...	4,015	2,389	6,404	8,302	14,706
<b>Average or 4 weeks ended 22nd Feb., 1930 ...</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>8,073</b>	<b>14,233</b>
<b>Average for Jan., 1930</b>	<b>4,778</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>15,030</b>
<b>Average for Feb., 1929</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>7,828</b>	<b>13,845</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## SEAMEN.

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

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 24th February, 1930, was 21·8, compared with 21·1 at 27th January, 1930, and 18·2 at 25th February, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames varied from quiet to moderate, but at the end of the month was fairly good. On the Tyne, it was generally moderate, with a declining tendency towards the end of February; on the Tees it was fair, but showed some falling-off in the last week; at the Hartlepoons it declined from moderate to poor; on the Wear it was slack. At Hull it was moderate, with slackness more marked in the second half of the month.

The demand at Southampton was quiet, but showed a slight improvement towards the end of February. At Bristol and Avonmouth it was fairly good generally. At Newport, after a fair beginning, the demand became quiet; at Cardiff it was poor to moderate; at Swansea it was good in the first week but quiet thereafter. The demand on the Mersey was moderate; at Manchester it was generally fair, with a period of increased activity in the second week.

On the Clyde the demand was quiet generally; at Leith it was brisk in the second week but slack otherwise. At Belfast it was moderate in the early part of the month but, subsequently, became less active.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Two Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1930.	Feb., 1929.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool† ...	8,895	— 4,056	— 724	21,846	23,254
Manchester ...	665	— 21	— 89	1,351	1,908
London ...	8,565	— 1,378	+ 673	18,508	17,781
Southampton ...	5,884	— 548	+ 147	12,316	13,513
Tyne Ports ...	2,216	— 210	— 273	4,642	5,386
Sunderland ...	173	— 112	+ 106	458	423
Middlesbrough ...	456	— 20	+ 166	932	786
Hull ...	810	— 305	+ 16	1,925	2,352
Bristol‡ ...	703	— 277	— 255	1,683	2,018
Newport, Mon. ...	468	— 559	+ 57	1,495	1,184
Cardiff§ ...	2,095	— 651	— 325	4,841	5,956
Swansea ...	409	— 429	— 56	1,247	1,591
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ...	270	+ 72	+ 122	468	511
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	261	— 282	— 12	804	734
Glasgow ...	2,064	— 1,300	— 82	5,428	4,731
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ...	77	— 200	— 64	354	388
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>34,011</b>	<b>— 10,276</b>	<b>— 593</b>	<b>78,298</b>	<b>82,516</b>

\* 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 100 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 24th February, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	2,566	17	307	6	2,896
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	1,020,166	14,506	289,296	13,541	1,337,509
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	88,387	6,566	14,760	6,245	115,958
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	23,611	18,809	19,783	23,595	85,798
5. Two months' file ...	43,877	3,682	29,829	4,352	81,740
Persons on Register (lines 2—4) ...	1,132,164	39,881	323,839	43,381	1,539,265
Books Lodged (lines 1—3 and 5) ...	1,154,996	24,771	334,192	24,144	1,538,103

## 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 January, 1930, and on each Monday in February, are given in the following Table:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
27th January, 1930	1,101,373	43,061	301,595	45,490	1,491,519	1,533,709
3rd February 1930	1,108,711	43,423	310,413	46,051	1,508,598	1,550,848
10th " "	1,115,904	42,317	316,473	45,280	1,519,974	1,562,377
17th " "	1,122,575	41,131	315,978	44,257	1,523,941	1,566,834
24th " "	1,132,164	39,881	323,839	43,381	1,539,265	1,582,225
Average (4 weeks) ...	1,119,839	41,688	316,676	44,742	1,522,945	1,565,571

The figures for 24th February 1930, are analysed below:—

—		24th February, 1930.			27th Jan., 1930.	
		Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.						
Men ...	830,886	214,681	86,597	1,132,164	1,101,373	
Boys ...	34,178	5,565	138	39,881	43,061	
Women ...	183,977	138,095	1,767	323,839	301,595	
Girls ...	34,854	8,503	24	43,381	45,490	
Total ...	1,083,895	366,844	88,526	1,539,265	1,491,519	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.						
Men ...	854,082	216,065	89,519	1,159,666	1,128,750	
Boys ...	34,874	5,632	138	40,644	43,763	
Women ..	194,652	141,423	1,800	337,875	315,092	
Girls ...	35,284	8,732	24	44,040	46,104	
Total ...	1,118,892	371,852	91,481	1,582,225	1,533,709	

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 four weeks ended 24th February, 1930. Of the 123,152 vacancies filled, 72,717 were for men, 26,997 for women and 23,438 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.†
27th January, 1930	42,465	39,748
3rd February, 1930	33,183	29,855
10th " "	34,183	29,821
17th " "	35,125	31,971
24th " "	34,102	31,505
Average (4 weeks) ...	34,148	30,788

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 28th January, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,812 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 24th February, 1930, was 625 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 24th February, 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 24th February, 1930.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 27th Jan., 1930.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
<b>London Division</b> ...	125,315	27,413	6,805	159,533	— 1
<b>South-Eastern Division</b> ...	58,993	10,214	5,414	74,621	— 968
Brighton ...	1,939	673	325	2,937	— 104
Chatham ...	2,916	357	513	3,786	— 236
Ipswich ...	2,387	227	214	2,828	— 31
Norwich ...	3,691	771	177	4,639	— 172
Rest of Division ...	48,060	8,186	4,185	60,431	— 425
<b>South-Western Division</b> ...	65,739	11,833	5,278	82,850	— 2,336
Bristol ...	13,020	3,110	986	17,116	— 556
Plymouth ...	5,468	993	353	6,814	— 543
Portsmouth ...	5,045	725	690	6,460	— 61
Reading ...	1,697	250	291	2,238	— 11
Southampton ...	5,285	492	546	6,323	— 78
Swindon ...	929	120	129	1,178	— 19
Rest of Division ...	34,295	6,143	2,283	42,721	— 1,246
<b>Midlands Division</b> ...	136,803	52,208	7,484	196,495	— 3,600
Birmingham ...	20,566	8,615	584	29,765	— 1,459
Coventry ...	4,198	995	97	5,290	— 2,131
Cradley Heath ...	3,290	895	77	4,262	— 756
Derby ...	3,629	834	270	4,733	— 389
Leicester ...	5,539	4,101	127	9,767	— 1,113
Northampton ...	2,721	1,169	154	4,044	— 133
Nottingham ...	8,628	2,736	264	11,628	— 177
Smethwick ...	1,745	889	70	2,704	— 36
Stoke-on-Trent ...	11,063	7,126	701	18,890	— 1,935
Walsall ...	3,967	1,211	279	5,457	— 30
West Bromwich ...	1,717	513	108	2,338	— 89
Wolverhampton ...	6,294	1,737	603	8,634	— 894
Rest of Division ...	63,446	21,387	4,150	88,983	— 1,434
<b>North-Eastern Division</b> ...	253,622	56,310	18,791	328,723	— 4,560
Barnsley ...	4,258	612	259	5,129	— 250
Bradford ...	13,472	7,573	845	21,890	— 1,312
Darlington ...	2,520	292	211	3,023	— 48
Dewsbury ...	2,207	1,751	380	4,338	— 306
Doncaster ...	5,572	494	561	6,627	— 2,593
Gateshead ...	6,950	1,130	685	8,765	— 348
Grimsby ...	3,009	329	274	3,612	— 447
Halifax ...	2,958	2,191	73	5,222	— 564
Hartlepool ...	6,371	407	397	7,175	— 710
Huddersfield ...	4,377	2,575	324	7,276	— 723
Hull ...	13,784	1,516	850	16,150	— 723
Leeds ...	15,759	5,389	659	21,807	— 382
Lincoln ...	2,780	294	320	3,394	— 214
Middlesbrough ...	6,944	626	451	8,021	— 143
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	15,364	2,511	1,371	19,246	— 252
Rotherham ...	4,740	452	452	5,644	— 80
Sheffield ...	24,506	5,005	1,668	31,179	— 743
South Shields ...	6,994	460	493	7,947	— 197
Stockton-on-Tees ...	5,259	348	534	6,141	— 283
Sunderland ...	9,616	1,330	626	11,572	— 107
Wakefield ...	2,653	1,092	256	4,001	— 648
York ...	2,808	1,148	445	4,401	— 275
Rest of Division ...	90,721	18,785	6,657	116,163	— 374
<b>North-Western Division</b> ...	238,981	124,375	21,469	384,825	— 30,062
Accrington ...	6,040	3,051	395	9,486	— 1,291
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	4,129	3,431	414	7,974	— 529
Barrow ...	2,819	452	403	3,674	— 69
Birkenhead ...	5,101	831	568	6,500	— 37
Blackburn ...	6,607	7,035	423	14,065	— 3,343
Blackpool ...	3,121	1,756	347	5,224	— 125
Bolton ...	11,337	7,364	1,059	19,760	— 2,728
Burnley ...	4,466	4,064	216	8,746	— 996
Bury ...	2,523	2,058	136	4,717	— 698
Chorley ...	2,457	1,741	214	4,412	— 703
Liverpool ...	49,185	8,601	4,678	62,464	— 2,719
Manchester ...	23,800	11,061	1,513	36,374	— 1,131
Nelson ...	1,743	1,479	158	3,380	— 225
Oldham ...	10,920	7,504	593	19,017	— 2,733
Preston ...	6,400	7,189	594	14,183	— 1,231
Rochdale ...	4,392	3,650	382	8,424	— 2,342
St. Helens ...	4,173	615	335	5,123	— 160
Salford ...	9,117	4,519	776	14,412	— 95
Stockport ...	4,463	3,899	349	8,711	— 1,370
Warrington ...	3,677	1,598	487	5,762	— 138
Wigan ...	5,940	3,109	500	9,549	— 98
Rest of Division ...	66,571	39,368	6,929	112,868	— 7,879
<b>Scotland Division</b> ...	142,572	34,113	11,616	188,301	— 6,756
Aberdeen ...	4,263	901	273	5,437	— 81
Clydebank ...	1,918	322	226	2,466	— 73
Dundee ...	6,280	4,728	559	11,567	— 952
Edinburgh ...	12,333	2,618	801	15,752	— 539
Glasgow ...	49,955	11,166	4,420	65,541	— 2,824
Greenock ...	3,887	943	304	5,134	— 104
Motherwell ...	3,079	264	290	3,633	— 67
Paisley ...	3,215	416	314	3,945	— 180
Rest of Division ...	57,642	12,755	4,429	74,826	— 2,440
<b>Wales Division</b> ...	110,139	7,373	6,405	123,917	— 6,073
Cardiff ...	10,935	1,395	727	13,057	— 568
Llanelli ...	3,246	241	177	3,664	— 524
Newport ...	5,774	404	363	6,541	— 614
Swansea ...	6,611	545	611	7,767	— 378
Rest of Division ...	83,573	4,788	4,527	92,888	— 6,265
<b>Northern Ireland</b> ...	27,502	14,036	1,422	42,960	— 770
Belfast ...	15,027	8,359	973	24,359	— 87
Londonderry ...	2,157	423	54	2,634	— 141
Lurgan ...	689	1,184	32	1,905	— 9
Lisburn ...	722	371	38	1,131	— 56
Newry ...	1,081	251	16	1,348	— 113
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	7,826	3,448	309	11,583	— 664
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	1,159,666	337,875	84,684	1,582,225	— 48,516

