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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement on the whole during the first fortnight in April, but in a number of industries Easter holiday suspensions were extended, and at the end of the month the position was rather worse than at the end of March. The principal industries in which there was a net increase in unemployment included coal mining, slate quarrying, the pottery and glass industries, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, iron founding and most other metal trades, the textile and leather trades, and boot and shoe manufacture. On the other hand, there was a further seasonal improvement in the building industry, in a number of clothing trades and in the motor vehicle industry. Employment also improved in the tinplate

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 14·6 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 14·0 at 24th March, 1930, and 9·8 at 22nd April, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 28th April, 1930, was 10·8, as compared with 10·6 at 24th March, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·8, as compared with 3·4. For males alone the percentage at 28th April, 1930, was 14·9, and for females 13·8. At 24th March, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 14·5 and 12·8. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th April, 1930, was approximately 1,752,000, of whom 1,242,000 were men and 416,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 31st March, 1930, it was 1,731,000, of whom 1,238,000 were men and 410,000 were women; and at 29th April, 1929, it was 1,198,000, of whom 930,000 were men and 197,000 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 April resulted in a decrease* of about £23,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 268,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,100 in those of 89,000 workpeople.

The greater part of the reduction occurred in the textile group of industries, largely as the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The cost-of-living bonus paid to hosiery workers in the Midlands was reduced by one penny on each shilling earned, and the cost-of-living wages of bleachers, dyers, etc., were reduced by amounts equivalent to about 4 per cent., or slightly over, on current wages in Yorkshire and by 2s. 4d. and 1s. 4d. per week for men and women

* The statistics do not include the effect of decreases sustained by some of the workpeople in the wool textile industry of Yorkshire, in which a dispute arising out of proposed reductions in wage rates began in April and is still in progress.

respectively in Lancashire and Scotland. In the jute trade the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced by 4 per cent. for pieceworkers and by corresponding amounts for other classes of workers.

The workpeople principally affected by increases were mainly in the metal industries. Plain timeworkers, 21 years of age and over, employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, received the balance of the increases necessary to make wages up to the new national uniform time rates (increases up to 2s. per week having taken effect in January); and iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands received an increase on their basis rates equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on current wages.

During the first four months of 1930, the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of about £26,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 392,000 workpeople, and in net decreases of £63,550 in those of 704,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 57 per cent. a month ago and 61 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 40, 43 and 49.

The fall in the general percentage increase since 1st April was largely due to reductions in the prices of butter, milk and coal.

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 April was 27. In addition, 13 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 110,000 and the aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 1,300,000 working days. These figures are much larger than those for recent months owing to the dispute in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire, which began in April.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first four months of 1930 was about 1½ million working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was nearly 140,000.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1929.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (pages 5 and 6), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1929. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received,

Northern Ireland in 1929. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1929 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 431.* In these disputes about 492,700 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked-out), and 40,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 500 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began in 1928 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1929. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1929, was thus about 533,800, as compared with 124,400 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1929 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 8,287,000 working days, as compared with 1,388,000 in 1928.

The dispute in the cotton industry in Lancashire and adjoining counties in July and August contributed largely to the total numbers of workpeople involved and days lost in 1929; apart from this, however, the figures for 1929 were higher than those for 1928, as will be seen from the following summary:—

	1928.	1929.			
with the second of the lead on the lead of	All Disputes.	All Disputes except Cotton Dispute.	Cotton Dispute.	All Disputes.	
Number of disputes beginning in period Number of workpeople in- volved in all disputes in	302	430	1	431	
progress Number of working days lost	124,400	145,800	388,000	533,800	
		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	THE PERSON NAMED IN	OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1928 and 1929 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in each of these years:—

		1928.	1 10 Pi	1929.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1928.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1929	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	
Coal Mining	97	82,200	452,000	153	78,500	576,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	3	300	9,000	9	1,200	90,000	
Glass, etc	11	800	21,000	12	500	6,000	
Engineering	6	800 600	5,000	18	3,100 19,900	56,000 62,000	
Shipbuilding Other Metal	23	4,100	16,000	25	8,000	529,000	
Textile	12	2,700 24,500	35,000 695,000	30 58	7,700	120,000 6,752,000	
Clothing Woodworking,	9	1,100	25,000	17	1,600	11,000	
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing etc. Building, Public	26	1,100	13,000 4,000	17 2	1,400 400	15,000 20.000	
WorksContracting, etc Transport Commerce, Distri-	38 16	3.000 2,000	83,000 11,000	40 21	3,300 7,200	28,000 13,000	
bution and Fi- nance Other	6 9	300 300	8,000 7,000	5 17	300 600	3,000 6,000	
Total	302	124,400	1,388,000	431	533,800	8,287,000	

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 44,100 in 1928 and 40,900 in 1929 were indirectly involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1929.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1929.

By far the largest dispute in 1929 was that which began on 29th July in the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry of Lancashire and the adjoining counties, the workpeople refusing to accept a reduction of 25 per cent. on standard piece-list rates of wages (equivalent to a reduction in current rates of wages of 12.82 per cent. in most cases). In this dispute 388,000 workpeople were involved in a loss of over 6½ million working days. On 15th August it was agreed that work should be resumed at the old rates of wages pending reference to a Board of Arbitration, and a general resumption took place on Monday, 19th August. Subsequently, the Board of Arbitration awarded a reduction of 12½ per cent. on standard piece lists (generally 6.41 per cent. in current quently, the Board of Arbitration awarded a reduction of 12½ per cent. on standard piece lists (generally 6.41 per cent. in current wages), to take effect in September.

Two brief stoppages occurred at a large works in the motor car manufacturing industry of Birmingham in February and March,

* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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.

involving about 7,000 and 11,000 workpeople respectively; the disputes arose out of proposed alterations in working conditions involving reduction in wages, and as a result the proposed alterations were modified.

May, 1930.

were modified.

A dispute, which lasted from 2nd March to 17th June, involving 3,800 colliery workpeople at Seaham Harbour, resulted in a loss of over 300,000 working days. The matter at issue, viz., proposed reductions in certain piece-work rates, was ultimately referred to an arbitrator, who awarded some reductions.

On 23rd April, 936 shippard joiners ceased work at Belfast to secure an advance in wages of 3s. per week. The stoppage continued until 21st November, by which date over 2,000 rivetters, shipwrights, holders-up and other workers had been rendered idle at the shippards involved, and nearly half a million working days lost. A settlement was effected as a result of a conference held on 19th November whereby the Belfast ship joiners' rate for plain time-work was increased from 60s. 9d. to 62s. 3d. per week (including 10s. bonus), the excess over 60s. (the national uniform rate, for federated shipyards, coming into operation at the beginning of 1930) to be merged in any future national wage advances.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, beginning in 1929:—

Classes of Workpeople involved	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
COAL MINING:	addination and	sub ye	in his soils
Colliery workpeople—	1929.	and the state of t	
Seaham Harbour, Durham	2 Mar17 June	3,800	310,000
Whitehaven	4 Apr6 Apr.	2,600	6,900
Binley, Coventry	18 June-16 Oct.	372	30,000
Whitehaven Sunderland (near)	23/25 Sept28 Sept.		10,000
Bridgend, Glam. (near)	26 Sept.—30 Sept. 15 Oct.—2 Nov.	2,455 2,500	8,600 41,000
Penygroes, Carm	21 Oct16 Nov.	600	13,042
QUARRYING:-	22 000. 20 2101.		20,022
Granite masons and quarry-		ME LESS !	
men-Cornwall	2 Apr12 July	1,000	88,000
IRON AND STEEL:-		12/2 10/2	
Wrought iron manufacture:			
puddlers, shinglers, forge millmen, etc.—Lanark-		restration of	
shire	28 Jan2 Mar.	1,500	
ENGINEERING :-	20 Jan. 2 Mai.	1,500	45,000
Workpeople employed in		hold to m	
motor car manufacture	∫16 Feb19 Feb.	7,000	
(one firm)—Birmingham	25 Mar4 Apr.	11,000	21,000
	(25 Mar. + Apr.	11,000	33,000
SHIPBUILDING:—	other planned	100 mm	
Shipyard joiners, etc.—Bel- fast	23 Apr21 Nov.	3,302	490,198
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :-	25 Apr21 Nov.	3,302	430,130
Rainwater and soil goods	Lantent man	The state of the	
moulders-Various centres			
in England and Scotland	1/7 Jan4 Feb.	3,000	82,000
Steel tube workers (various			14 000
occupations)—Swansea	1 Oct11 Oct.	1,322	14,000
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople employed in	Charles Millian	46 6:57	
wool and worsted spinning	1120 101	TOTAL CONTRACTOR	
and woollen manufacture	THE PARTY OF	at the	
-Sowerby Bridge and	100 100 100 100	和	
Calder Valley	17 May-6 July	1,900	48,200
Worsted spinners, drawers,			
etc.—Bradford and Dis-	0435 7.7	407	10.000
Workpoorle in the cotton	24 May-3 June	427	10,000
Workpeople in the cotton spinning and manufac-	CALLERY IN MARKET		
turing industry—Lanca-	Name and Persons	September 1	
turing industry—Lanca- shire, Cheshire, Yorkshire	HIGH TO USCHIM	EL TOTAL	
and Derbyshire	29 July-15 Aug.	388,000	6,596,000
Overlookers (worsted spin-		MARKET BE	
ning and weaving)—Brad-	To a land	Single property	1
ford	19 OctDec.	691	16,000
Wool textile operatives— Saddleworth District	13 Dec14/16 Jan.	1,250	32,700
			34 100

CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1929, and of work-people directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from a number of different causes, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage:—

and the second of the second o	Number of Disputes beginning in 1929.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
Principal Causes.	Total.	Per- cent- age.	Total.	Per- cent- age.
Wage increases Other wage questions	42 82 100	9·7 19·0 23·2	4,400 411,300 24,900	0·9 83·5 5·0
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or	224	51·9 2·8	440,600 3,600	89·4 0·7
persons Other working arrangements, rules and	107	24.8	24,600	5.0
discipline	40	9.3	7,100	1.4
Trade Unionism	40	9.3	14,500	3.0
Sympathetic action Other	3 5	0·7 1·2	2,000	0.4
Total	431	100.0	492,700	100.0

Proposed reductions in wages and other wage questions were again the most frequently recurring causes of disputes, 224, or just over half of all disputes in 1929, originating thus, while the very high proportion, nearly 90 per cent. of the total, of workpeople directly involved in wage disputes was due to the dispute in the cotton industry. Of the remaining disputes, 107, or about half, arose on demands for the reinstatement of dismissed workpeople and other questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1929 arising from the principal classes of causes:—

from the principal classes of causes :-

Work- people		Proportions directly involved in Disputes respecting					
Industry Group.	directly involved in Dis- putes begin- ning in 1929.	Wages.	Hours of La- bour.	Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Working Arrangements.	Trade Union- ism.	Other Ques- tions and Sym- path- etic Action
Mining and Quarry-	No.	.%	%	%	%	%	%
ing Metal, Engineering	66,100	50.0	1.1	19.2	6.9	19.3	3.5
and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Building, Public Works Contrac-	22,700 389,900 1,600	74·6 99·2 19·6	6.6	13·6 0·4 48·9	3.7	1.5 0.1 30.8	0.0 0.7
ing, etc Transport Other	3,100 6,600 2,700	42·1 11·2 49·2	20.2	35·0 75·4 17·7	1·6 8·7 6·7	1·1 4·7 10·6	
All Industries	492,700	89-4	0.7	5.0	1.4	3.0	0.5

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in nearly all of the industry groups. Questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons took the leading position in the transport and clothing groups, and were next in importance to wage questions in most of the remaining groups.

RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1929, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromised."

Results.	Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.		
		Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage
In favour of workpeople .		89	20.6	23,200	4.7
Compromised		164 178	38.1	33,800 435,700	6·9 88·4
Total		431	100.0	492,700	100.0

Disputes settled by compromise formed slightly the largest group in 1929, about 41 per cent. of all disputes being thus settled, while 38 per cent. were settled in favour of the employers, and 21 per cent. were settled in favour of the workpeople. The largest dispute of the year, that in the cotton industry, terminated in a compromise; apart from this dispute, the number of workpeople directly involved in compromised disputes was almost equal to the number involved in disputes which were settled in favour of one of the parties

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1929, classified according to their results:—

Tarlandari Garage	Work- people directly involved	Proportions directly involved in Disputes beginning in 1929, the Results of which were			
Industry Group.	Disputes beginning in 1929.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Compromised.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Ship-	No. 66,100	24.9	% 36·0	39.1	
building Textile Clothing	22,700 389,900 1,600	11·9 0·3 49·1	8·7 0·5 5ī·5	79·4 99·2 13·4	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Transport Other	3,100 6,600 2,700	32·9 12·9 9·5	44·9 41·3 49·3	22·2 45·8 41·2	
All Industries	492,700	4.7	6.9	88.4	

Disputes settled by means of a compromise predominated in the textile group and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group, where they included 99 and 79 per cent. respectively of the work-people directly involved in disputes. In the other industry groups no one category of result markedly predominated.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1929 are given below :—

Principal Causes.	Number of involved in in 1929, t	Total.		
	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- promised.	
Wage increases Wage decreases Other wage questions	200 1,400 1,800	1,000 1,600 16,800	3,200 408,300 6,300	4,400 411,300 24,900
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular	3,400 2,100	19,400 1,400	417,800	440,600 3,600
classes or persons Other working arrangements,	6,000	8,300	10,300	24,600
rules and discipline Trade Unionism	1,800 9,900	2,000 1,800	3,300 2,800	7,100
Sympathetic action Other		800 100	1,200 200	2,000
Total	23,200	33,800	435,700	492,700

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1929 were settled are shown in the Table below:—

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Dis- putes.	Proportion of all Disputes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	Proportion of Workpeople directly involved in all Disputes.
By direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives By conciliation By arbitration By return to work on employers' terms without ne-	279 25 12	% 64·7 5·8 2·8	79,400 4,900 391,000	% 16·1 1·0 79·4
gotiations By replacement of workpeople Otherwise	80 24 11	18·6 5·6 2·5	16,000 700 700	3·3 0·1 0·1
Total	431-	100.0	492,700	100.0

The majority of final settlements in 1929, as is usually the case, were effected by direct arrangements or negotiations between the parties or their representatives, 279, or nearly two-thirds of all the disputes being thus concluded, although as the largest stoppage of the year (that in the cotton industry) was settled as a result of arbitration, the number of workpeople directly involved in these disputes formed about 16 per cent. only of the total. Disputes settled by the various modes of arbitration and conciliation numbered 37, or nearly 9 per cent. of the total. In 80 disputes, mostly of small dimensions but forming nearly 19 per cent. of the total number of disputes, work was resumed on the employers' terms without negotiations. In 24 disputes the workpeople who ceased work were replaced by other workpeople, but such disputes were in all cases very small. all cases very small.

MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below the disputes of 1929 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that, for the purposes of this Table, the duration in weeks and the aggregate duration in working days take account of time lost in 1930 by disputes which began in 1929 and continued beyond the end of the year. On the other hand, the aggregate duration of disputes which began before 1929, but continued into 1929, is excluded. As regards numbers involved, the Table relates only to disputes beginning in 1929. The figures in the Table, therefore, differ from those given in the first and second Tables in this article (page 160), which include workpeople involved and working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year irrespective of the date of commencement. In the Table below the disputes of 1929 are analysed from three spective of the date of commencement

It will be seen from the figures given that, as in other years, the majority of the disputes beginning in 1929 involved small numbers of workpeople and were of brief duration. Disputes involving less than 250 workpeople numbered 289 and thus formed more than two-thirds of the total, while in only 8 disputes was the number of workpeople involved 2,500 or more. Three-quarters of all the disputes (329 out of 431) terminated within a fortnight, and only 58 disputes lasted for more than four weeks. Of the total aggregate duration nearly 80 per cent. occurred in the dispute in the cotton industry, and over 95 per cent. of the remainder occurred in 126 disputes, or less than one-third of the total number.

Limits Disputes classified by Total Numbers directly and indirectly involved. 250 , 500 500 , 1,000 1,000 , 2,500 2,500 , 5,000 5,000 , 10,000 10,000 and upwards

162

Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.

nder 1 week	 274	90,100	183,000
l and under 2 weeks	 55	26,700	137,000
2 ,, 4 ,,	 44	396,700	6,719,000
1	 19	7,200	190,000
	 20	3,400	91,000
5 , 10 ,,	 17	5,800	462,000
weeks and upwards	 2	3,400	505,000

Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

Under 500 days	251	23,300	48,000
500 and under 1,000 days	53	14,600	35,000
1,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	94	53.600	195,000
5,000 ,, 25,000 ,,	22	24,200	212,000
25,000 ,, 50,000 ,,	6	18,500	230,000
50,000 100,000	2	4.000	170,000
100,000 days and upwards	3	395,100	7,398,000

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1929.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893–1929, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first and second Tables in this article (page 160) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in	Tumber of Disputes of Disputes of Disputes on Year.*		Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress	
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1906 1907 1908 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	599 903 728 906 848 695 710 633 631 432 380 349 479 585 389 422 521 872 872 872 872 872 672 532 1,667 763 576 628 710 603 323 308 302 431	597,000 254,000 205,000 142,000 166,000 137,000 137,000 111,000 115,000 67,000 67,000 100,000 221,000 168,000 384,000 497,000 2,401,000 235,000 2,401,000 1,779,000 1,779,000 1,779,000 1,779,000 1,779,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,401,000 2,724,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 90,000	37,000 68,000 54,000 55,000 63,000 42,000 53,000 42,000 23,000 31,000 25,000 46,000 72,000 130,000 128,000 128,000 121,000 47,000 129,000 130,000 128,000 128,000 128,000 128,000 128,000 1297,000 195,000 31,000 40,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 14,000 10,000 14,000 10,000 14,000 14,000 14,000 14,000 16,000	634,000 322,000 259,000 192,000 179,000 179,000 179,000 179,000 116,000 92,000 146,000 293,000 146,000 297,000 664,000 447,000 448,000 276,000 1,116,000 277,000 1,16,000 277,000 1,462,000 1,462,000 672,000 1,462,000 1,462,000 2734,000 1,462,000 1,462,000 2734,000 1,462,000 1,	30,440,000 9,510,000 5,700,000 3,560,000 10,330,000 15,260,000 2,500,000 3,090,000 4,130,000 2,320,000 2,320,000 2,320,000 2,500,000 10,790,000 10,790,000 10,160,000 10,800,000 10,8