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 24th February, 1930, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic 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 99 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 99.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of 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 FEBRUARY, 1930.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	3,627	81	3,708	76	64	140	3,703	145	3,848	3,674	144	3,818
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	107,869	643	108,512	33,724	89	33,813	141,593	732	142,325	141,544	732	142,276
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	1,046	...	1,046	233	...	233	1,279	...	1,279	1,257	...	1,257
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,347	8	1,355	67	...	67	1,414	8	1,422	1,414	8	1,422
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,313	4	4,317	1,343	6	1,349	5,656	10	5,666	5,251	10	5,261
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	801	...	801	270	...	270	1,071	...	1,071	1,071	...	1,071
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	1,499	100	1,599	440	19	459	1,939	119	2,058	1,849	119	1,968
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	1,169	12	1,181	124	2	126	1,293	14	1,307	1,233	14	1,247
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,115	25	1,140	300	5	305	1,415	30	1,445	1,414	30	1,444
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,374	114	2,488	635	29	664	3,009	143	3,152	2,987	143	3,130
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,811	52	1,863	744	10	754	2,555	62	2,617	2,497	61	2,558
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	7,439	955	8,394	1,946	356	2,302	9,385	1,311	10,696	9,235	1,311	10,546
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	2,809	3,024	5,833	3,273	4,884	8,157	6,082	7,908	13,990	6,073	7,908	13,981
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	1,881	411	2,292	584	69	653	2,465	480	2,945	2,455	480	2,935
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,190	146	2,336	905	23	928	3,095	169	3,264	3,095	169	3,264
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	7,099	928	8,027	766	216	982	7,865	1,144	9,009	7,790	1,135	8,925
Explosives ... ..	748	319	1,067	210	54	264	958	373	1,331	957	373	1,330
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads ... ..	778	203	981	65	31	96	843	234	1,077	839	234	1,073
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	3,737	946	4,683	1,116	423	1,539	4,853	1,369	6,222	4,824	1,358	6,182
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	2,284	13	2,297	388	1	389	2,672	14	2,686	2,672	14	2,686
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	20,378	229	20,607	19,889	86	19,975	40,267	315	40,582	40,258	315	40,573
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,798	190	2,988	1,252	39	1,291	4,050	229	4,279	4,025	229	4,254
Tin Plates ... ..	1,675	132	1,807	5,458	570	6,028	7,133	702	7,835	7,133	702	7,835
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	2,167	125	2,292	2,224	19	2,243	4,391	144	4,535	4,387	144	4,531
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,414	299	1,713	1,767	73	1,840	3,181	372	3,553	3,176	372	3,548
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	47,636	1,882	49,518	23,863	1,102	24,965	71,499	2,984	74,483	70,532	2,978	73,510
Electrical Engineering ... ..	3,197	859	4,056	563	197	760	3,760	1,056	4,816	3,749	1,056	4,805
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	5,943	27	5,970	578	...	578	6,521	27	6,548	6,167	27	6,194
Constructional Engineering ... ..	2,796	46	2,842	665	10	675	3,461	56	3,517	3,450	56	3,506
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15,942	1,266	17,208	4,394	411	4,805	20,336	1,677	22,013	20,095	1,669	21,764
Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	1,706	110	1,816	235	8	243	1,941	118	2,059	1,859	118	1,977
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	3,870	45	3,915	1,021	27	1,048	4,891	72	4,963	4,885	72	4,957



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 ...	47,395	152	47,547	2,824	23	2,847	50,219	175	50,394	48,278	173	48,451
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	7,086	645	7,731	3,889	277	4,166	10,975	922	11,897	10,905	921	11,826
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,264	39	1,303	114	1	115	1,378	40	1,418	1,350	38	1,388
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric												
Lamps ...	3,677	2,018	5,695	576	203	779	4,253	2,221	6,474	4,244	2,221	6,465
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,710	970	3,680	2,604	700	3,304	5,314	1,670	6,984	5,311	1,669	6,980
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,052	1,022	2,074	613	203	816	1,665	1,225	2,890	1,665	1,225	2,890
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,360	888	2,248	439	212	651	1,799	1,100	2,899	1,794	1,100	2,894
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	516	23	539	166	3	169	682	26	708	681	26	707
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,436	1,230	2,666	683	767	1,450	2,119	1,997	4,116	2,100	1,997	4,097
Metal Industries not separately												
specified ...	8,769	6,164	14,933	3,039	1,614	4,653	11,808	7,778	19,586	11,702	7,770	19,472
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	16,949	33,498	50,447	27,360	56,502	83,862	44,309	90,000	134,309	44,308	89,996	134,304
Woollen and Worsted... ..	7,521	8,800	16,321	11,568	22,526	34,094	19,089	31,326	50,415	18,959	31,223	50,182
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	2,890	2,630	5,520	3,787	7,244	11,031	6,677	9,874	16,551	6,580	9,860	16,440
Linen ...	3,378	6,089	9,467	807	2,367	3,174	4,185	8,456	12,641	500	1,570	2,070
Jute ...	1,967	4,089	6,056	503	1,162	1,665	2,470	5,251	7,721	2,470	5,251	7,721
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,												
Cord, Twine, etc. ...	635	1,046	1,681	245	597	842	880	1,643	2,523	767	1,340	2,107
Hosiery ...	871	2,798	3,669	1,950	7,797	9,747	2,821	10,595	13,416	2,799	10,485	13,284
Lace ...	384	434	818	392	486	878	776	920	1,696	776	920	1,696
Carpets ...	296	545	841	446	854	1,300	742	1,399	2,141	742	1,399	2,141
Textile Industries not separately												
specified ...	1,080	2,527	3,607	333	1,645	1,978	1,413	4,172	5,585	1,271	3,479	4,750
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,964	2,722	8,686	13,857	5,589	19,446	19,821	8,311	28,132	19,152	7,098	26,250
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,945	854	3,799	1,134	324	1,458	4,079	1,178	5,257	4,075	1,178	5,253
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather												
Goods ...	1,118	836	1,954	195	335	530	1,313	1,171	2,484	1,288	1,168	2,456
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	7,432	6,368	13,800	1,498	6,236	7,734	8,930	12,604	21,534	8,240	12,371	20,611
Dress Making and Millinery... ..	764	4,146	4,910	63	2,107	2,170	827	6,253	7,080	812	5,832	6,644
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	783	703	1,486	335	542	877	1,118	1,245	2,363	1,116	1,242	2,358
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-												
ing, etc. ...	482	3,763	4,245	69	2,136	2,205	551	5,899	6,450	442	3,120	3,562
Dress Industries not separately												
specified ...	774	571	1,345	138	414	552	912	985	1,897	912	983	1,895
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7,148	2,084	9,232	4,815	2,174	6,989	11,963	4,258	16,221	11,752	4,241	15,993
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8,966	3,826	12,792	468	558	1,026	9,434	4,384	13,818	8,863	4,299	13,162
Grain Milling ...	2,172	202	2,374	485	49	534	2,657	251	2,908	2,542	247	2,789
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	2,226	3,422	5,648	636	2,654	3,290	2,862	6,076	8,938	2,854	6,072	8,926
Food Industries not separately												
specified ...	5,736	6,487	12,223	441	906	1,347	6,177	7,393	13,570	6,074	7,319	13,393
Drink Industries ...	6,127	2,497	8,624	302	543	845	6,429	3,040	9,469	5,946	2,996	8,942
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	595	1,524	2,119	22	423	445	617	1,947	2,564	570	1,829	2,399
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,321	108	6,429	555	38	593	6,876	146	7,022	6,745	144	6,889
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,440	161	1,601	366	55	421	1,806	216	2,022	1,777	215	1,992
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	8,809	1,333	10,142	1,088	327	1,415	9,897	1,660	11,557	9,693	1,642	11,335
Woodworking not separately												
specified ...	1,718	418	2,136	511	202	713	2,229	620	2,849	2,111	597	2,708
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	1,680	464	2,144	820	270	1,090	2,500	734	3,234	2,484	734	3,218
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and												
Stationery ...	976	1,688	2,664	124	746	870	1,100	2,434	3,534	1,073	2,236	3,309
Wall Paper Making and Paper												
Staining ...	196	131	327	9	49	58	205	180	385	205	179	384
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper) ...	147	121	268	12	30	42	159	151	310	159	135	294
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	9,201	5,112	14,313	333	734	1,067	9,534	5,846	15,380	9,319	5,673	14,992
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>												
Building ...	141,929	248	142,177	8,827	22	8,849	150,756	270	151,026	147,038	268	147,306
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	42,229	25	42,254	1,623	...	1,623	43,852	25	43,877	41,873	24	41,897
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ...	3,229	2,111	5,340	638	670	1,308	3,867	2,781	6,648	3,848	2,780	6,628
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	570	108	678	231	9	240	801	117	918	800	116	916
Brushes and Brooms ...	681	235	916	191	110	301	872	345	1,217	841	344	1,185
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ments and Apparatus ...	566	321	887	63	60	123	629	381	1,010	626	381	1,007
Musical Instruments ...	2,359	391	2,750	169	34	203	2,528	425	2,953	2,528	425	2,953
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	377	407	784	92	97	189	469	504	973	468	504	972
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>												
<b>Industries ...</b>	10,652	140	10,792	498	14	512	11,150	154	11,304	10,889	152	11,041
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	9,322	263	9,585	526	6	532	9,848	269	10,117	9,650	265	9,915
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	5,575	393	5,968	173	8	181	5,748	401	6,149	5,519	397	5,916
Road Transport not separately												
specified ...	25,092	336	25,428	1,221	12	1,233	26,313	348	26,661	25,555	345	25,900
Shipping Service ...	30,142	408	30,550	216	35	251	30,358	443	30,801	29,702	441	30,143
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal												
Service ...	56,443	143	56,586	792	29	821	57,235	172	57,407	56,151	172	56,323
Transport, Communication and												
Storage not separately specified	2,342	119	2,461	102	20	122	2,444	139	2,583	2,409	138	2,547
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	89,996	41,030	131,026	3,920	4,431	8,351	93,916	45,461	139,377	90,249	44,324	134,573
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and</b>												
<b>Finance ...</b>	6,600	1,154	7,754	111	25	136	6,711	1,179	7,890	6,549	1,165	7,714
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	8,870	749	9,619	281	44	325	9,151	793	9,944	8,784	749	9,533
Local Government ...	30,084	785	30,869	1,245	39	1,284	31,329	824	32,153	29,952	821	30,773
Professional Services ...	3,387	1,119	4,506	137	34	171	3,524	1,153	4,677	3,433	1,125	4,558
Entertainments and Sports ...	7,767	3,063	10,830	270	132	402	8,037	3,195	11,232	7,730	3,161	10,891
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	16,673	25,075	41,748	198	687	885	16,871	25,762	42,633	16,440	25,352	41,792
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1,812	5,200	7,012	118	1,140	1,258	1,930	6,340	8,270	1,875	6,089	7,964
Industries and Services not separately												
specified ...	29,812	2,174	31,986	866	495	1,361	30,678	2,669	33,347	29,605	2,604	32,209
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	986,923	224,339	1,211,262	222,240	149,600	371,840	1,209,163	373,939	1,583,102*	1,179,767	358,336	1,538,103

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



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 24TH FEB., 1930.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH FEBRUARY, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.				
Fishing ... ..	26,700	980	27,680	13.6	8.3	13.4	0.3	6.5	0.5	13.9	14.8	13.9	- 2.5	- 1.2	- 1.0	13.9
Mining :-																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,069,180	5,530	1,074,710	10.1	11.6	10.1	3.1	1.6	3.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	+ 0.3	- 2.1	- 5.3	13.2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	14,960	10	14,970	7.0	...	7.0	1.5	...	1.5	8.5	...	8.5	- 0.4	- 5.6	- 7.9	8.4
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	5,430	40	5,470	24.8	20.0	24.8	1.2	...	1.2	26.0	20.0	26.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 12.2	26.0
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	42,270	420	42,690	10.2	1.0	10.1	3.2	1.4	3.2	13.4	2.4	13.3	+ 0.3	- 12.1	+ 1.7	12.8
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	10,470	10	10,480	7.7	...	7.6	2.5	...	2.6	10.2	...	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 6.0	10.2
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	15,440	1,580	17,020	9.7	6.3	9.4	2.9	1.2	2.7	12.6	7.5	12.1	- 0.1	- 2.8	+ 1.2	11.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	15,690	170	15,860	7.5	7.1	7.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	+ 0.5	- 3.6	+ 1.6	7.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ... ..	11,860	160	12,020	9.4	15.6	9.5	2.5	3.2	2.5	11.9	18.8	12.0	+ 1.5	- 4.5	+ 0.4	12.0
Artificial Stone and Concrete ... ..	16,040	1,390	17,430	14.8	8.2	14.3	4.0	2.1	3.8	18.8	10.3	18.1	+ 1.1	- 8.8	+ 3.9	18.1
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... ..	18,360	1,120	19,480	9.9	4.6	9.6	4.0	0.9	3.8	13.9	5.5	13.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	13.4
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	75,090	6,900	81,990	9.9	13.8	10.2	2.6	5.2	2.8	12.5	19.0	13.0	- 0.7	- 6.6	- 0.7	13.0
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	34,890	39,040	73,930	8.1	7.7	7.9	9.3	12.6	11.0	17.4	20.3	18.9	- 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.9	18.9
Glass Trades :-																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	21,470	6,170	27,640	8.8	6.7	8.3	2.7	1.1	2.4	11.5	7.8	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	10.6
Glass Bottles ... ..	15,360	1,960	17,320	14.3	7.4	13.5	5.8	1.2	5.3	20.1	8.6	18.8	+ 1.8	...	+ 1.9	18.8
Chemicals, etc. :-																
Chemicals ... ..	81,910	23,980	105,890	8.7	3.9	7.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	9.6	4.8	8.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	8.5
Explosives ... ..	12,840	5,550	18,390	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	+ 1.2	7.2
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads ... ..	14,410	4,500	18,910	5.4	4.5	5.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	5.9	5.2	5.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	5.7
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	55,290	19,880	75,170	6.8	4.8	6.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.8	6.9	8.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.2	8.3
Metal Manufacture :-																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	21,810	260	22,070	10.5	5.0	10.4	1.8	0.4	1.8	12.3	5.4	12.2	+ 0.2	- 3.9	- 2.0	12.2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	174,520	4,200	178,720	11.7	5.5	11.5	11.4	2.0	11.2	23.1	7.5	22.7	- 1.0	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	22.7
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	37,280	3,250	40,530	7.5	5.8	7.4	3.4	1.2	3.2	10.9	7.0	10.6	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 1.0	10.6
Tin Plates ... ..	27,620	3,660	31,280	6.1	3.6	5.8	19.7	15.6	19.2	25.8	19.2	25.0	- 2.7	+ 2.8	- 13.3	25.0
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	27,710	1,390	29,100	7.8	9.0	7.9	8.0	1.4	7.7	15.8	10.4	15.6	+ 2.9	+ 4.9	+ 2.9	15.6
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... ..	18,610	3,690	22,300	7.6	8.1	7.7	9.5	2.0	8.2	17.1	10.1	15.9	+ 2.5	+ 3.9	+ 2.5	15.9
Engineering, etc. :-																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	539,330	47,420	586,750	8.8	4.0	8.4	4.5	2.3	4.3	13.3	6.3	12.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	+ 2.9	12.7
Electrical Engineering ... ..	65,760	18,670	84,430	4.9	4.6	4.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	5.7
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	57,520	950	58,450	10.3	2.9	10.2	1.0	...	1.0	11.3	2.9	11.2	+ 0.4	- 1.5	- 0.6	11.1
Constructional Engineering ... ..	27,180	1,060	28,240	10.3	4.3	10.1	2.3	1.0	2.4	12.7	5.3	12.5	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 2.5	12.5
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	220,630	24,780	245,410	7.2	5.1	7.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	9.2	6.8	9.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+ 2.3	8.9
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	16,370	2,510	18,880	10.4	4.4	9.6	1.5	0.3	1.3	11.9	4.7	10.9	- 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	10.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ..	52,680	1,530	54,210	7.3	2.9	7.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	9.3	4.7	9.2	- 0.2	- 2.5	- 0.3	9.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ..	201,430	3,070	204,500	23.5	5.0	23.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	24.9	5.7	24.6	+ 1.2	- 1.2	+ 3.6	25.2
Metal Trades :-																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	80,270	8,480	88,750	8.8	7.6	8.7	4.9	3.3	4.7	13.7	10.9	13.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 0.7	13.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... ..	15,270	1,340	16,610	8.3	2.9	7.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	9.0	3.0	8.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	8.5
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps ... ..	57,440	36,530	93,970	6.4	5.5	6.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	7.4	6.1	6.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	6.9
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ... ..	23,050	10,490	33,540	11.8	9.2	11.0	11.3	6.7	9.8	23.1	15.9	20.8	+ 0.9	+ 5.6	+ 7.4	20.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ... ..	13,900	11,460	25,360	7.6	8.9	8.2	4.4	1.8	3.2	12.0	10.7	11.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	11.4
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	17,440	10,620	28,060	7.8	8.4	8.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	10.3
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ... ..	8,150	590	8,740	6.3	3.9	6.2	2.1	0.5	1.9	8.4	4.4	8.1	+ 2.2	- 0.3	+ 2.3	8.1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	22,110	19,570	41,680	6.5	6.3	6.4	3.1	3.9	3.5	9.6	10.2	9.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.6	+ 2.1	9.9
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	118,830	72,540	191,370	7.4	8.5	7.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	9.9	10.7	10.2	- 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	10.2
Textile Trades :-																



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INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH FEBRUARY, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH FEB., 1930.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	27TH JAN., 1930.	25TH FEB., 1929.	20TH FEB., 1928.	
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.)																
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	98,410	21,930	120,340	9.0	6.1	8.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	10.1	7.6	9.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	+ 3.6	9.5
Woodworking not separately specified	17,840	5,380	23,220	9.6	7.8	9.2	2.9	3.7	3.1	12.5	11.5	12.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	+ 3.8	11.8
Printing and Paper Trades :—																
Paper and Paper Board	40,090	15,140	55,230	4.2	3.1	3.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	6.2	4.8	5.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	5.9
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	20,400	37,610	58,010	4.8	4.5	4.6	0.6	2.0	1.5	5.4	6.5	6.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.4	5.8
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	4,320	1,850	6,170	4.5	7.1	5.3	0.2	2.6	0.9	4.7	9.7	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	6.3
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,680	3,560	6,240	5.5	3.4	4.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	5.9	4.2	5.0	- 0.1	- 1.4	+ 1.0	4.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	168,590	92,540	261,130	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	5.7	6.3	5.9	...	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	5.8
Building and Construction of Works :—																
Building	816,780	9,200	825,980	17.4	2.7	17.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	18.5	2.9	18.3	- 0.2	- 6.5	+ 3.2	18.2
Public Works Contracting, etc.	163,170	1,260	164,430	25.9	2.0	25.7	1.0	...	1.0	26.9	2.0	26.7	- 0.4	- 4.3	+ 5.0	26.4
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber	38,980	26,330	65,310	8.3	8.0	8.2	1.6	2.6	2.0	9.9	10.6	10.2	- 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 0.6	10.2
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,590	2,190	13,780	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.0	0.4	1.8	6.9	5.3	6.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	6.6
Brushes and Brooms	5,620	4,540	10,160	12.1	5.2	9.0	3.4	2.4	3.0	15.5	7.6	12.0	- 1.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	11.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,700	9,650	26,350	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	...	- 0.2	+ 0.3	3.8
Musical Instruments	21,420	6,970	28,390	11.0	5.6	9.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	11.8	6.1	10.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.7	+ 4.1	10.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,330	6,230	12,560	6.0	6.5	6.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	7.4	8.1	7.7	- 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	7.7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	155,930	6,100	162,030	6.8	2.3	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.2	2.5	7.0	+ 0.2	...	+ 1.0	6.9
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service	131,260	7,130	138,390	7.1	3.7	6.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	7.5	3.8	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.2	7.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service	148,050	6,690	154,740	3.8	5.9	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.9	6.0	4.0	...	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	3.9
Road Transport not separately specified	175,540	7,030	182,570	14.3	4.8	13.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	15.0	5.0	14.6	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 2.2	14.5
Shipping Service	135,320	6,100	141,420	22.3	6.7	21.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	22.4	7.3	21.8	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	+ 5.5	21.8
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	33.4	6.1	33.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	33.9	7.3	33.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	33.6
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,220	2,230	18,450	14.4	5.3	13.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	15.1	6.2	14.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1	14.0
Distributive Trades	1,015,430	663,660	1,679,090	8.9	6.2	7.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	9.2	6.9	8.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.2	8.2
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	154,630	73,960	228,590	4.3	1.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	1.6	3.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	3.4
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government	97,390	21,450	118,840	9.1	3.5	8.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.4	3.7	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.9	8.2
Local Government	254,380	19,670	274,050	11.8	4.0	11.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	12.3	4.2	11.7	+ 0.2	- 0.9	+ 2.1	11.5
Professional Services	69,870	51,860	121,730	4.8	2.2	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0	2.2	3.8	...	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	3.8
Entertainments and Sports	47,780	26,180	73,960	16.3	11.7	14.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	16.8	12.2	15.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	+ 5.4	15.0
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	121,010	212,690	333,700	13.8	11.8	12.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	13.9	12.1	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.8	12.7
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	27,860	107,170	135,030	6.5	4.9	5.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	6.9	5.9	6.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	6.0
Industries and Services not separately specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	32.9	6.3	25.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	33.9	7.7	26.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+ 5.2	26.2
TOTAL	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	11.3	6.7	10.0	2.5	4.5	3.1	13.8	11.2	13.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	13.0

## NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

### PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

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

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing	3,627	0.4	76	0.0	81	0.0	64	0.0
Mining	118,044	12.0	36,201	16.3	767	0.3	116	0.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	5,300	0.5	1,679	0.8	191	0.1	44	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc.	7,439	0.8	1,946	0.9	955	0.4	356	0.2
Pottery	2,809	0.3	3,273	1.5	3,024	1.4	4,884	3.3
Glass Trades	4,071	0.4	1,489	0.7	557	0.2	92	0.1
Chemicals, etc.	12,362	1.3	2,157	1.0	2,396	1.1	724	0.5
Metal Manufacture	30,716	3.1	30,978	13.9	988	0.4	788	0.5
Engineering, etc.	59,572	6.0	25,669	11.5	2,814	1.3	1,309	0.9
Vehicles	21,518	2.2	5,650	2.5	1,421	0.6	446	0.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	47,395	4.8	2,824	1.3	152	0.1	23	0.0
Metal Trades	27,870	2.8	12,123	5.5	12,999	5.8	3,980	2.7
Textile Trades	41,935	4.3	61,248	27.5	65,178	29.1	106,769	71.4
Leather	4,063	0.4	1,329	0.6	1,690	0.8	659	0.4
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	7,148	0.7	4,815	2.2	2,084	0.9	2,174	1.5
Clothing Trades	10,235	1.0	2,103	0.9	15,551	6.9	11,435	7.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	25,822	2.6	2,354	1.1	17,958	8.0	5,133	3.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	18,288	1.8	2,520	1.1	2,020	0.9	622	0.4
Printing and Paper Building and Public Works Contracting	12,200	1.2	1,298	0.6	7,516	3.4	1,829	1.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	184,158	18.7	10,450	4.7	273	0.1	22	0.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	7,782	0.8	1,384	0.6	3,573	1.6	980	0.7
Transport and Communication	10,652	1.1	498	0.2	140	0.1	14	0.0
Distributive Trades	128,916	13.0	3,030	1.4	1,662	0.7	110	0.1
Commerce, Banking, etc.	89,996	9.1	3,920	1.8	41,030	18.3	4,431	3.0
Miscellaneous	6,600	0.7	111	0.0	1,154	0.5	25	0.0
TOTAL	986,923	100.0	222,240	100.0	224,339	100.0	149,600	100.0

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING FEBRUARY IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

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

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th February, 1930, as compared with 27th January, 1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tailoring	- 1,312	- 2,889	- 4,201
Building	- 2,072	+ 38	- 2,034
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	- 1,864	+ 3	- 1,861
Dress Making and Millinery	+ 43	- 1,215	- 1,172
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	- 480	- 647	- 1,127
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	+ 948	+ 157	+ 1,105
Linen	+ 487	+ 809	+ 1,296
Woollen and Worsted	- 256	+ 1,612	+ 1,356
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	+ 620	+ 1,367	+ 1,987
Silk and Artificial Silk	+ 1,404	+ 964	+ 2,368
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	+ 2,614	+ 23	+ 2,637
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	+ 2,697	- 10	+ 2,687
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 2,795	+ 253	+ 3,048
Coal Mining	+ 3,761	+ 73	+ 3,834
Hosiery	+ 782	+ 3,055	+ 3,837
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	+ 5,507	+ 325	+ 5,832
Distributive Trades	+ 4,352	+ 3,373	+ 7,725
Cotton	+ 7,974	+ 15,551	+ 23,525
Net Variation for above industries	+ 28,000	+ 22,842	+ 50,842
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 36,360	+ 26,294	+ 62,654