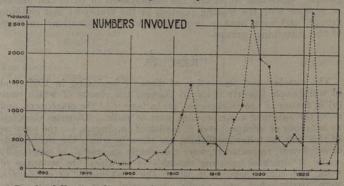
people involved and in working days lost shown by the above figures are very largely due to the effect of relatively few stoppages of work of exceptional magnitude. Particulars of the largest disputes which have occurred since the War are summarised in the following Table:— The great fluctuations from year to year in the number of work-

Year.	Classes of Workpeople Involved.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days Lost.
1918	Cotton spinners, etc.—Lancashire and		
2010	Cheshire	120,000	1,000,000
1919	Coal miners, etc.—Yorkshire Ironfounders, coremakers and dressers—	150,000	3,750,000
	England, Wales and Ireland Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire,	65,000	6,800,000
	etc	450,000	7,500,000
3000	Railway workers-Great Britain	500,000	3,850,000
1920	Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain	1,100,000	16,000,000
1921	Coal miners, etc Great Britain	1,150,000	72,000,000
	Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire,		1211
1922	etc. Engineers, etc.—United Kingdom (feder-	375,000	6,750,000
	ated districts)	260,000	13,650,000
1923	Shipyard workers—Principal districts Shipyard platers, riveters, caulkers, etc.	90,000	3,400,000
100.	—Federated districts	40,000	5,725,000
1924	Dock workers, etc.—Great Britain	110,000	510,000
7005	Building operatives—Great Britain	100,000	2,970,000
1925	Wool textile operatives, enginemen, firemen, etc.—West Riding of York-		
1926	shire and part of Lancashire	165,000	3,105,000
1326	Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain—Workpeople in the transport, printing, building, iron and steel and other	1,050,000	145,200,000
1929	industries—Great Britain Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire,	1,580,000	15,000,000
	etc	388,000	6,596,000

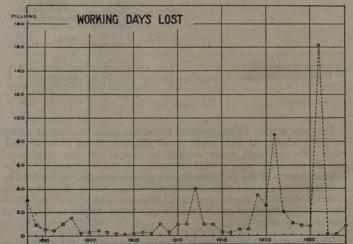
May, 1930.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893-1929, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically in the diagrams below.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the following diagram the position of the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year.



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order sist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles

CHILDREN (EMPLOYMENT ABROAD) ACT, 1930.

THE Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1930, received the Royal Assent on 15th April.*

Assent on 15th April.*

A notice of this measure appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1929, at the time of its introduction; and no important amendment was made in it during its passage through Parliament. The Act requires a licence to be obtained from the chief magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts, or from one of the other magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Court at Bow Street, in respect of any child or young person going abroad for the purpose of singing, playing, performing, or being exhibited, up to the age of 18 years, and not only, as hitherto, up to the age of 16.

* 20 Geo. 5, ch. 21. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1d. net.

THE DISPUTE IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Following upon the issue of the report of the Court of Inquiry (see the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 84), which had been appointed to inquire into the dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, a meeting of that Council was held at which the employers proposed that an agreement be made embodying the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry. These involved reductions of approximately 9½ per cent. for time workers and 8½ per cent. for piece workers. The representatives of the trade unions intimated, in reply, that they would submit the employers' proposals to their members.

At an adjourned meeting of the Joint Industrial Council, on

At an adjourned meeting of the Joint Industrial Council, on 24th March, the operatives' representatives announced the result of a ballot which had been taken by each union on the employers' proposals, as follows:—For rejection, 72·1 per cent.; for acceptance, 21·2 per cent.; neutral, 6·7 per cent. The operatives' representatives stated that, at a conference of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade (to which the unions involved in the dispute are affiliated) on 22nd March, a resolution was passed "that the proposals of the apparatus or the proposals of the proposals of the proposals of the apparatus or the proposals of the prop the proposals of the employers to make a new agreement in accordance with the recommendations of the Macmillan Court of Inquiry, as modified by the employers' suggestions, be and are hereby rejected." The employers thereupon stated that they regretfully accepted the operatives' decision, and that there was nothing left for the employers to do but to take such a course as they might think proper.

At a mass meeting of employers in the industry held at Bradford on 26th March, a resolution was adopted recommending the firms to post notices of reduction in wages in accordance with the proposal put to the operatives by the employers at the Joint Industrial Council meeting. The full executive committees of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade met at Bradford on 28th March, and decided to instruct the trade unions to withdraw all their members employed at firms where notices were posted, as from the dates when the notices expired.

Notices were posted on 31st March, to the effect that, after the wages making-up day in the week ending 12th April, wages would be paid at the reduced rates. In some cases in which a fortnight's notice was required the proposed reduction would come into operation

On 5th April, there was a meeting of the executive committees of the trade unions parties to the wages agreement of the Northern Counties District Council of the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, at which the workers' side of the Council was authorised to re-open and conclude negotiations with the employers' side on the basis of certain modified reductions (including reductions of 5th particular than workers and 5th particular for piece of 5.8 per cent. for time workers, and 5.34 per cent. for piece workers). It was further decided that, should the National Council fail to establish a general wages agreement, the officers of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade would be authorised to a wages agreement with any firm or federation of firms to vary the existing rates of wages in accordance with the terms mentioned above. These proposals were submitted to the secretary of the employers' side of the Council, who replied that the employers were not prepared to vary in any respect the terms of the notices of reduction now posted in the mills, and that in these circumstances it was obviously useless to call a meeting of the Council to consider the operatives' prepared. the operatives' proposals.

A stoppage of work commenced during the week ended 12th April, the exact dates varying according to the making-up day in each

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHOP ASSISTANTS.

THE House of Commons passed a Resolution on 8th May, setting up a Select Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report upon proposals for limiting the hours of work of shop assistants and improving the conditions of their employment, and for that purpose to inquire—

"(i) What are the hours at present usually worked in the various distributive trades, both retail and wholesale?

"(ii) What would be the probable economic effects of a statutory 48-hours week (with a limited amount of overtime) upon the distributive trades as regards organisation of work, wages, employment, and prices; by what methods it could be applied to various kinds of trade; and what arrangements would be feasible for enforcing it? feasible for enforcing it?

"(iii) Whether conditions of employment exist in any classes or descriptions of shops in respect of matters affecting the health and welfare of the assistants which make it desirable that powers of regulation and supervision should be given by

The following were appointed members of the Committee:—Major Braithwaite, Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, Mr. Rhys Davies, Lieut.-Col. Gault, Mr. William Hirst, Sir Alfred Law, Mr. Philip Oliver, Sir Gervais Rentoul, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. Arthur Taylor,

At a preliminary meeting of the Committee on 14th May, Mr. Charles Roden Buxton was appointed Chairman of the Committee. The Clerk to the Committee is Mr. E. J. H. Edenborough, Committee Office, House of Commons, London, S.W. 1.

HOURS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT BILL, 1930.

A BILL to regulate hours of employment in industrial undertakings was introduced into Parliament by the Minister of Labour on 16th April.

Its main provisions are the following :-

Statutory Limits.—The Bill limits the ordinary working hours of persons employed in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. Extensions of these limits are allowed

(a) Where there is an arrangement by which workers are employed for less than eight hours on any day, the daily limit is extended to nine hours on the other days of the week.

(b) Shift workers may be employed in excess of the limits if their hours are arranged so as not to exceed a weekly average of 48 hours over two or three weeks.

over two or three weeks.

(c) The employment of workers in processes specified in regulations as being continuous processes may extend to 56 hours weekly upon an average taken over three weeks.

The Bill gives the Minister power to sanction—

(i) The substitution of other limits for the statutory limits on the agreed proposals of organisations of employers and workpeople, subject to a weekly average of 48 hours being maintained;

(ii) The daily limit being exceeded in the case of workers employed on not more than five days in the week, if the workers' organisation agrees;

(iii) Employment for a specified number of hours in excess of the above limits on work specified as preparatory, complementary, or

essentially intermittent. Overtime.—To enable any establishment to deal with pressure of work which cannot be dealt with during the ordinary working hours of the workers available, the Bill permits overtime to be worked up to a limit of 32 hours in any period of 28 days. This limit may be varied by regulations, or may be temporarily extended for any undertaking by order of the Minister to meet any exceptional circumstances. The present for any exceptional circumstances. circumstances. The payment for overtime must be at a rate of not less than time-and-a-quarter.

Accidents, etc.-In the case of accidents and other emergencies the

restrictions upon working hours do not apply.

Enforcement.—To facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of the Bill, employers are required to notify the ordinary working hours or such other particulars as the Minister may prescribe, and to keep records of all hours worked. The Minister has power to appoint inspectors. Penalties are laid down for infractions of the provisions of the Bill.