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

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

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1929.		Percentage Unemployed at 24th February, 1930.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	116,600	103,340	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.1	0.1	2.2
South-Eastern ...	47,400	31,610	3.0	0.1	3.1	4.4	0.4	4.8
South-Western ...	43,860	28,640	2.9	0.1	3.0	4.2	0.8	5.0
Midlands ...	86,830	73,350	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.8	2.5	4.3
North-Eastern ...	100,950	58,590	3.5	1.1	4.6	5.7	2.8	8.5
North-Western ...	90,880	80,040	4.5	2.8	7.3	4.0	4.7	8.7
Scotland ...	63,450	50,560	5.2	0.5	5.7	4.6	1.1	5.7
Wales ...	33,030	8,870	4.2	1.6	5.8	7.5	2.6	10.1
Special Schemes ...	4,600	2,800	0.4	...	0.4	0.2	...	0.2
Great Britain ...	587,600	437,800	3.3	0.9	4.2	3.6	1.9	5.5

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

Division.	No. of Centres open.			No. of Classes open.	Average daily attendance.						Separate individuals who have attended, 1st April, 1929—26th Feb., 1930.
					As a Condition for receipt of benefit.		Others.		Totals.		
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Mixed.	For Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.
London	...	...	2	...	213	85	...	...	213	85	1,512
S. Eastern	...	...	1	...	92	93	2	10	94	103	1,483
S. Western	3	3	...	...	110	82	49	41	159	123	2,785
Midlands	2	...	1	...	181	58	51	22	232	80	2,362
N. Eastern	14	5	1	...	873	334	895	84	1,768	418	13,628
N. Western	5	2	3	...	681	268	167	176	848	444	8,356
Scotland	12	8	1	1	646	275	305	53	951	328	9,614
Wales ...	15	1	1	...	417	49	1,109	172	1,526	221	9,972
Great Britain	51	19†	10†	1	3,213	1,244	2,578	558	5,791	1,802	49,892

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

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,374	3,720	8,094	564	523	1,087
South-Eastern ...	905	718	1,623	217	222	439
South-Western ...	974	747	1,721	302	247	549
Midlands ...	1,448	1,188	2,636	408	398	806
North-Eastern ...	1,618	1,549	3,167	569	510	1,079
North-Western ...	1,898	1,783	3,681	625	551	1,176
Scotland ...	992	956	1,948	406	386	792
Wales ...	386	311	697	146	141	287
Great Britain ...	12,595	10,972	23,567	3,237	2,978	6,215

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

FROM 9th September, 1929, to 12th March, 1930, under the provisions of the Unemployment 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 four weeks ended 3rd February, 1930. It should be noted that the disallowances of claims to benefit arising on their recommendations are included in the figures in Section B of the Table given in the next article in this column regarding disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Period 7th January, 1930, to 3rd February, 1930.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors ...	19,255	11,368	30,623
Condition "Not genuinely seeking work":			
Allowance recommended ...	5,234	3,316	8,550
Disallowance recommended ...	3,976	4,046	8,022
Assessors disagree ...	54	37	91
Transitional conditions (b) and (c):			
Allowance recommended ...	6,856	1,910	8,766
Disallowance recommended ...	3,063	2,033	5,096
Assessors disagree ...	72	26	98

## DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

14TH JANUARY, 1930, TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 1930.

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

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

**C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†**

<b>(1) APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES BY INSURANCE OFFICERS.</b>			
Total cases considered ...	8,546	4,351	12,897
Recommended for allowance ...	3,008	1,378	4,386
Recommended for disallowance:—			
<i>Permanent provisions:</i>			
First statutory condition* ...	1	—	1
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	413	528	941
Not genuinely seeking work ...	952	1,157	2,109
Trade disputes† ...	30	27	57
Employment lost through misconduct ...	704	213	917
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	910	484	1,394
Other grounds ...	330	115	445
<i>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</i>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ...	22	6	28
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	259	75	334
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	1,917	368	2,285
Total recommended for disallowance ...	5,538	2,973	8,511
<b>(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.‡</b>			
Total cases considered ...	105,531	19,405	124,936
Recommended for allowance ...	102,483	18,076	120,559
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Not genuinely seeking work ...	3,045	1,329	4,374
Other grounds ...	3	—	3
Total recommended for disallowance ...	3,048	1,329	4,377

\* 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, provides that when an insured contributor has during a prescribed period (now fixed at four months) received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.



*D.—Decisions by Umpire.\**

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

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 10TH FEBRUARY, 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 10th Feb., 1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	4,954,242	1,495,092	8,800,595	2,578,600
Average number of claims current	946,671	187,716	901,141	204,137
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers:—				
Not genuinely seeking work ...	93,182	63,161	168,844	99,731
Employment lost through misconduct ...	25,816	7,523	50,268	14,263
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	31,744	17,014	71,023	38,500
Not normally insurable and/or not reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	107,006	17,611	95,477	33,079
Other grounds ...	31,608	19,660	79,696	82,844
Total disallowances	289,356	124,969	465,308	268,417
Courts of Referees:—				
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:—				
Cases considered ...	89,989	43,632	164,868	84,559
Recommended for disallowance ...	54,495	29,873	98,655	55,105
78 Day Review Cases:—				
Cases considered ...	535,469	62,124	1,368,833	204,847
Recommended for disallowance:—				
Not genuinely seeking work ...	19,450	4,999	52,768	17,336
Other grounds ...	405	80	375	272
Total ...	19,855	5,079	53,143	17,608
Umpire:—				
Cases considered ...	3,255	683	9,914	2,898
Cases disallowed ...	2,153	509	6,649	1,923

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930.	Four weeks ended 25th January, 1930.	Four weeks ended 23rd February, 1929.
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,325,000	1,270,000	1,295,000
Employed Persons ...	1,125,000	1,060,000	1,110,000
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 ...	4,290,000	1,170,000	925,000
Total ...	6,740,000	3,500,000	3,330,000
Unemployment Benefit ...	4,295,000	4,230,000	3,985,000
Cost of Administration ...	490,000	410,000	430,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	145,000	150,000	125,000
Other Items ...	5,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	4,935,000	4,800,000	4,550,000
Treasury Advances outstanding ...	37,030,000	38,940,000	34,230,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits ...	825,000	720,000	430,000

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

Selected Urban Areas.‡	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in February, 1930.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolis.						
West District ...	9,416	5,948	15,364	189	+ 1	– 24
North District ...	10,379	14,478	24,857	251	+ 3	– 35
Central District ...	2,317	2,740	5,057	411	+ 1	+ 8
East District ...	9,467	39,651	49,118	792	+ 7	– 93
South District ...	19,374	52,070	71,444	371	+ 5	– 74
TOTAL, Metropolis ...	51,227§	114,887	166,114§	372	+ 5	– 57
West Ham ...	4,378	16,416	20,794	279	..	– 51
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,779	23,791	26,570	530	+ 1	– 32
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,380	8,425	9,805	356	– 2	– 85
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,342	7,857	12,199	155	+ 5	– 9
Wigan District ...	1,843	14,465	16,308	361	+ 5	– 27
Manchester District	9,933	28,882	38,815	371	+ 8	– 18
Liverpool District	9,946	62,349	72,295	564	+ 1	– 33
Bradford District ...	1,889	6,601	8,490	229	+ 6	+ 9
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,500	3,246	4,746	126	+ 4	– 3
Leeds ...	2,973	13,478	16,451	345	+ 4	– 4
Barnsley District ...	1,018	14,767	15,785	468	+ 1	+ 97
Sheffield ...	2,460	24,419	26,879	530	+ 7	+ 28
Hull District ...	1,927	15,917	17,844	547	+ 28	– 36
North Staffordshire	2,464	8,651	11,115	262	+ 5	– 22
Nottingham District	2,302	11,132	13,434	282	– 5	– 50
Leicester ...	1,215	4,105	5,320	216	+ 3	– 33
Wolverhampton District ...	3,597	13,602	17,199	224	– 3	– 28
Birmingham ...	7,611	14,584	22,195	230	+ 1	– 50
Bristol District ...	2,543	8,272	10,815	256	– 2	– 70
Cardiff and Swansea	2,690	15,073	17,763	368	– 1	– 19
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	64,412	299,616	364,028	346	+ 3	– 23
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...	120,017	430,919	550,936	350	+ 3	– 34
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,849	70,718	76,567	807	+ 2	– 22
Paisley and Greenock District ...	825	7,050	7,875	409	– 23	– 114
Edinburgh ...	1,554	17,734	19,288	450	– 9	– 18
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	898	4,115	5,013	230	– 1	– 2
Aberdeen ...	487	2,779	3,266	205	– 7	– 59
Coatbridge & Airdrie	348	5,165	5,513	537	– 7	+ 13
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,961	107,561	117,522	573	– 4	– 30
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Feb., 1930	129,978	538,480	668,458	376	+ 3	– 33

## ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved in Feb., 1930.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in Feb., 1930.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1929.	Jan.–Feb., 1930.		1922 to 1929.	Jan.–Feb., 1930.
Australia ...	376	171,118	721	407	169,957	838
Canada ...	752	122,772	1,257	148	118,882	370
New Zealand ...	173	44,029	196	116	42,886	269
Africa and other parts of Empire	5	1,084	4	1	901	7
Total ...	1,306	339,003	2,178	672	332,626	1,484

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

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

† 22nd February in England and Wales and 15th February in Scotland.

‡ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.

§ Includes 274 not included in district figures.



## 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. 90–91 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

## GERMANY.\*

EMPLOYMENT in January showed a further decline as compared with the preceding month. In spite of the mild winter unemployment at the end of the month was greater than at the end of January, 1929, and the proportion due to economic depression was greater than in January, 1929. At the end of the month the total number of persons reported by employment exchanges as available and seeking work was 3,394,401, as compared with 3,030,285 at the end of December, 1929, and 3,003,069 at the end of January, 1929.

On the last day of January, 1930, 2,232,619 persons were stated to be in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 250,029 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,482,648, as compared with 1,984,811 at the end of December. (The number of persons in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th February, 1930, was 2,584,903.)

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,564,125 organised workers. Of these, 1,004,787, or 22.0 per cent., were totally unemployed on 25th January, 1930, as compared with 20.1 per cent. on 28th December, 1929, and 19.4 per cent. on 26th January, 1929. In addition, 501,950, or 11.0 per cent., were working short time, as against 8.5 per cent. at the end of December and 8.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1929.

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

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

## FRANCE.†

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

## SWITZERLAND.‡

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

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 167 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 296,387 members, 12,309, or 4.2 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 9,805, or 3.3 per cent., partially so, at the end of December, 1929. At the end of September, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 0.8 and 0.9, and, at the end of December, 1928, 4.0 and 1.4 respectively.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th February, 1930. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th March, 1930. Paris.

‡ La Vie économique, February, 1930. Berne.

## HOLLAND.\*

Unemployment showed a considerable increase in December. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 396,739 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th December, 1929, 48,911 (12.3 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 12,267 (3.1 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th November) the percentages were respectively 4.6 and 1.6. Unemployment in December was particularly serious in the diamond industry; in the week under consideration 61.9 per cent. were unemployed for the whole week and 35.0 per cent. for a shorter period.

## AUSTRIA.†

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

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.‡—Returns furnished to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 277,259 workpeople, 20.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1930, as against 19.9 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 27.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1929.

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

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

## ITALY.¶

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

## UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 34,857 establishments in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry, and the canning and preserving industry, these establishments employed 4,792,669 workpeople in January, 1930, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. as compared with the total for December, 1929. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 5.4 per cent. Decreases in employment in January, as compared with December, were shown in anthracite mining (4.7 per cent.), metalliferous mining (2.8 per cent.), quarrying (11.7 per cent.), public utilities (1.4 per cent.), trade (wholesale, 2.5 per cent., retail, 21.6 per cent.) and canning (24.8 per cent.). Increases in employment were shown in bituminous coal mining (1.1 per cent.) and hotels (2.8 per cent.).

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for January, 1930, was 90.2, as compared with 91.9 per cent. in December, 1929, and 95.2 per cent. in January, 1929.\*\*

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

## CANADA.††

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

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

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 1930. The Hague.

† Statistische Nachrichten, 25th February, 1930. Vienna.

‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 22nd February, 1930. Copenhagen.