Provisions as to Orders and Regulations.—Before making any order or regulation under the Bill, the Minister is required to consult organisations representing employers and workpeople affected; and in the case of persons to whom Part IV of the Railways Act, and in the case of persons to whom Part IV of the Railways Act, 1921, applies, no such order or regulation may be made except in accordance with a recommendation by the railway companies and railway trade unions jointly, or by the [Railway] Central or National Wages Board. All regulations and orders are to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

National Emergency.—Power is taken to suspend the operation of the Bill in case of national emergency.

Scope.—The Bill applies, with the exceptions set out below, to all persons employed in undertakings, whether public or private, engaged in mining (except underground in coal mines), quarrying, the manufacture, alteration, repair, or demolition of any article, the supply of public utilities, building, or other work of construction (including maintenance and demolition), the handling of goods at docks, and the warehousing or transport of goods by rail or motor vehicle under contract. Industrial branches of non-industrial undertakings are excluded, and non-industrial branches of industrial undertakings are excluded: undertakings are excluded; except that the Bill applies to the warehouse and transport branches of industrial undertakings notwithstanding that they may not be operating under contract.

Exceptions.—The Bill does not apply to members of the employer's family, where the only persons employed are members of his family; to persons engaged in supervisory, managerial, or confidential capacities; to clerical workers; to home workers (i.e., persons to whom articles or materials are given out to be manufactured ato in their own houses or or other previous not under the persons to whom articles or materials are given out to be manufactured, etc., in their own houses, or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the articles or materials); to persons employed underground in coal mines; or to persons employed at sea or in agriculture.

The naval, military, and air forces of the Crown are exempted; but workers in industrial undertakings under the Crown, or under any local or other public authority, are covered.

Definition.—"Working hours" are defined as the time during which the person employed is at the place of work and at the disposal of the employer, exclusive of intervals allowed for rest or meals or occasioned by weather conditions.

More favourable conditions.—It is provided that shorter hours or higher rates of wages secured by custom or agreement shall not be affected by the Bill.

The Bill is based on the Hours Convention concluded at the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. The Minister of Labour stated in Parliament on 17th April, 1930, that the Bill fulfils the requirements of the Convention as regards all classes of workpeople concerned, with the exception of those employed underground in coal mines, whose hours are the subject of other legislation.

^{*} Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the general strike in May, 1926, and in the coal-mining group, in which about 41,000 workpeople in 1926, 100,000 in 1921, 300,000 in 1920, 150,000 in 1919, and 106,000 in 1912 were involved in more than one dispute.

TRAINING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Training schemes for women and girls continue to be conducted by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, which advises and acts on behalf of the Ministry of Labour in such

matters.

The training of women and girls under 35 years of age at non-residential training centres with a view to their employment as resident domestic servants is the most important feature of the Central Committee's work. During the past year 41 Training Centres have been organised in all parts of the country, but chiefly in the North-Eastern, North-Western, and Wales Divisions, where unemployment among women is most severe. They are attended by unemployed women and girls who live in the neighbourhood or within daily travelling distance. The full course lasts for a period of between twelve and thirteen weeks, and consists of instruction in cookery, housewifery, laundry work, and needlework. Training allowances in lieu of benefit are paid, and free mid-day meals are provided. provided.

The results of the scheme have been encouraging. During the past year 132 courses were held, and training was provided for 2,770 women and 1,519 girls: of these 2,036 women and 1,315 girls were placed in domestic service on completion of the course. Enquiries which were made as to the subsequent history of the women and girls who passed through the Centres showed that some who are placed in domestic service leave their posts after a short time, but that during the seven months over which enquiries were made upwards of 67 per cent. of those placed appeared to be settling down

In addition to the non-residential Training Centres already described, a residential Training Centre, with accommodation for 40 women, was opened on 29th January, 1930, at Leamington. The object of this Centre is both to give opportunities for training to women and girls in whose areas no Home Training Centres exist, and also to accustom trainees to absence from home before being placed in domestic posts. This Centre is attended by trainees from all parts of the country.

The Central Committee's work has recently developed in other directions. A course has been arranged at the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, where a class of 20 local trainees receive instruction in hotel work. Facilities are now available for the training of a limited number of selected applicants, for whom the domestic classes are not suitable, in such subjects as midwifery, nursery nursing, cooking and institutional housekeeping, shorthand and tynewriting and comptometer and machine operating. mountery, nursery nursing, cooking and institutional housekeeping, shorthand and typewriting, and comptometer and machine operating. In addition, Centres are being established, in areas where the need is thought to be greatest, where women over 35 years of age who are handicapped by having suffered long periods of unemployment may attend courses of instruction. Schemes involving further expansion are at present receiving the consideration of the Committee.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1929,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 64,872,965 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 60,031,340 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £39,977,439, equivalent to 13s. 3·82d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £42,800,728, equivalent to 14s. 3·11d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,823,289, or 11·29d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were credit balances in all cases, ranging from 7·42d. per ton in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire and 2·59d. in the smaller coalfields (including Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs, Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent) to 1s. 6d. in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

The number of workpeople employed was 903,914, and the number of man-shifts worked was 59,567,726. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.78 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 17.73 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire to 24.41 cwt. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.78d., ranging from 7s. 5.79d. in Northumberland to 10s. 4.23d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainments, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.73d. per shift, the amounts ranging from 0.57d. in Scotland to 1s. 0.21d. in Northumberland and 1s. 0.78d. in Durham.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns:—

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.*	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.
1924. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 94 93 92 94	Tons. 67,047,657 61,552,868 59,163,976 62,428,185	s. d. +2 9.63 +1 0.34 +0 0.26 +0 7.61	1,111,280 1,107,457 1,082,340 1,078,758	Owts. 17·79 17·48 17·33 17·74	8. d. 10 2·82 10 11·17 10 10·24 10 7·04
1925. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	94 95 98 98	62,458,898 54,982,191 54,976,337 62,662,455	+0 6·13 -0 11·81 -0 2·82‡ +1 6·70‡	1,074,079 1,032,216 1,013,757 1,041,997	17.98 17.85 17.88 18.31	10 7.58 10 6.77 10 4.85 10 5.14
1926. 31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.79
1927. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	96 96 96 96	63,329,641 58,880,719 58,585,249 60,350,401	+1 2·41 -1 0·65 -1 2·00 -1 0·43	969,943 981,393 946,487 945,480	20·66 20·47 20·47 20·82	10 7·12 10 2·84 9 9·53 9 7·38
1928. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.		61,833,281 55,034,291 53,552,053 59,099,369	-0 9·34 -1 5·02 -1 4·11 -0 2·87	921,448 890,863 859,259 850,770	21·24 20·98 21·13 21·80	9 5.02 9 3.69 9 3.25 9 2.86
1929. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.		63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604 64,872,965	+0 9·15 -0 3·43 -0 0·22 +0 11·29	880,941 894,282 894,390 903,914	22·13 21·45 21·40 21·78	9 2.69 9 2.69 9 2.60 9 2.78

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-30.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1930 (page 51), a statement was published giving for the period July, 1928—January, 1930, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to

Associate and of Journal of Journal of Journal of the same of the		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Employn Allowa	volved in isputes; ding such
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
midmos ot		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
July-Sept. OctDec.		11,694 11,750	1,317 1,351	10,377 10,399	9,968 9,987	9,966 9,985
JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		11,786 11,822 11,852§ 11,875§	1,333 1,138 1,156 1,269	10,453 10,684 10,696 10,606	10,040 10,270 10,281 10,191	10,032 10,265 10,280 10,187
January February March		11,892§ 11,900§ 11,950§	1,476 1,538 1,641	10,416 10,362 10,309	10,000 9,945 9,890	9,999 9,941 9,888
JanMarch		11,914§	1,552	10,362	9,945	9,943
April	-	11,975§	1,704	10,271	9,852	9,799
To Aughting	In	dex Numb	ers. Aver	age 1924 =	= 100.	A Hods
1928. July-Sept. OctDec.		105·6 106·1	115·8 118·8	104·2 104·6	104·4 104·6	104·8 105·0
JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		106·5 106·8 107·0§ 107·3§	117·2 100·1 101·7 111·6	105·2 107·5 107·6 106·7	105·2 107·6 107·7 106·7	105:4 107:9 108:0 107:1
1930.		THE RESIDEN		104.0	104 7	105.1

July-Sept. OctDec.		105·6 106·1	115·8 118·8	104·2 104·6	104.4	104·8 105·0
JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		106·5 106·8 107·0§ 107·3§	117·2 100·1 101·7 111·6	105·2 107·5 107·6 106·7	105·2 107·6 107·7 106·7	105:4 107:9 108:0 107:1
January February March		107·4\$ 107·5\$ 107·9\$	129·8 135·3 144·3	104·8 104·3 103·7	104·7 104·2 103·6	105·1 104·5 103·9
JanMarch		107-6§	136 · 5	104-3	104.2	104-5
April	2	108·2§	149.9	103 - 4	103-2	103-0

An explanation of the method of computing these estimates was given on page 357 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1929.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE

May, 1930.

GOVERNING BODY.