§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

|| Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

¶ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, February, 1930. Rome.

\*\* Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, January, 1930. Washington.

†† Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



## 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 February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £39,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 433,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £8,200 in those of 92,500 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as follows:—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal ... ..	64,500	3,000	£ 4,650	£ 950
Textile ... ..	950	9,250	60	950
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9,000	2,750	1,625	240
Building, etc. ... ..	15,000	407,000	1,640	36,100
Public Administration Services.	50	4,500	5	380
Other ... ..	3,000	6,500	220	480
Total ... ..	92,500	433,000	8,200	39,100

In the metal group of industries, new agreements for England and Scotland, standardising the tonnage rates for melters at open-hearth steel furnaces and introducing revised basis rates of wages for the lower-paid men employed in steel works and at rolling mills, etc., resulted in reductions in the total tonnage rates of some of the higher-paid steel melters, but in increases in wages for the majority of the other men concerned. Blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire and Scotland had their wages increased by 1½ or 2 per cent. on basis rates, and the higher-paid men employed at Siemens steel furnaces in South-West Wales received an increase of 1¼ per cent. on basis rates. Tinsplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire received an increase of 3½ per cent. on basis rates. There was also an increase of 1s. per week (dating back to January) in the wages of adult semi-skilled and unskilled plain timeworkers employed on marine engineering work at Belfast.

In the textile group the principal change was a reduction affecting workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry at Manchester, the amount of reduction varying from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. per week for women.

The increases in the woodworking, etc. group mainly affected coopers, who received increases amounting to 1d. per hour and 6¼ per cent. on list prices for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. There was a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of millsawyers in the Manchester district, and also in those of furniture trade operatives employed at various towns where the wages of such workers follow the wages of building trade operatives.

Building trade operatives had their wages reduced, under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale, at most towns in Great Britain, craftsmen sustaining a reduction of ½d. per hour and labourers a reduction of ½d. or ¼d. per hour. Men employed by electrical

contractors in England and Wales and Northern Ireland received an increase in wages, amounting to ¼d. per hour in the London district and ½d. per hour in other districts.

The reductions in the public administration group mainly affected workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities who follow the wage-movements in the building industry.

In industries other than the above workpeople affected by increases included iron miners in Lincolnshire and leather belt makers, while there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade. A new system of grading workpeople in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales, with revised schedules of minimum time and piecework basis time rates, which came into force in February under the Trade Boards Acts, did not generally result in an appreciable alteration in wages, so far as the majority of workpeople already employed in the trade were concerned.

Of the total decrease of £39,100 per week, over £37,200 (about 95 per cent. of the whole amount) took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; the remaining sum was principally due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

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

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying...	27,000	1,300	£ 800	£ 110
Iron and Steel ... ..	49,500	4,400	3,100	980
Engineering ... ..	7,000	750	475	75
Shipbuilding ... ..	66,000	...	5,000	...
Other Metal ... ..	27,000	1,000	2,125	50
Textile ... ..	85,500	19,750	925	2,100
Clothing ... ..	7,200	250	475	15
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	9,250	2,750	1,650	245
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	15,000	407,000	1,650	36,100
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply.	3,100	300	375	30
Transport ... ..	114,000	1,000	5,650	105
Public Administration Services	5,250	4,600	510	390
Other ... ..	1,200	4,900	65	350
Total ... ..	417,000	448,000	22,800	40,550

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

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in February.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire...	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 25½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men (varying from 1d. per shift for men with basis rates of 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d. per shift to 11d. per shift for men with basis rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d. per shift). Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 25½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
Quarrying	North-East Lancashire.	1 Feb.	Freestone and sandstone quarrymen	Decrease of ¼d. per hour.
	Portland ... ..	1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 7d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 5d.; sawyers and labourers (skilled), 1s. 3½d.; labourers (unskilled), 1s. 2½d.
	South Wales ... ..	1 Feb.	Masons and quarrymen employed in pennant stone quarries.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Lancaster ... ..	1 Feb.	Lead glaziers ... ..	Decrease of ¼d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	England and Wales (except London).‡	1 Feb.	Building trade artisans employed in chemical works.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour.‡
	London ... ..	1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 10½d.).
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Glasgow and District	1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 7d., plus special allowance of ¼d. per hour.
	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds District.	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 25½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 25½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
	West of Scotland ...	2 Feb.§	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 11 per cent. above the standard.

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, 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.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ Under an agreement dated 27th October, 1922, between the Chemical Employers' Federation and the Trade Unions concerned, the rates of wages are to be 1d. per hour below those paid to similar classes of workpeople in the building trade. It is understood, however, that in the case of plumbers in certain districts (including Manchester), and of all classes of building trade artisans in chemical works in the Cardiff and Swansea districts, the same rate is paid as in the house-building trade.

§ The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 2nd February.

|| In the case of lower-paid men, who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard.



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>italics</i> .)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	England and West of Scotland.*	2 Feb.	Melters (tonnage-men) employed at open-hearth steel-melting furnaces.	An agreement adopted, with schedules of new total base wage rates, automatic in their operation, uniform in their character, and related to the weekly outputs from stationary furnaces, basic and acid, machine-charged, cold metal practice; stationary furnaces, machine-charged, hot metal practice; and talbot and tilting furnaces, hot metal practice. Percentage division of new total base wage rates among the different classes of melters defined on a uniform basis; also new and uniform datal rates fixed for these classes in respect of watching, flowing and fettling, bottoming, and melting solidified charges.*
			Lower-paid men employed in steel-melting plants, rolling mills, etc.	Basis rates adjusted for men previously in receipt of basis rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift (and to avoid anomalies, where necessary, up to 8s. per shift) by incorporating special bonuses granted in August, 1924, and an additional 6½ per cent. (or its equivalent under the "stepping scheme") hitherto paid to men in receipt of basis rates up to 7s. per shift, into new base rates, which are subject to the sliding-scale percentage additions at each works. The net effects of the revisions, on normal weekly earnings (inclusive of the sliding-scale percentage) were increases varying from 8d. to 1s. 11d. per week for men previously in receipt of basis rates of 3s. 10d. to 5s. per shift; from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per week for men with basis rates over 5s. to 7s.*
Do.	South-West Wales	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, excluding those on maintenance work.	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 11½ per cent. above the standard, plus <i>ex-gratia</i> bonuses for workpeople on basis rates up to 51s. per week; the latter to remain as previously except for adult workers with basis rates up to 42s. per week, whose bonuses are to be reduced by amounts corresponding to above increase, leaving their total wages the same as previously.†
		1 Feb.	Bricklayers employed in Siemens steel works.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
Marine Engineering.	Belfast ...	1 Jan.‡	Semi-skilled and unskilled plain time workers.	Increase§ of 1s. per week to workpeople 21 years of age and over in receipt of a total wage of 52s. per week or less. Rates after change for labourers (timework) : engineering and boiler shop, 41s.; foundry, 42s. 6d.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	2 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding maintenance craftsmen) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Increase† of 3½ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 11 per cent. above the standard in the case of workpeople in receipt of a basis rate of 6s. 10½d. or less per day, and 6 per cent. above standard in the case of other workpeople.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in Feb.	Plumber-jointers, and plumber-jointers' mates.	Increase of 0.75d. per hour for plumber-jointers and of 0.6d. per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change : plumber jointers, 1s. 11d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 6.4d.
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	1st full pay after 18 Feb.	Laminated spring smiths and strikers, fitters and vicemen.	Decrease¶ of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (7s. to 6s.).
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas-works.**	Decrease of ½d. per hour, leaving wages 1d. per hour in excess of the district building trade rate.
Woollen and Worsted, etc. Manufacture.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers employed in the woollen and worsted and other textile industries.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change : principal towns—tradesmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.
Carpet Manufacture.	Kidderminster and District.	1st full pay in Jan.‡	Dyehouse labourers ...	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change : machine vatmen, 43s.; hand vatmen, 42s.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester ...	1st pay day after 21 Feb.	Male workers ...	Bonus reduced¶ from 14s. to 13s. in the £.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in March.	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 46.90 per cent. to 44.80 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and of 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 15 Feb.	Male workers 21 years and over ...	Increase¶ of 3d. per week for workers 21 years of age and over and further increase of 3s. 9d. per week for those 21½ years and under 22½. Rates after change : 21 years, 46s. 3d.; 21½ and over, 51s. 9d.
			Female workers ...	Increase¶ of 2d. per week (29s. 4d. to 29s. 6d.).
Making-up and Packing.	Manchester ...	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Decreases of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over, 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. per week for women 18 and over and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and juniors. Rates after change : Adult males—packers and makers-up, 66s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 61s.; assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 57s. 3d.; markers-off, stampers, and pressers-off, 56s. 6d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 52s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 51s. 3d.; porters, 50s.; Adult females with not less than 3 years' experience—markers-off, 35s.; cutters, 32s. 3d.; stitchers, plaiters and tiers-up, parcellers and tapers, 30s. 9d.; general hookers of prints and shirtings, 29s. 6d.; dhootie hookers, 28s. 3d.

\* The new conditions referred to above took effect under agreements made between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation as regards tonnage-men, and between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the National Union of Engine-men, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers (South Yorkshire area) as regards other classes. The principal districts affected were the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, parts of South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, parts of the Midlands, and the West of Scotland. The agreements also extend the principle of tonnage bonuses on output for certain classes of lower paid men in occupations which directly contribute to and influence output and the basis rates as revised include an amount representative of the tonnage portion of their basis rates.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ The total percentages paid on basis rates, inclusive of *ex-gratia* bonuses, are now as follows : Adult workers—on rates up to 30s., 50 per cent.; on rates 31s. to 42s., varying from 46.24 to 16.67; on rates 43s. to 51s., varying from 15.98 to 13.01; on 52s. and over, 11½ (no *ex-gratia* bonus). Boys.—16½ per cent., plus 3d. per shift.

§ The increase was granted in February, with retrospective effect from the date shown.

¶ These percentages include the *ex-gratia* bonuses previously given amounting to 7½ per cent. for workpeople on basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less and 2½ per cent. for other workpeople.

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

\*\* Viz., work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonizing and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys, also work on retort house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.

†† Under an agreement of 7th June, 1929, between the Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, etc., it was provided that the adult age for males should be reduced from 22½ years to 21 years by three stages : viz., in August, 1929, February and August, 1930. The increase of 3s. 9d. per week shown for those 21½ and under 22 years is the result of the operation of this agreement.



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	Minimum time and piecework basis time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts revised in accordance with a new grading scheme, classifying workpeople by years of employment in the trade, and introducing rates on this principle for workpeople other than those entering trade as apprentices or learners; minimum rates fixed by the Board cancelled in their application to cutters, trimmers and packers.* New minimum time rates include the following, the rates varying with different areas:—Males—4th year of employment; apprentices, 17s. to 24s. per week; learners, 18s. to 24s.; others, 22s. to 30s.; 6th year of employment; ex-apprentices, 9d. to 1s. 2½d. per hour; ex-learners, 8d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; others, 7½d. to 1s. 2d.; after 8 years' employment (same for all classes), 1s. to 1s. 4½d. Females—4th year of employment; apprentices, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per week; learners, 16s. to 24s.; others, 17s. to 26s.; 6th year of employment; ex-apprentices, 6½d. to 9d. per hour; ex-learners, 6d. to 9d.; others, 5½d. to 9d.; after 7 years' employment (same for all classes), 7½d. to 10d. (See Notices of Orders on page 115.)
Baking and Confectionery.	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.	Last pay day in Feb.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s.
	Brecon, Monmouthshire, East and Mid - Glamorgan and West Wales districts.	Last pay day in Feb.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 62s. 6d.
Mill-Sawing	Manchester, Salford and District and Ashton-under-Lyne.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Preston and District	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Kings Lynn ...	Week ending 28 Feb.	Workpeople employed in sawmills	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for men and of ½d. per hour for boys. Minimum rates after change: machinemakers and sawyers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 11½d.
Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford and Bolton.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	London ...	1 Feb.	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Decrease† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, making wages 66 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
	Chester ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Lancaster ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, joiners, carvers, machinists, french polishers, painters and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Rochdale ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Southport ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Wakefield ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, machinists and french polishers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Warrington ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 1 March.	Caners of common bedroom chairs bored 18, 19 and 20.	Decrease† of ½d. per chair. Rates after change: bored 18, 6½d. per chair; bored 19 and 20, 7½d. per chair.
	Leicester ...	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, and Newcastle-under-Lyme districts.	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Reading ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, carvers, and french polishers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 8½d.; others, 1s. 5½d.
	Edinburgh ...	1 Feb.	Cabinetmakers, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers (male workers).	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinetmakers and machinists, 1s. 7d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 6½d.
			Female polishers and sewers ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.).
Cooperage	Great Britain; also Belfast and Londonderry.†	1st pay day after 3 Feb.‡	Coopers ...	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6½ per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: London, 1s. 8d.; other districts, 1s. 7d.‡
			All classes of workpeople ...	Cost-of-living sliding scale previously operative under the Trade Boards Acts revised   and the minimum time rates fixed under the Acts changed for certain workers under 21 years of age as indicated below, the piecework basis time rates (10 per cent. above the minimum) varying accordingly for such workers. (See Notice of Order on page 78 of February GAZETTE.)
			Male porters and labourers under 21 years of age.	Increase in the minimum time rate of ¼d. per hour for those 20 and under 21, the rates for those 18 and under 20 remaining unchanged, making time rates as follows: 18 and under 19, 8½d.; 19 and under 20, 9d.; 20 and under 21, 10½d.
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	10 Feb.	Other male workers under 21 years of age.	New scale of minimum rates fixed, with a new rate for workers under 15, the previous minimum rates for other workers being increased by amounts varying from 3d. to 5s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change, 12s. at under 15, increasing each year to 27s. at 18 and to 43s. at 20.
			Female workers under 21 years of age.	New scale of minimum rates fixed, with a new rate for workers under 15, the previous minimum rates for other workers being increased by amounts varying from 3d. to 3s. per week for those 16 and under 20, and decreased by 6d. and 1s. 9d. for those 15 and under 16 and 20 and under 21 respectively. Minimum rates after change, 8s. 6d. at under 15, increasing each year to 24s. at 18, and to 25s. at 20.

\* The new rates and conditions are embodied in Orders issued for each of the 14 Areas into which the country is divided. The grading of towns within the Areas remains as previously, with a very few exceptions. New conditions are laid down for apprentices and improvers, with a view to their more effective instruction, and the rates fixed for other workers who do not come within the definition of apprentices and learners are usually higher during the first five years' employment. So far as the new rates are comparable with those previously in force, in the majority of cases the rates are unaltered, including all the highest rates fixed for ex-apprentices and ex-learners. Some of the intermediate rates for males of this class were changed in certain Areas, the change usually being reductions (of ½d. up to 2d. per hour) for those on the lower rates and increases (of 1d. per hour) for those on the higher rates. The rates for certain classes of learners (male and female) were changed in some Areas (usually reduced), and those for certain classes of apprentices were increased in some Areas.

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

‡ The change took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry. It did not apply to Burton-on-Trent, where wages are governed by a local agreement.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

|| The minimum rates formerly operative for the period during which the cost-of-living figure was less than 72 and not less than 63 have now been applied, subject to the modifications indicated above, to all periods during which the cost-of-living figure is less than 72.



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen, labourers, engine and crane drivers, etc.	<i>Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 1s. 9½d.; painters, 1s. 7½d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, and plumbers, 1s. 8½d.; marble polishers, 1s. 6½d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.; derrick drivers, 1s. 7½d., plus height money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers, and loco. drivers, 1s. 6d.; portable and stationary engine drivers, winch and pump drivers, 1s. 5d.; boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, 1s. 3½d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 7d.; rope runners, 1s. 4½d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. per hour less.†</i>
	Various other towns in Great Britain (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead).†	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives...	<i>Decrease* of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for labourers.† Rates after change for craftsmen§ and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 7d., 1s. 2½d.; A1, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 2d.; A2, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1½d.; A3, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 1½d.; B, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0½d.; B1, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 0½d.; B2, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B3, 1s. 3½d., 11½d.; C, 1s. 3d., 11½d.; C1, 1s. 2½d., 11d.†</i>
	Certain towns in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Plasterers ...	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8d.).  </i>
Electrical Installation	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.¶	2nd pay day in Feb.**	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Increase* of ¾d. per hour for Grade A areas and ½d. per hour for other areas. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A areas, 1s. 11d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 6½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.
	London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.	2nd pay day in Feb.**	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Increase* of ¾d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.).
Shop-fitting, etc.	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb.	Brass and metal mechanics employed in the shop-fitting industry.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 8d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 6d.; assistants, 1s. 3½d.</i>
	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb.	French polishers employed in the building and shop-fitting industries.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 8d.; 12 to 15 miles, 1s. 7½d.</i>
Tile Laying, Glazing, Concrete Laying, etc.	Leeds ...	1 Feb.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers ...	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: marble masons, tilers, and mosaic layers, 1s. 7½d.; polishers and rubbers, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.</i>
	Manchester, Salford and District.	1 Feb.	Decorative glassworkers and lead light cementers.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: lead light glaziers and embossers, 1s. 7d.; lead light cementers, 1s. 2½d.</i>
	Edinburgh ...	8 Feb.	Glaziers ...	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).</i>
	Glasgow ...	1 Feb.	Glaziers ...	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).</i>
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Manchester, Salford and District.	1 Feb.	Concretors, etc., and tile, etc. fixers	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.).</i>
	Oxford, Reading and Weybridge.	1 Jan.	Regular men employed by the Thames Conservancy.	Cost-of-living sliding scale discontinued, and new consolidated rates of wages adopted resulting in an increase of 1s. per week.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area	2nd pay day in Feb.**	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber-jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates to these classes.	Increase of ¾d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 10½d.; assistants, 1s. 6d.
	London Area	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, painters, carpenters and crane drivers.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers and carpenters, 1s. 8½d.; painters, 1s. 7½d.; travelling cranemen, 1s. 6d.</i>
Local Government Non-Trading Services.	Bridlington ...	3 Jan.	Manual workers ...	Cost-of-living sliding-scale discontinued, and new consolidated rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases over the previous rates plus bonuses of 6d. per week for labourers, scavengers, refuse collectors, etc., and of amounts usually varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d. for other classes. Rates after change include: labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 50s.; motor vehicle drivers, 54s.
	Huddersfield ...	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed in Highways, Sewage Works and Water Departments.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour for craftsmen, road labourers and waterworks labourers. Rates after change: road labourers and waterworks labourers, 1s. 2½d.</i>

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

† The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. There was no change in wages at the following towns owing to their having been re-graded from the same date as that from which the above reduction took effect:—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES: from A3 to A2—Audlem, Crewe, Knutsford, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Over, Sandbach, Tarporley, Tilston, Winsford; from B1 to B—Ambleside, Cockermouth, Grasmere, Kendal, Keswick, Windermere; MIDLAND COUNTIES: from A1 to A—Dudley district, Walsall district; from A2 to A1—Stourbridge district; from A3 to A2—Kettering, Peterborough, Shrewsbury; from B1 to B—Oundle, Rushden; EASTERN COUNTIES: from A3 to A2—St. Albans, Welwyn Garden City; from B to A3—Bedford, Colchester, Ipswich; from B1 to B—Hertford, Hoddesdon, Ware; from B2 to B1—Newmarket; SOUTHERN COUNTIES: from B to A3—Brighton, Bournemouth, Eastbourne, High Wycombe; from B1 to B—Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells; from B2 to B1—Bexhill, Farnham, Godalming, Winchester; SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES: from B to A3—Bath; from A3 to A2—Gloucester; from B2 to B1—Swanage; from B3 to B2—Redruth and Camborne; SOUTH WALES: Owing to the re-grading of Bedwas from A to A1, the total amount of reduction was 1d. for craftsmen and ¾d. for labourers. The re-grading of Worcester (from A3 to A2) and Aberdare (from A to A1) was also authorised by the National Joint Council to take effect from 1st February, but at both these towns the rates previously paid were those appertaining to the new grades. In certain districts in England (including Bradford, Leeds, Leicester, Cambridge and Norwich) where separate agreements have been made between local employers of plasterers or branches of the National Association of Master Plasterers and the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, or arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Plastering Industry (none of which bodies is affiliated to the National Joint Council for the Building Industry which was not a party to the agreements) it is understood that the rates of wages thus fixed remain unaltered within the limits of operation of such agreements. The reduction did not apply in the case of painters in Scotland and bricklayers, masons and their labourers in the Glasgow and West of Scotland district, while plasterers at most of the principal Scottish towns come under a separate arrangement (see above). Full information as to the scope of the reduction in its application to individual towns and each class of labour is not yet available, but it is hoped to publish a list of the new rates applicable in the various towns in the April issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ In the case of labourers the reduction was subject to a general provision that the rate should be, as previously, not less than 75 per cent. of the rate paid to craftsmen in each district. The reduction amounted to ½d. per hour in Grades A, A2, B, B2 and C, and to ¼d. per hour in Grades A1, A3, B1, B3, and C1.

§ Painters in certain towns in the South Western Counties receive ½d. or 1d. less than the craftsmen's rate given above.

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

¶ The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The increase was equivalent to 2 per cent. on the rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 27 per cent. below these rates except in Grade A areas where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. The districts in the various grades are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Government Non-Trading Services ( <i>cont.</i> )	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.*	1 Feb.	Paviors, masons, labourers, and certain other classes (apart from building trade operatives) employed in non-trading departments whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the building trade.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change : paviors and masons 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Blackburn ... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers (excluding carters) employed in non-trading and water departments.	Decrease of 1s. per week for sweepers and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for other classes. Rates after change : general yard and road labourers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; refuse collectors, 9s. 4d. per day; road paviors and masons, 1s. 7d.; scavengers and sweepers, 6s. 7d. per day; waterworks labourers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Cambridge ... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for labourers. Minimum rates after change : road and general labourers, scavengers, refuse collectors and carters, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Felixstowe ... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change : general yard and road labourers, refuse collectors and carters, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 5d.
	Portsmouth... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for labourers (1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.).
	Exeter ... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change : paviors and masons, 1s. 6d.; road and general labourers, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Carmarthen ... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change : general labourers and road labourers, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; road scavengers or sweepers and refuse collectors, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Ayrshire (Ayr District).	24 Feb.	Labourers employed by District Committee of County Council.	Decrease† of 1s. per week (45s. to 44s.).
	Dundee ... ..	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed in Works Department.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change : paviors and masons, 1s. 7d.; road and general labourers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Basket Making.	Great Britain ... ..	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, increased† from 65 to 66 for piece-workers and time-workers, resulting for the latter in an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for skilled workers, the rates for semi-skilled workers remaining unchanged, making rates for time-workers : Skilled—London, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Provinces, 1s. 3d.; Semi-skilled—London, 1s.; Provinces, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midland Counties, Basford, London and Scotland.	10 Feb.	Basketmakers employed on Government work.	Bonus of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on revised London price list of 1919 increased to 45 per cent.
Boiler and Pipe Covering.	Belfast ... ..	1 Jan.	Boiler and pipe coverers ... ..	Increase of 2s. 4d. per week. Rate after change, 54s. 6d.
			Male workers ... ..	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change : 14 and under 15, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, increasing each year to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 18, and to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 and over. (See Notice of Order on page 78 of February GAZETTE.)
Cotton Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain ... ..	10 Feb.	Female workers ... ..	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for those 15 years and over, the rates for those under 15 years remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change : 14 and under 15, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, increasing each year to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 17, and to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 18 and over in England and Wales and to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Scotland. (See Notice of Order on page 78 of February GAZETTE.)

\* The Authorities affected include those in the following list. The rate of 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. quoted for labourers applies both to general yard labourers and road labourers except in towns printed in italics, where yard labourers were not affected by the reduction and the rate applies only to road labourers :—Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, *Darwen*, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Oldham, Preston, *Rawtenstall*, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, Wigan, Atherton, Chadderton, Failsworth, *Hindley*, *Ince-in-Makerfield*, *Prestwich*, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Swinton and Pendlebury, Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.