The forty-eighth session of the Governing Body was held in Paris, at the invitation of the French Government, from 24th to 29th April. The chief business of the session was the budget for 1931. The International Labour Office had proposed a total gross budget of 9,242,710 Swiss francs, representing an increase of 382,699 Swiss francs on the corresponding figure for 1930. After detailed examination by the finance committee it was found possible to reduce this total by the sum of 203,600 Swiss francs. The main reductions took place on the estimates for new posts, temporary staff, commissions, and printing, while the decision not to hold a maritime session of the Conference in 1931 was responsible for a saving of 30,000 Swiss

Other decisions taken by the Governing Body were as follows:—
It was decided to summon a preparatory technical conference of
maritime powers in 1931 to consider further the maritime questions
that had been discussed for the first time at the thirteenth session of the Conference

It was agreed that the Council of the League should be requested to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion on the possibility of admitting the Free City of Danzig to membership of the International Labour Organisation.

The Governing Body had also before it a series of reports on the

working of the various Conventions adopted at Washington, 1919, and Genoa, 1920, upon which the Governing Body will shortly have to report to the International Labour Conference with or without proposals for the revision of the Conventions. On this occasion the representative of Sweden made a detailed statement in favour of the revision of the Hours Convention, one or two minor points were raised in connection with other Conventions, and further discussion

raised in connection with other Conventions, and further discussion of the reports was adjourned till June.

H.M. Government was represented for part of the Session by the Right Honourable Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Minister of Labour. Miss Bondfield took the opportunity to make a statement in regard, to the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill (see above, page 163), and upon the increasing inventores of securing an international and upon the increasing importance of securing an international settlement of the hours question. The workers' representatives on the Governing Body welcomed Miss Bondfield's statement, and made a strong appeal to her to do all in her power to hasten the passag of the Bill, in order that the Convention might be ratified as sooi

FREEDOM OF LABOUR AND ASSEMBLY IN AUSTRIA: NEW ACT.

Industrial relations in Austria have been considerably modified by an Act of 5th April, 1930, on Freedom of Labour and Assembly, which came into force eight days after promulgation. Its main provisions are summarised below.

provisions are summarised below.

The provisions of collective agreements are to be invalid if they, directly or indirectly, (1) lay down that employment in an undertaking is to be confined to members of a specified occupational or other voluntary association, or (2) prevent the employment in an undertaking of persons not belonging to any, or not belonging to a specified, occupational or other voluntary association.

Any person who uses intimidation or violence to hinder employers or workers from exercising their free will in regard to the giving or accepting of work, (a) with the object of securing that employment in an undertaking is confined to members of a specified occupational or other voluntary association or to persons who are not members

in an undertaking is confined to members of a specified occupational or other voluntary association or to persons who are not members of any occupational association, or (b) to prevent the employment in an undertaking of persons who belong to no occupational association or who are members of a specified occupational or other voluntary association, are to be liable to imprisonment for a period of from one week to six months. Any person who uses intimidation or violence to compel a worker to belong to, or resign from, an occupational or other voluntary association is liable to the same penalty.

penalty.

Employers are prohibited from deducting trade union or party subscriptions and dues from the wages of their workers or from receiving such at the time of payment of wages. (This provision does not become operative until 1st August, 1930.)

Any person who by violence or threat interferes with or breaks up legitimate meetings, processions or similar demonstrations is to be liable to imprisonment for a period of from one month to

to be liable to imprisonment for a period of from one month to one year.

The Act of 26th January, 1907, on the Protection of Freedom of Election and Assembly is amended by the new Act, in so far as it provides that any person who deliberately interferes with a legitimate meeting by preventing the attendance of persons entitled to be present, by unauthorised intrusion, by removing persons entitled to be present or responsible for the maintenance of order, is to be liable to imprisonment for a period of from one week to three months. Concerted obstruction in aggravating circumstances is to be liable to six months' imprisonment. Any person who is present without authority at a legitimate meeting reserved for the members of an association or for persons to whom invitations have been issued, and who refuses to withdraw at the request of the organisers of the meeting, is to be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,500 schillings, or, in default, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding one week.

The Act of 18th December, 1919, relating to Conciliation Boards and Collective Agreements is also amended in certain respects, mainly with the effect of giving greater publicity to the terms of collective agreements.

collective agreements.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES.

REAL WAGES.

The new series of index numbers of comparative real wages in Great Britain and certain countries abroad, compiled by the International Labour Office, and described in the October, 1929, issue of this Gazette, has been brought up to January, 1930, in the International Labour Review for April, 1930.

The method of compiling these index numbers is fully explained in the International Labour Review for October, 1929. For each country an unweighted average of the hourly rates of wages (in some countries actual earnings) of about 30 categories of workers in 9 industries in the principal cities is calculated. The index numbers of real wages are computed by comparing the number of times the average wage thus calculated for each country will purchase certain quantities of food, soap, fuel and light at the average of the retail prices ruling in the principal cities covered. The quantities used in the calculations are representative of working-class family consumption. They are not, however, representative of the consumption of any one country, but are an average of the quantities ordinarily consumed by the workers and their families, so far as information is available, in all the countries covered.

The results of the calculations are given below, one series of index numbers being based on food only, and the other on food, soap, fuel and light. The countries are also grouped according to the wage data used, i.e. (a) minimum or standard time rates of wages, or (b) actual earnings. The index numbers for countries in respect of which actual earnings have been employed would be somewhat

wage data used, i.e. (a) minimum or standard time rates of wages, or (b) actual earnings. The index numbers for countries in respect of which actual earnings have been employed would be somewhat lower, if comparison had been made with a figure based on actual earnings in Great Britain instead of on time rates of wages.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in the Large Towns of Different Countries in January, 1930. (Great Britain = 100.)

	(Great Britain = 100.)		
Country.	Towns covered.	Index Nos. based on Food only.	Index Nos based on Food, Fue Light and Soap.
-	a) Based on Hourly Time Rates	of Wages.	giriconitals
Great Britain	London, Birmingham, Bristol,	n seams a	line posts
	Giasgow, Leeds, Manchester,	Physical Street, St.	
A 4 11.	Newcastle Melbourne, Sydney	100	100
Australia	Melbourne, Sydney	152	148
Charach	Vienna, Graz, Linz Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg	53	52
Canada	Ottawa, Halliax, Montreal,		
France	Toronto, vancouver, Winnipeg	168	165
France	Taris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Mar-		
Germany	seilles	59	58
Germany	Berlin, Breslau, Hamburg, Cologne,		SERVICE CONTRACTOR
Irish Free State	Leipzig, Munich Dublin, Cork, Dundalk	77	77
	Dublin, Cork, Dundalk	100	97
Italy	Rome, Bologna, Brescia, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Trieste The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotter-	PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	
Netherlands	The Herma Americal D.	51	43
recherands	dem Utanaht Rotter-		
Spain	dam, Utrecht Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Valen-	89	87
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Valen-		
United States	cia Politica	49	45
United States	New York, Baltimore, Boston,		
	Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia,		
30000	St Touis Can Francisco	100	AS CLAPAR
STATE OF STA	St. Louis, San Francisco	197	197
	(b) Based on Actual Hourly Ed	arnings.	THE STATE OF THE S
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	Particular de la constitución de	
Czechoslovakia	Prague, Bratislava, Brno	77	74
Denmark	Copenhagen	112	112
Estonia	Tallinn, Tartu	45	45
Poland	Warsaw, Katowitz, Lodz, Poznan	68	65
Sweden	Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö	115	113

It is emphasised that these index numbers are subject to important It is emphasised that these index numbers are subject to important reservations. The calculations are based on the wages of a few categories of workers only in some of the principal industries, and the wage data, even though now classified as rates of wages and actual earnings, are not fully comparable within each group. The purchasing power of the average wage is determined only in relation to the chief food commodities, soap, fuel and light. In so far as the relative costs of clothing, housing accommodation and various miscellaneous items of consumption differ from the relative costs of food, soap, fuel and light, the index numbers in the different countries would be affected. Further, the indexes are representative of the relative levels of real wages in a few only of the large towns in each country.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN POLAND.*

By an Act of 25th March, 1929, which was recently promulgated By an Act of 25th March, 1929, which was recently promulgated by the President of the Polish Republic, certain important amendments have been made in the Unemployment Insurance Act of 18th July, 1924. The minimum age for admission to unemployment insurance has been reduced from eighteen to sixteen years, while the maximum wage for the calculation of unemployment benefit has been raised from 7.50 to 10 zloty† a day. In addition, provision has been made for the extension of the unemployment insurance scheme to cover workers in undertakings employing less than five workers; such workers were not covered by the former Act, and this provision does not become effective until 23rd January, 1931. The other provisions of the new Act came into force on the 1931. The other provisions of the new Act came into force on the date of its promulgation.

* Industrial and Labour Information, 10th March, 1930. Geneva. † The current exchange value of the zloty is about 5½d.

^{*} Cmd. 3532. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. † In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the juarter ended 31st January, 1930.

Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
Excluding the value of allowances in kind.
After crediting subvention.
The figures for these months are provisional, and may be subject to ision when the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930, are available.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE GERMAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CONCURRENTLY with the wages and hours inquiry in the German engineering industry in October, 1928 (see this GAZETTE for July and December, 1929, and January, 1930), the German Federal Statistical Office conducted a similar inquiry into wages and hours in the heavy iron and steel industry, and the results of this inquiry have been published in Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 4, 1930, the official journal of the Office

of the Office.