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

## TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 32, as compared with 33 in the previous month and 15 in February, 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 9,100. In addition, about 200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 42, involving about 9,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, of about 79,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by industry groups, 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 ... ..	...	9	9	3,300	7,000
Textile ... ..	3	5	8	1,000	13,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... ..	...	1	1	3,300	50,000
Other ... ..	7	17	24	1,700	9,000
Total, Feb., 1930 ... ..	10	32	42	9,300	79,000
Total, Jan., 1930 ... ..	8	33	41	9,400	45,000
Total, Feb., 1929 ... ..	9	15	24	9,100	78,000

*Causes.*—Of the 32 disputes beginning in February, 2, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 8, directly involving 700 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 1, directly involving 100 workpeople, on a question as to working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

*Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes directly involving 6,800 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

*Principal Disputes involving stoppages of work during February, 1930.*—The only dispute of any magnitude occurring in February was one involving nearly 3,300 insurance agents in various centres of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which began on 7th February and arose out of a demand for improved terms of remuneration. A settlement was effected on 24th February, by which a minimum rate of 50s. per week was guaranteed, other claims being waived.

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



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	61%
Food only	...	...	50%

## FOOD.

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

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 50 per cent. at 1st March, 1930, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st February, 1930, and 57 per cent. at 1st March, 1929.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Mar., 1930, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1930.	1st Mar., 1930.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1930.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. + 0 6½	s. d. ...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 11	0 11	+ 0 3½	...
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 6½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4	+ 0 5½	— 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9	+ 0 3½	— 0 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 0	2 0	+ 0 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 3	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 11	1 10½	+ 0 8	— 0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 9½	1 8½	+ 0 6½	— 0 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 2	1 2	+ 0 5½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2	+ 0 0½	— 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	...	— 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 March, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Feb., 1930.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 68	Per cent. 69
Ribs ...	37	39	38	38
Thin Flank ...	...	...	...	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	...	...	...	...
Ribs ...	51	50	51	50
Thin Flank ...	20	25	22	21
Mutton, British—	...	...	...	...
Legs ...	72	75	74	74
Breast ...	57	53	55	54
Mutton, Frozen—	...	...	...	...
Legs ...	78	67	72	71
Breast ...	33	33	33	31
Bacon (streaky)*	56	54	55	56
Fish ...	121	97	109	120
Flour ...	48	53	51	54
Bread ...	56	56	56	59
Tea ...	25	35	30	30
Sugar (granulated) ...	36	29	32	36
Milk ...	85	90	88	88
Butter—	...	...	...	...
Fresh ...	48	61	54	58
Salt ...	44	47	46	50
Cheese† ...	61	62	62	63
Margarine ...	7	1	4	5
Eggs (fresh) ...	71	61	66	93
Potatoes ...	7	— 9	— 1	9
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	50	50	50	54

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

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

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st March, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st March the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st March averaged about 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st March, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1930, is, approximately, **61 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 1st February, 1930, and 66 per cent. at 1st March, 1929.

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

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1930.

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

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

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

## NOTE.

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

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



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	61	59	57	49	50		1930. 1 Mar.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia... ..	776	862	843	825	780		Dec. '29
Denmark ... ..	59	53	53	49	45		Jan.
Egypt (Cairo)† ... ..	58	47	44	40	41		Nov. '29
Finland ... ..	967	968	1,016	979	919		Jan.
France (Paris)† ... ..	474	457	447	506	498		Feb.
„ (other towns)† ... ..	510†	453†	436†	482†	493		Nov. '29
Germany ... ..	48	57	54	56	48		Feb.
Italy ... ..	...	440	416	458	448		Jan.
Norway ... ..	98	75	73	57	54		Feb.
Spain (Madrid)† ... ..	86	84	73	77	81		Dec. '29
„ (Barcelona)† ... ..	63	64	65	73	75		Dec. '29
Sweden† ... ..	56	51	57	51	44		Feb.
Switzerland ... ..	59	57	57	55	55		Jan.
United States ... ..	54	50	50	55	52		Jan.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ... ..	59	52	52	60	53		Jan.
Canada ... ..	51§	49	47	50	61		Feb.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ... ..	55	54	43	45	43		Feb.
Irish Free State ... ..	74	66	66	66	72		Jan.
New Zealand ... ..	49	44	46	46	46		Jan.
South Africa ... ..	16	19	16	16	12		Jan.

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	70	66	65	61	61		1930. 1 Mar.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ... ..	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	797		Dec. '29
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	618	647	646	643	619		Dec. '29
Denmark ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	70		Jan.
Finland ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,064		Jan.
France (Paris) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	439¶	407¶	419¶	455¶	465		4th Qr. Feb.
Germany ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	50		Feb.
Holland (Amsterdam) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	71§	67§	70§	69§	67		Dec. '29
Italy (Milan) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	449		Dec. '29
„ (Rome) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	482	403	387	407	399		Nov. '29
Luxemburg ... ..	A,C,D	586	684	713	773	796		Jan.
Norway ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	77		Feb.
Poland (Warsaw) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	...	15	23	23	18		Feb.
Sweden ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	67		Jan.
Switzerland ... ..	A,B,C,D	62	60	61	61	61		Jan.
United States... ..	A,B,C,D,E	75§	73§	70§	70§	71		Dec. '29
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	45¶	46¶	49¶	49		3rd Qr. Feb.
Canada ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	57§	55	55	56	60		Feb.
India (Bombay):								
Native families ... ..	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	45		Feb.
Irish Free State ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	79		Jan.
New Zealand ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	62	60	60		Jan.
South Africa ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	31	31	29		Jan.

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

¶ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

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

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	4
Plumbing and Soldering ...	1
Shipbreaking ... ..	2
Printing ... ..	1
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... ..	2
White and Red Lead Works ... ..	1
Electric Accumulator Works ... ..	5
Paint and Colour Works... ..	1
Indiarubber Works ... ..	1
Coach and Car Painting ...	2
Painting of Buildings ... ..	7
TOTAL OF ABOVE ... ..	27

## (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Mercurial Poisoning ...	2
Aniline Poisoning ...	1
TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ... ..	3

## (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ... ..	2
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... ..	1
TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... ..	3

## (d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Pitch ... ..	4
Tar ... ..	7
Oil ... ..	9
TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... ..	20

## (e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Other Industries ... ..	10
TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ...	11

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, and Goods Guards ... ..	1
Engine Drivers and Motormen ... ..	2
Firemen ... ..	1
Permanent Way Men ... ..	11
Porters ... ..	2
Mechanics ... ..	3
Labourers ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...	25

## MINES.

Underground ... ..	101
Surface ... ..	7
TOTAL, MINES ... ..	108

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton ... ..	2
Other Textiles ... ..	1
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ... ..	2
Metal Extracting and Refining ... ..	2
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... ..	3
Metal Founding ... ..	1
Engineering and Machine Making ... ..	5
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering... ..	3

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).

Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft... ..	4
Other Metal Trades ... ..	1
Shipbuilding ... ..	6
Wood ... ..	2
Gas ... ..	3
Electric Generating Stations ... ..	1
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... ..	4
Chemicals, etc. ... ..	4
Food and Drink ... ..	4
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	4
Rubber Trades ... ..	1
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	6

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

Docks, Wharves, etc. ... ..	8
Buildings ... ..	8
Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... ..	1
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... ..	76

## Use or Working of Tramway... ..

Total (excluding Seamen) ...	216
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## SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Steam ...	45
Fishing Vessels, Steam ...	2
TOTAL, SEAMEN ... ..	47

## Total (including Seamen) 263

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



## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

**Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.**APPLICANT'S REFUSAL OF WORK—SUITABILITY OF EMPLOYMENT—  
COMPENSATION REDUCED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Superannuation Acts, 1859–1909.**CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS—VALIDITY OF TREASURY MINUTE DATED  
20TH MARCH, 1922—JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

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

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

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

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

**Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891.**

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF USED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STAMPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**

## INADEQUATE TEMPERATURE IN FACTORY.

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

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

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

**Trade Boards Acts, 1909–1918.**

## DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

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

## HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY TRADE.

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

## MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

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

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

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



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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

There were no cases under this heading during February.

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

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

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

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

The Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930,\* dated February 11, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") after consultation with the Board of Education and the Scottish Education Department made the Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) Regulations, 1921 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and it is expedient to amend the said 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. In Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations there shall be inserted at the end thereof the following:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) attend at such times and places and for such periods as the Insurance Officer may from time to time require;

(b) throughout the whole of the said course of instruction, or for such periods as he is required to attend, comply with the rules in force for the time being applicable to persons attending the said course of instruction.

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

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

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

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

(3) These Regulations shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 11th day of February, 1930.

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

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

#### I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

##### Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

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

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

#### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL

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

Proposal M (44), dated 28th February, 1930, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers and to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

Objection period expires 28th April, 1930.

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

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

Objection period expires 4th May, 1930.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 101. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.



## BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

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

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

The scheme, which may be cited as the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1930, will come into force on 1st April, 1930.

## WELFARE OF WORKERS.

### Cement Works Welfare Order, 1930.

THE Home Secretary made an Order on 12th February, 1930, under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers employed in all factories and workshops in which the manufacture of Portland Cement or cement of a similar character is carried on.

The Order, which may be cited as the Cement Works Welfare Order, 1930,‡ will come into force on 1st April, 1930.

## COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

### First Aid Regulations, 1930.

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

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

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

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

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

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

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 118.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

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

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 94.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 91.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Peterhead:** **Portland Cement:** Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees.—**Portsmouth:** **Strengthening Concrete Dolphins:** Nott, Brodie & Co., Ltd., Bristol; **Timber and Paving Blocks:** Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Northam, Southampton; **Portland Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Invergordon:** **Resurfacing Pitches at Recreation Ground:** J. McRae, Alness, Ross-shire.

##### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Alternators:** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Blankets:** T. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—**Blocks, Wrought Iron and Malleable Cast Iron:** Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Britannia Metal, Nickel Silver and White Metal Articles:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; James Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Brooms and Brushes:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks; Briton Brush Co., Ltd., Wymondham, Norfolk; D. Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Morier & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; John Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; T. Smith & Co., London, S.E.; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos; Webb & Foulger (Brush Manufacturers), Ltd., London, E.C.; Yates & Co. (Halifax), Ltd., Boothtown, Halifax.—**Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.—**Cabinet Work:** H. Binns, Son & Co., Ltd., South Shields; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Hamilton & Forbes, Ltd., Glasgow; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Joynson, Holland & Co., High Wycombe.—**Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook, Glos; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General



Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover, & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Docks; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Cans, Drums, etc.:** Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London; **Caps, Forage:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; Zeffertt & Son, Portsmouth.—**Canvas Hose Tubing:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Canvas Sailcloth:** F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; The Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; The Gourrock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Cells:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., Forest Gate, E.—**Chamois Skins:** J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Cocks, Asbestos-packed:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.; Shiphams & Co., Ltd., Hull; Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cocks, Gun-Metal and Plated:** H. Bisscher, Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Sheppard, Pettigrew & Co., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Young & Co., Glasgow; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Concentrators:** Bertrams, Ltd., Sciennes, Edinburgh.—**Coverlets, etc.:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; J. Kippax & Son, Ltd., Bolton.—**Counterpanes:** Hy. Bond & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—**Crane, 10 Tons Electric Travelling Jib:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Crane, 10 Tons Fixed Electric Tower:** Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Cramps, Clamps and Vices:** Chas. Neil & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannock; Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Duck, Flax:** Wm. Adams & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—**Drums:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dinghies, Motor:** A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Enamelware:** Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye; Welsh Tinsplate Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Engines and Reverse Gears:** Ferry Engine Co., Southampton; Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Enamels, White and Grey:** Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Paripan, Ltd., London, W.—**Fearnought and Kersey:** L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Filters:** Auto Klean Strainers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fittings, Brass:** Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; W. R. James, Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Walter Rowley, Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Flannel:** J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; Ben Jones & Son, Llandyssul; John Jones, Pentrecourt, Llandyssul; David Lewis, Trefach, Henllan; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Flour:** J. Rank, Ltd., London, S.W.; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons' Branch), Liverpool.—**Gear, Variable Speed:** Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—**Grease, Mineral:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London.—**Gymnastic Apparatus:** F. H. Ayres, Ltd., London and Nuneaton; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; T. M. Gardiner, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts; H. Hunt & Son, Liverpool; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Spencer Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking, Essex; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Heating Equipment, Steam:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Hides and Leather:** George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Card Clothing & Belting Ltd., Halifax; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; John Taylor Dunford & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Ironmongery:** Fellow Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; John Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; E. Orton (Willenhall), Ltd., Willenhall; E. Partridge & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; J. R. Reedman & Co., London, E.; H. J. & E. Shorthouse, Birmingham; Swindell & Co., Netherton; J. Wellings, Lye.—**Jute Goods:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Knives, Clasp:** Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lagging, Blue Asbestos, Block:** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End and Rugby; Metro Vick Supplies, Brimsdown and Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston and Dalston.—**Lampholders:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Kersons Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tividale; Sperryn & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lanterns and Gear:** W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Telford Grier &

Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lavatory Basins, Urinals, etc.:** Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Leeds; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Lead Sheet and Pipe:** Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lead, Red:** Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Leather Gloves:** J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Ltd., Cricklade; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Life Buoys:** Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Lift, Electric:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Lime Juice:** L. Rose & Co., London, E.C.—**Linoleum:** Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Locks and Lock Furniture:** Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. & E. Bates & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Erebus Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Willenhall; W. M. Pinson, Willenhall; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; J. Worrall & Sons, Willenhall.—**Machine, Sawing:** Clifton & Waddell, Johnstone, Glasgow.—**Nails, Copper, etc.:** Harrison & Cook, Birmingham; David Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Oil, Mineral, Sperm:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London.—**Plywood:** Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes, I. of W.; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—**Radiators, Electric:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—**Reps:** Walsh & McCrea, Limited, Halifax; Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Wortley.—**Ribbon, Silk:** Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Leek.—**Ribbons, Hat, Lettered (Silk):** W. H. Grant & Co., Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, Coventry; T. Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—**Serge, Blue:** James Casson, Ltd., Elland; John Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Stainland.—**Shirting, Cotton:** Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne; Firth & Woodhouse, Ltd., Skipton; Moss Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Soap, Hard:** John Knight & Sons, London, E.—**Solder, Silver:** Lees & Sanders, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sponge Cloths:** Chain Bar Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Wild & Co., Heywood, Lancs.—**Starters, Automatic, and Resistances:** Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Steel, Bar:** Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Pearson & Knowles Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Warrington; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Switchgear, E.H.T., etc.:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Table Covers, Woollen Cloth for:** J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley; J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge.—**Table Linen, Damask:** The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; M'Crum, Watson & Mercer, Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—**Tapes:** The Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Wm. Tolson, Ltd., Fazeley; J. Lilley & Sons, Ltd., Derby; Jas. North Hardy & Son, Ltd., Derby & Heaton Park.—**Terry Towelling:** Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Threads:** Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; Hy. Campbell & Co., Ltd., Mossley; Finlayson Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; Lindsay Thompson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Tiles, White:** Campbell Tile Co., Stoke-on-Trent; Malkin Tiles (Burslem), Ltd., Burslem, Staffs; Mansfield Bros, Ltd., Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Maw & Co., Ltd., Jackfield, Shropshire.—**Timber, English:** R. Batcheller & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; Bowerman & Sons, Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts; J. S. Elliott & Son, Cranleigh, Surrey; J. D. Foster, Emsworth, Hants; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes, Devon; J. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Larbert, Stirlingshire; R. Mulford, Ltd., Hook, Hants; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; John Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead, Sussex; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Torpoyl, Heavy:** James Light & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Torpoyl, Light:** Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tubing, Flexible (Metallic):** Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton, Notts.—**Tuner Amplifiers, W/T:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Tuner, W/T:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Twine:** J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsey; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; Hanson Scott & Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Upholstery Hides, etc.:** Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; John T. Hart & Sons, London, S.E.—**Valves, W/T:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith.—**Vehicle, Subsidy Type 6 Wheel:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Ware, Tin and Japanned:** Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; T. G. Blood, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Scott Son & Tucker, Ltd., London; Welsh Tinsplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Copper:** Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton, Notts; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, S.E.; Saxonia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Greenwich; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—**Wood Goods, Manufactured:** John Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Thatcham, Berks; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Charnely & Son, Ulverston; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newport, Berks; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes, Wilts; E. & A. Coward, Ulverston; Dyne & Evens, London, E.; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts; J. B. Latham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; G. P. Lloyd & Penhale, Ltd., Cardiff; Midland Saw & Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Pinnoek, Thatcham, Berks; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Sharp Bros. & Knight, Burton-on-Trent; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, near Kendal; H. Wells, Reading; C. White, London, E.



## WAR OFFICE.

**Acetone**: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—**Acid, Sulphuric, etc.**: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Aluminium Alloy Rods**: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Milton, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Aluminium Ingot**: John Batt & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ambulance Bodies, etc.**: Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.—**Bandages**: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Wardle and Ardwick.—**Belting, Rubber and Canvas**: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Tel. Works Co. Ltd., London, E.—**Blankets, G.S.**: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Brass, Foundry**: Self Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**B.R.C. Fabric**: British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Brushes, Tooth**: R. Addis & Son, Hertford.—**Caps, Comforter**: A. Yates & Co., Leicester; N. Corah & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Caps, Forage**: L. Silberston, London, E.—**Cement, Portland**: F. Fox & Partners, Derby; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Aberthaw; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; British Standard Cement Co., Rainham; Oxford & Shipton Cement, Ltd., Shipton-on-Cherwell; Eastwoods, Ltd., Barrington (Cambs) and Lewes; Chinnor Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Chinnor, Oxon.—**Chassis and Cabs**: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Chassis, Motor**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cisterns, Steel, and Cylinders, Hot Water**: National Galvanisers, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Cordage, Spun Yarn**: Forth & Clyde Roperie Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Cotton Waste**: Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drawers, Brown, Cotton**: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; G. Braund, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Drawers, Cellulose, Short**: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; E. H. Price, Hadleigh; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Drying and Mixing Machine**: Wm. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester.—**Dynamos**: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Glass, Window**: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Gloves, Knitted, Drab**: J. Spencer & Sons, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Hides, Upholstery**: Bryant & Co., London, S.E.—**Hose Tops**: Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester.—**Line, Hemp**: Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Linters, Cotton**: Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall.—**Metal Rod**: J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pagris**: E. Spinner & Co., Preston.—**Pipes and Fittings**: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Pipes, Hose, Canvas**: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Reinforcing Metal**: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Repairs to W.D. Vessels**: Ramage & Ferguson, Leith; Harland & Wolff, London.—**Rugs, Axminster**: Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth; Carpet Manufacturing Co., Kidderminster.—**Sheets, Barrack**: Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—**Sheets, M.S.**: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; T. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Silk, Parachute**: Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Socks, Worsted**: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Geo. Peck, Ltd., Leicester; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Stable Fitments**: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Stair Treads, etc.**: Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Bars**: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Guttering and Corrugated Steel Sheets**: Burnell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Strappings, Leather**: C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Tin-plates**: W. E. Hughes & Co., Ltd., South Wales.—**Towels, Hand, Turkish**: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Tractors, 3-Ton**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Chertsey.—**Tractors, 6-Wheel Drive**: Four-Wheel Drive Lorry Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Trailer, Chassis**: Halley Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tyres and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Webbing, Spun Silk**: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Zinc**: Rudolf Wolff & Co., London, E.C.—**Works Services**: *Building Works and Services*: Hilsa, Erection of R.A.O.C. Workshops: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Isle of Wight, Cliff End and Warden Batteries, Repairs to Sea Walls: Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth. Lichfield, Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Wm. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford, near Dudley. Edinburgh, Redford Barracks, Medical Reception Station and Medical Inspection Room: J. Monteith, Dalkeith.

## AIR MINISTRY.

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

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

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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

## POST OFFICE.

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Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley, near Chester.—**Dynamotors** : Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Ebonite, to recoat with** : India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Insulators** : J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derby; Bullers, Ltd., Hanley and or Milton, Staffs; T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent; Electric & Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., Hanley; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.—**Kiosks** : Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Craig Lelo Quarry Co., Ltd., Corwen, N. Wales; Croft Granite, Brick & Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, Leicester; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paper** : Reed & Smith, Ltd., Bradninch, Devon; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Plates, Earth** : Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.—**Rags, White** : I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.; W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Rectifiers, Tungar** : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Seals, Lead** : Dunham, White & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Speedometers** : Cowey Engineering Co., Ltd., Kew, Surrey.—**Steelwork for Kiosks** : Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Suspensers** : Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Thread** : York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Vans** : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Winches** : Record Corporation, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Wire, Galvanised Iron** : William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Zincs, Rod, Leclanché** : Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing** : Birmingham-Wolverhampton; Oxford-Banbury : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Exeter-Honiton; Reading-Oxford : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Portsmouth-Petersfield; Polegate-Heathfield : Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hanley-Utttoxeter; Chester-Whitchurch : W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Manchester-Chester : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Southampton-Basingstoke : Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Cabling and Loading** : Dundee-Aberdeen Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Cabling, Construction of Jointing Chambers and Loading** : London-Liverpool (Birmingham-Liverpool) Section : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Conduit Laying, etc.** : Hanley Automatic Junction and Newcastle-Wolstanton (Staffs) : Longson & Darnley, Stockport. Brockenhurst and Lockerley (Hants); Dunstable-Leighton Buzzard (Beds); Kensington-Cadogan Street (London, S.W.); Leeds-Huddersfield : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Hounslow (London Road and High Street); Battersea, etc. : A Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Macaulay Auto. Exchange West, etc. (Battersea Area) : Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Blackpool (North Shore) : W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Copthorne, Crawley (Sussex); Purley-Downs Court Road (Surrey); Great Baddow and Broomfield (Essex); Barnet Exchange-Barnet Vale : C. D. L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey. Canterbury-Seabrook : H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Hillside (Finchley) Exchange Area (London, N.); Hammersmith, etc. : Ealing (Uxbridge Road South), London, W. : O. C. Summers, London, N. Normanton (Yorks) : J. W. Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Endon and Longsdon (Staffs) : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Durrington and Pett (Sussex); Tunbridge Wells-Uckfield; Spalding-Holbeach (Lincs); Abinger Hammer (Surrey) : W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Minehead (Somerset) : G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Hale (Garston Area, Liverpool) and St. Helens, Foundry Street (Lancs) : E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Wolverhampton (Schemes 1 to 7) : Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Rye (Sussex) : Fordyce Bros., Orpington, Kent. Sharrow (Sheffield) : Sheffield Corporation, Sheffield. Aylesbury-Winslow : Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham. Macaulay Auto. Exchange West, etc. (Wandsworth Area) : H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Abercorn Auto. Exchange (Maida Vale)-Cunningham Auto. Exchange (Primrose Hill); Brixton (Acre Lane); Clerkenwell ("W" Area) : Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Leicester (Stoneygate) : W. & J. Cunliffe, Rugby. Dundee (Central) : P. & F. McCallion, Dumbarton. Amesbury : Wort & Way, Salisbury. Maryhill : R. & C. Murray, Glasgow.—**Electric Lifts** : Lewes Station Sorting Office; Sunderland Telephone Exchange : W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Electric Lighting** : Leicester Station Sorting Office : W. L. Timson, Leicester.—**Pipes Across River-Laying** : Booth Ferry (Yorks) : Sangwin, Ltd., Hull.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment** : Watford (Herts); Kings Langley (Watford Multi Area); Radlett (Watford Multi Area) : The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Watford and Radlett : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby, for Charging Machines. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Folkestone; Hythe (Folkestone Multi-Area); Sandgate (Folkestone Multi-Area); Cheriton (Folkestone Multi-Area); Lydinge (Folkestone Multi-Area) : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Folkestone and Hythe : The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries. Chester : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment** : Marks Tey (Essex); Aldeburgh (Suffolk) : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**Badges and Plates, Supply of, during 1930** : Wildman & Megnyer, Birmingham.—**Motor Boats, Supply of two 26-ft. Motor Launches** : F. Maynard, Chiswick.—**Paper, Supply of 1,000 reams Printing Double Imperial** : New Northfleet Paper Mills, Northfleet, Kent.

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**Asbestos Sheets** : Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Asphalt and Bitumen** : Seyssel & Metallic Lava Asphalte Co., London, E.C.—**Axleboxes** : Cravens Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Barge** : Millen Bros., Paisley.—**Battery Materials** : Le Carbone, London, E.C.—**Bicycle Discs** : Garnier & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bisulph and Quinine Tablets** : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, near London.—**Blankets** : T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury.—**Boilers** : Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan.—**Bolt Heading Machine** : David Etchells & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—**Boots** : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds, Northants; S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—**Boring Mills** : C. 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