The inquiry covered 35 undertakings and 55,341 workers over 21 years of age, or approximately one-fifth (according to the Census of 1925) of all the workers (excluding juveniles) in the heavy iron and steel industry in the collective agreement areas covered by the inquiry. Geographically, the investigation extended over five main collective agreement areas, of which Rhineland-Westphalia accounted for nearly three-fourths of the workers covered. The workers were grouped under five principal branches of the industry, viz., blast furnaces, steel melting shops, rolling mills and forges, foundries, and mechanical and electrical repair shops. Separate particulars were obtained for furnacemen (first, second and third hands) at blast furnaces and in steel melting shops, and for first, second, and third rollers at rolling mills and forges, all other workmen over 21 years in the three departments being grouped under the heading "Other workers." In the foundries and repair shops, the workers were classified as skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled.

Piece-work and output bonus systems of wage payment were

Classified as skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled.

Piece-work and output bonus systems of wage payment were found to predominate, 86 per cent. of the workers included under the inquiry being paid in this manner; of these the majority, by agreements covering either groups of workers or the whole labour force of an undertaking, were working under output bonus systems, which are particularly wide-spread in the heavy iron and steel industry.

The following Table shows, for each of the five branches of the industry, the number of workers covered and the averages of the weekly hours of work, the actual weekly earnings, the actual hourly

weekly hours of work, the actual weekly earnings, the actual hourly earnings, and the agreed hourly rates, together with the percentage relationship between the last two figures. No agreed rates are given for "other workers" in blast furnaces, steel melting shops, and rolling mills, since, owing to the number of different categories composing the group, no weighted average could be calculated without a special investigation.

Branch of Industry and Occupation (male workers over 21 years).	No. of Workers covered by the inquiry.	Average actual hours of work per week including over- time.	including overtime	Average hourly earnings, exclud- ing over- time† and family allow- ances.*	Average agreed hourly time rate or piece- work basis time rate.	Average hourly earnings, as a per- centage of average agreed hourly rates.
Blast Furnaces.			R. Mks.‡	Rpfs.‡	Rpfs.‡	Per cent.
Furnacemen :§ First hands Second hands Third hands	169 168 147	54 531 531	64·02 56·75 55·31	115·1 103·8 101·9	84·4 79·8 78·8	136·4 130·1 129·3
Other workers: Time Piece	1,419 5,780	57ª 56½	51·78 58·92	87·3 102·0		
Steel Melting Shops.		200	Stan &	15.00		SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Furnacemen : § First hands Second hands Third hands	391 380 317	51½ 49¾ 49½	73·39 58·25 54·10	139·4 113·7 106·7	86·9 80·3 77·7	160·4 141·6 137·3
Other workers: Time Piece	687 9,215	518 501	45·92 54·19	86·4 104·2	:::	
Rolling Mills and Forges.	San Park		100 100 10	100 mg	19 19 A	and the same
Rollers: § First Second Third	1,074 981 1,001	49 ⁸ 48 ¹ 48 ¹	77·45 67·31 56·98	153·7 136·9 116·4	84·9 78·8 75·4	181·0 173·7 154·4
Other workers: Time Piece	1,509 16,930	53 501	45·18 55·77	82·9 107·2		
Foundries. Skilled workers:						107.5
Time Piece	1,149	55½ 52¾	52·82 58·92	92.0	74·5 85·7	123.5
Semi-skilled: Time Piece	473 1,981	52½ 52½	45·66 54·39	84·1 100·9	70·1 76·1	120·0 132·6
Unskilled: Time Piece	483 450	51½ 52½	39·30 51·42	74·5 95·7	63·7 67·1	117·0 142·6
Repair Shops.			199		185	F 100
Skilled workers: Time Piece	2,180 5,354	55‡ 55‡	51·39 56·49	90·3 98·3	75·6 82·8	119·4 118·7
Semi-skilled: Time Piece	838 1,328	551 541	44·87 50·48	78·3 89·5	66·7 74·7	117·4 119·8
Unskilled: Time Piece	322 538	541 531	39·15 50·13	69.0	61·6 67·8	112·0 132·7

^{*}Family allowances, paid in all areas except Saxony, Remscheid, Greater sede and Peine, averaged 2·1 per cent. of the average gross weekly earnings. Hehrarbeit) fixed by agreement. "Extended hours "(Mehrarbeit) are hours rming part of the regular working time, worked by agreement beyond eight lay, etc. "Overtime" (Ueterstunden) is time worked beyond the "extended mirs".

Reichsmark = 100 Reichspfennigs = 11.8d. (approximately).

It will be seen that earnings at the rolling mills were higher than those in the steel melting shops, which again were above those at the blast furnaces. The great excess of earnings over rates at blast furnaces and in steel melting shops, and especially at the rolling mills, is explained by the fact that, in areas where the iron and steel industry is found in conjunction with general engineering (as in Rhineland-Westphalia), there are no rates specially fixed, by collective agreement, for the first, second and third hands and rollers in the three depart ments. In such cases, the earnings of the first hands at the blast furnaces and steel works and of the first rollers were set against the agreed rates for skilled workmen; whilst the earnings of the second furnaces and steel works and of the first rollers were set against the agreed rates for skilled workmen; whilst the earnings of the second and third hands and rollers were as a rule compared with the agreed rates for semi-skilled workmen. Where, in small areas or individual establishments, it was practicable to draw up special wage agreements, the difference between agreed rates and actual earnings was not so great. For instance, in the Upper Palatinate, the average hourly earnings of blast furnacemen were only 11·3 per cent. in excess of average hourly rates

Of the 55,341 workers covered by the inquiry, 17·1 per cent. were working less than 48 hours, 2·9 per cent. 48 hours and 80·0 per cent. more than 48 hours a week. The rollers, who on the average earned the highest weekly wages, worked the shortest week, 29·1 per cent. working less than 48 hours, 8·7 per cent. 48 hours and 62·2 per cent. more than 48 hours. The longest hours were worked at the blast furnaces and in the repair shops.

The varying length of the average working week (including overtime) as between the different branches of the industry results from the fact that in blast furnaces the process was continuous, while steel melting shops had partial Sunday work, and rolling mills and forges had not, as a rule, any regular Sunday work. On the question of Sunday work, it is stated in the Report that, in the case of workers protected by the Blast Furnace Order or by the Steel Works and Rolling Mills Order, whose permissible daily hours of work were limited to 8 or 8½, the Sunday work necessitated in connection with continuous processes (e.g., in blast furnaces) was generally so distributed that a 12-hour shift was worked on two consecutive Sundays, or an 8-hour shift on one Sunday and a 16-hour shift on the following Sunday, the third Sunday in both cases being free. For the remainder of the workers (not protected by the Orders), the 57-hour week was in operation, spread over 6 days; in continuous process plants there was, in certain cases, regular Sunday work in addition, e.g., a 10-hour shift on two Sundays, with the third Sunday free.

The average weekly hours actually worked included overtime, which, on an average, amounted to half an hour for blast furnacemen, 1½ hours for steel melters and one hour for rollers. The relatively long working week in the foundries included half to 2½ hours, and, in the repair shops, 1½ to 3 hours overtime proper according to class of worker.

No comparable pre-war statistics being available, the Federal Statistical Office simultaneously made special inquiries into pre-war earnings in the industry, in order to be able to compare the earnings in 1913–14 with those ascertained in October, 1928. Subject to a number of necessary reservations, the following Table shows, for certain categories of workers in each branch of the industry (excluding foundries), the purchasing power of weekly earnings (real earnings) in October, 1928, as a percentage of the purchasing power of pre-war weekly earnings, both before and after allowance is made for wage tax and for social insurance contributions:—

rebeleelisti sedi priistina. Luodenisteen hadinen ja a kir	Average real earnings in October, 1928, as compared with average real earnings in 1913–14 (=100).					
Branch of Industry and Occupation.	Before	After				
	making allowance for deductions for wage tax and social insurance contribution					
Blast Furnaces: Furnacemen* Other workers {time picce}	97 125 110	93 120 107				
Steel Melting Shops: Furnacemen* Other workers {time piece	84 108 108	81 104 105				
Rolling Mills: Rollers* time piece	89 115 107	84 109 104				
Repair Shops: Skilled workers { time piece time piece time piece time piece time piece time piece time time piece time time piece time time piece time time time time time time time tim	114 95 110 101 111 117	108 91 104 97 106				

The above comparison shows that the furnacemen and rollers, and the skilled and semi-skilled piece-workers in the repair shops, have all suffered a reduction in the purchasing power of their weekly earnings in relation to 1913/14. These workers are, however, exclusively among the workers who, relatively, were highly paid even before the war. On the other hand, the remaining occupations, which are numerically much more important, reveal an improvement in real earnings as compared with pre-war days.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement on the whole during the first fortnight in April, but in a number of industries Easter holiday suspensions were extended, and at the end of the month the position was rather worse than at the end of March. The principal industries in which there was a net increase in unemployment included coal-mining, slate quarrying, the pottery and glass industries, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, ironfounding and most other metal trades, the textile and leather trades, and boot and shoe manufacture. On the other hand there was a further seasonal improvement in the building industry, in a number of clothing trades, and in the motor vehicle industry. Employment also improved in the tinplate industry. the tinplate industry.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople numbering approximately 12,10,000 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 28th April, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 14.6, as compared with 14.0 at 24th March, 1930, and with 9.8 on 22nd April, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 28th April, 1930, was 10.8, as compared with 10.6 at 24th March, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.8 as compared with 3.4. For males alone the percentage at 28th April, 1930, was 14.9, and for females 13.8; at 24th March, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 14.5 and 12.8. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th April, 1930, was approximately 1,752,000, of whom 1,242,000 were men and 416,000 were mately 1,752,000, of whom 1,242,000 were men and 416,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 31st March, 1930, it was 1,731,000, of whom 1,238,000 were men and 410,000 were women; and at 29th April, 1929, it was 1,198,000, of whom 930,000 were men and 197,000 women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a further decline, and was slack. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 12th April, 1930, was 952,816, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd March, 1930, but an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 27th April, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, was 4.85, as compared with 5.04 in the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, and with 5 days in the fortnight ended 27th April, 1929. ended 27th April, 1929.

ended 27th April, 1929.

In the iron-mining industry employment was fair on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with March, 1930, but a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with April, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employment continued good; in the Buxton area it was steady, and in the Weardale district fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed a decline and short-time working was prevalent. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment improved. At chalk quarries it continued slack. Employment at tin mines remained 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 a further decline. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of April, 1930, was 151, as compared with 157 at the end of March, 1930, and with 152 at the end of April, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight decline, and was had

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 3rd May, 1930, 411 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 383 in the week ended 22nd March, 1930, and with 388 in the week ended 27th April 1922. 27th April, 1929. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries—Employment in the engineering trades continued bad on the whole, and showed a further decline. In electrical and railway engineering employment was fair, but at the end of the month Saturday work was discontinued at a number of railway engineering establishments. In the motor vehicle industry employment continued slack; in general, marine and constructional engineering it continued bad. Employment in the textile machinery section remained very bad, with much short-time working.

much short-time working.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and showed a slight further decline.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton trade employment, except for a temporary improvement during the first part of the month, was

worse than during the previous month; extended stoppages took place at Easter, and at the end of April employment was very bad, especially in the American spinning section and in the weaving section. In the wool textile industry employment during the second half of the month was affected by a dispute involving a stoppage of work by a large proportion of the operatives. Prior to the dispute employment remained depressed in all sections of the woollen and worsted trades; in the carpet trade employment was moderate.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further decline and was bad; in the lace trade it showed a further decline and was slack; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, and in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued bad

bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued bad with much short time working. In the linen trade employment continued bad, on the whole; in the jute trade it was very depressed.

Clothing Industries.—Employment showed a further improvement in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade, and was fairly good, on the whole; it again improved and was good in most districts in the dress-making and millinery trades. In the shirt and collar and corset trades employment remained fairly good; it was also fairly good, on the whole, in the glove trade and with felt hatters.

In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a decline, but continued moderate on the whole; much short time was worked at most centres. Some factories experienced a slightly increased activity, as usual, before the Easter holiday; but, with certain exceptions, the improvement was less than is expected in pre-holiday periods. The holiday stoppage was extended by many firms.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying section it was slack; with fancy leather workers and with saddlery and harness makers it was fair, on the whole:

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a general seasonal improvement, but was only moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment improved with carpenters, bricklayers, and masons, and was moderate to fair in most districts; with slaters and plasterers it showed an improve-ment but was slack, on the whole; with plumbers it continued slack. Employment with painters showed a further seasonal improvement, and was fairly good at most centres with skilled men; with tradesmen's labourers it remained generally slack. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trade employment showed a slight improvement, and remained fair; in coachbuilding and with millsawyers it was moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry remained fair generally. With letterpress printers it was also fair and showed little change as compared with the previous month; there was, however, a slight decline in London and at Manchester, and employment was again reported as slack at Birmingham, Newcastle, and Sheffield. With electrotypers and stars transfer amployment was good on the whole though some stereotypers employment was good, on the whole, though some decline was reported at Manchester, Birmingham, and Nottingham. In lithographic printing employment continued moderate; at Liverpool and Manchester it was reported to be bad. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a further improvement and was generally fair.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire employment showed a further decline; there was an increase in short-time working, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Easter. At Worcester short-time working continued; at Derby employment was quiet; at Bristol it was reported to be good.

In the glass trades employment showed a decline, and was bad in the bottle-making section, and slack in other branch

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of skilled labour at the end of the month was about equal to the demand, and no difficulty has been found in obtaining casual labour for the planting of potatoes. In Scotland the supply of regular labour was generally adequate for the needs of the season, but there was a shortage of experienced dairy workers in Dumbarton.

With fishermen employment continued slack.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack; with seamen it was moderate, on the whole, and the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} On piece-work or output bonus.

PER

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Mark the second of the last	Workpeople included	Contract of the	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for April, 1930.	April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	952,816 8,943 2,521	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.85 5.52 6.00	Days. - 0·19 - 0·11	Days 0.15 - 0.33 + 0.09	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Furnaces in Blast. 151 Mills working. 503 Shifts Worked (one week). 355,127	Number 6 + 3 Per cent 0.5	Number. — 1 — 5 Per cent. — 7.6	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

tool and to be	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
Industry.	Week ended	led Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	70,141 56,009 79,819 10,496 64,160 10,259 10,707	Per cent. + 1·1 - 0·9 - 1·1 - 0·5 - 0·7 - 0·1 + 1·5	Per cent 9·2 - 4·3 - 7·8 + 2·2 + 0·3 - 2·3 + 7·1	£ 113,225 111,197 149,549 18,804 146,753 18,754 28,632	Per cent. + 3·1 - 0·3* + 1·9* - 1·1 - 0·7 - 1·3 + 1·6	Per cent20·0' - 8·8 -12·6 + 1·6 - 8·8 + 6·7

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 28th April, 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,	Percentage Unemployed at 28th April, 1930.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentag as compared with a		
	1929. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,214,430 894,200 839,530 1,793,090 1,985,670 2,119,500 1,270,390 583,190 258,400 135,600	8·4 8·0 10·5 13·1 18·4 19·2 17·3 25·9 21·5 2·9	5.0 5.8 7.3 14.7 15.4 23.6 15.7 13.0 22.5 0.8	7·3 7·5 9·7 13·6 17·7 20·7 16·8 24·6 21·9 2·3	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 1·9 + 2·6 + 2·3 + 5·1 + 4·7 + 8·0 + 4·9 + 7·5 + 7·2 + 0·4
Total	12,094,000	14.9	13.8	14.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.8

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from April, 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

Percentages	Unemple	oyed an	Males	and U registere ployment	rs (Insured ninsured) ed at Em- t Exchanges, etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1929. 22 April 27 May 24 June 22 July 26 August 25 November 21 October 25 November 16 December 193C, 27 January 24 February 24 March 28 April	11.0 10.9 10.8 10.8 10.9 11.0 11.5 12.1 12.3 13.4 13.8 14.5 14.9	6·7 6·6 6·6 6·9 7·4 7·3 7·5 8·1 10·4 11·2 12·8 13·8	7.8 7.5 7.3 7.6 7.8 8.2 8.8 8.9 9.8 10.0 10.6	2·0 2·2 2·3 2·4 2·3 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·3 3·1 3·8	9·8 9·7 9·6 9·7 9·9 10·0 11·1 12·6 13·1 14·6	1929. 29 Apr. 27 May 1 July 29 July 26 Aug. 30 Sept. 28 Oct. 25 Nov. 16 Dr.c. 1930. 27 Jan. 24 Feb. 31 Mar. 28 Apr.	1,198,000 1,165,000 1,176,000 1,176,000 1,188,000 1,190,000 1,217,000 1,277,000 1,323,000 1,341,000 1,582,000 1,731,000 1,731,000

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

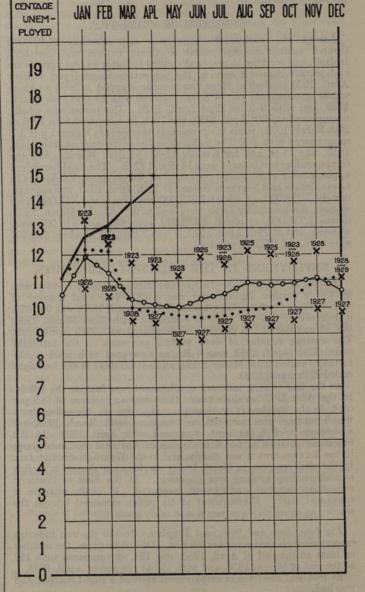
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve				1930
Dotted Curve			-	1929.
Chain Curve		0-0-0-0	-{	Mean for 1973 25 and 1927-29.

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

Commented to the other line of the state of



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Number of Applications for Unemployment Books Received at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great BRITAIN DURING APRIL, 1930.

toon place a	-					7	Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of Numbers Insured at July, 1929,		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,045 1,236 1,047 923 955 915 877 387	4,521 2,206 1,971 3,584 4,226 3,910 3,279 1,499	1,866 861 808 729 958 895 697 343	4,122 1,621 1,406 3,046 2,664 3,582 2,298 461	11,554 5,924 5,232 8,282 8,803 9,302 7,151 2,690	0·52 0·66 0·62 0·46 0·44 0·44 0·56 0·46		
GREAT BRITAIN		7,385	25,196	7,157	19,200	58,938	0.50		

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was slack during April and showed a decline as compared with a month before and with a year before.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.6 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 14.5 at 24th March, 1930, and 15.8 at 22nd April, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.8 from 10.4 to 11.2, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.3 from 4.1 to 5.4

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 12th April, 1930, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent., as compared with 22nd March, 1930, but an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 27th April, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, was 4·85, a decrease of 0·19 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, and of 0·15 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th April, 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 12th April, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of work-records ampleyed at coal partment. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal are in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in Department.

tu - Se - Stell	Tota Wage Ea	ners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	12th April,		or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Per cent	Days	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	48,633	-1.5	+ 0.6	5.05	-0.18	-0.44	
Durham	142,015	-0.2	+ 5.9	5.13	-0.12	-0.13	
Cumberland and West-	70 700				+0.01	+0.02	
morland	10,127	+1.5	+ 6.0	5.50			
Seuth Yorkshire Wost Yorkshire	116,995	-0.9	- 0.6	4.82	+0.02	-0.21	
Lance and Cheshire	53,376	+0.3	+ 0.7	4.26	-0.20	-0.07	
Donbard Line	75,908 55,657	-0.3	- 3.5	4.59	-0·26 -0·34	+0.40	
Notts and Leicester	62,354	-0.3	+ 1.4	3.84	-0.41	-0.20	
VIV. a montale	17,204	+0.3	+ 0.5	4.97	-0.32	-0.12	
North Staffordshire	28,491	-0.9	- 1.7	4 82	-0.09	+0.53	
South Staffs,† Worcs	20,131		10000	7 02	-0.03	T0.00	
and Salop	30,762	-0.6	- 2.6	4.61	-0.34		
Glos, and Somerset	10,391	-0.6	- 5.5	5.06	-0.17	+0.13	
Kent	4,782	+0.7	+17.0	5.16	-0-34	-0.21	
North Wales	14,928	-0.0	+ 0.5	5.20	-0.50	-0.55	
South Wales and Mon.	180,221	-0.1	+ 3.3	5-14	-0.21	-0.72	
England and Wales	851,844	-0.4	+ 1.2	4.79	-0.20	-0.20	
SCOTLAND:	The same				The state of the s	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	
Mid & East Lothians	13,736	-0.6	+ 5.5	4.86	-0.48	- 0.32	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,414	-1.6	+ 2.1	5.00	+0.13	-0.36	
Rest of Scotland	63,822	-0.8	+ 1.3	5.56	-0.18	+0.48	
Scotland	100,972	-1.0	+ 2.1	5.33	-0.16	+0.17	
GREAT BRITAIN	952,816	-0.4	+ 1.3	4.85	-0.19	-0.15	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, was 0.93 of a day per week, of which 0.91 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 22nd March, 1930, were 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.72 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th April, 1929, were 0.79 of a day per week and 0.75 of a day per week respectively. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

time for each of the three periods under review was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 12th April, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 20,984,600 tons, as compared with 21,599,100 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd March, 1930, and 19,462,300 tons in the four weeks ended 27th April, 1929. The output for April, 1929, was affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 28th April, 1930, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th March, 1930, and 22nd April, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase,

delivery at	In	sured Pe	ersons Re at 28th	corded a April, 19	s 30.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages		
Area.	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	as compared with a			
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
eat Britain	120,304	57,736	11.2	5.4	16.6	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	
Wales otland incipal Districts in England and Wales:—	103,430 16,874	54,981 2,755	10.9	5.7	16.6	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	5,670 17,290	2,563 933	10.8	4.9	15·7 11·9	+ 3.0 + 0.8	+ 3.1	
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	1,775 15,066	455 13,488	14.9	3·9 7·4	18·8 15·6	- 0·2 + 4·9	- 3·1 + 1·5	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	11,695 3,408	3,954 4,238	13.0	4.4	17·4 12·5	+ 1.3	- 3·1 - 0·3	
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	3,216 700	4,142 69	4·8 5·2	6.1	10.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	
Salop Glos. and	6,852	4,319	9.7	6.0	15.7	+ 4.8	- 0.3	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,462 146	415	11.5	3.3	14.8	- 0·8 + 0·1	+ 2.3	
Monmouth	34,966	20,377	15.2	8.8	24.0	+ 0.7	+ 6.3	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,877,000 tons in April, 1930, as compared with 6,341,000 tons in March, 1930, and with 6,419,100 tons

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April was fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10·8 at 28th April,1930, as compared with 10·2 at 24th March, 1930, and 7·6 at 22nd April,

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

Addigos Socialistic August (m. August	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended ended pared with			Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	12th April 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	4,147	- 2.1	+ 7.8	5.06	- 0.23	- 0.67	
Lancashire Other Districts	3,190 1,606	+ 0.2 + 2.2	+ 0.4 + 5.3	6.00	- 0:02	- 0.07	
ALL DISTRICTS	\$8,943	- 0.5	+ 4.6	5.52	- 0.11	- 0.33	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, by firms making returns, was 2,521, showing an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with April, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6.00 in April, 1930, the same as in March, 1930, as compared with 5.91 in April, 1929.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

170

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.8 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 13.8 at 24th March, 1930, and with 11.8 at 22nd April, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 151 furnaces were in operation at the end of April 1999.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 19,412 workpeople at the end of April showed a decrease of $2\cdot0$ per cent. compared with March, but an increase of $1\cdot5$ per cent. compared with April, 1929.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1930, March, 1930, and April, 1929.

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Furnaces.	April, 1930.	Mar., 1930.	April, 1929.	Month before.	Year	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	207 20 972						
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	95	39	40	40	- 1	- 1	
Lancs Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	43	11	12	12	- 1	- 1	
Sheffield) Derby Leicester, Notts	31	11	11	10		+ 1	
and Northants	56	27	29	28	- 2	-	
Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	25	16	16	15	1000000	+	
wick South Wales and Mon-	48	13	13	12		+	
mouth	23	6	7	10	- 1	-	
Total, England and Wales	321	123	128	127	- 5		
SCOTLAND	89	28	29	25	- 1	+ :	
Total	410	151	157	152	- 6		

The production of pig iron in April amounted to 619,600 tons compared with 665,800 tons in March and 611,300 tons in April, 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 3rd May, 1930, 411 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 383 in the week ended 22nd March, 1930, and with 388 in the week ended 27th April,

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 23th April, 1930, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27·3, as compared with 37·7 at 24th March, 1930, and with 16·9 at 22nd April, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a sharp decline. In the week ended 3rd May, 1930, 92 mills were in operation, as compared with 117 in the week ended 22nd March, 1930, and with 120 in the week ended 27th April, 1929.

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

	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Ma	3rd May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	3rd May, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	71 8	+ 7	+ 2 - 5	411 92	+ 28 - 25	+ 23 - 28	
TOTAL	79	+ 3	- 3	503	+ 3	- 5	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1930, amounted to 82,355 tons, or 17,126 tons less than in March, 1930, and 28,771 tons less than in April, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline, and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 30.9 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 26.1 at 24th March, 1930, and 18.3 at 22nd

April, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 65,751 work-people in the week ended 12th April, 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 0.5 per cent. as compared with March, 1930, and by 7.6 per cent. as compared with April, 1929. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in April, 1930, as compared with 5.4 in March, 1930, and

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

	emple	oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.	ber of
ADSTRUMENT OF STREET	Week ended 12th	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 12th	Dec. (+) or -) as pared b a
elegited atom a	Aptil, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	10000	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furn ices Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7,021 2,037 23,672 2,652 7,870 8,361	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ +21.0 \\ -0.8 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	- 7·1 - 4·1 - 7·1 -10·5 - 4·5 - 3·7	40,816 8,795 118,747 13,253 44,585 47,359	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.4 \\ +15.3 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.2 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	- 3.8 - 8.5 - 11.7 - 17.4 - 6.2 - 4.6
Labourers	14,138	- 0 5	- 4.4	81,572	- 0.5	- 3.5
TOTAL	65,751	- 0.6	- 5.8	355,127	- 0.5	- 7.6
D STRICTS		La value				
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	14,470 18,127 466	- 1·6 - 2·7 + 16·5	- 5·2 - 1·4 -69·3	79,489 96,680 2,087	- 1·4 - 3·0 + 2·1	- 8·9 - 3·2 - 75·2
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,826 5,366	+ 1.5 + 5.3	- 9·8 + 2·4	30,380 28,805	+ 6.7 + 2.8	- 10·3 + 0·4
Wales and Mon- mouth	3,319 6,048	+ 0.9	- 5·9 -18.4	18,516	+ 3.3	- 8·4 - 18·6
Total, England \ and Wales }	53,622	- 0.8	- 7.2	289,364	- 0.4	- 94
Scotland	12,129	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	65,763	- 1.3	+ 1.3
TOTAL	65,751	- 0.6	- 5.8	355,127	- 0.5	- 7.6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 696,100 tons in April, 1930, as compared with 826,100 tons in March, 1930, and 808,600 tons in April, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during April, and showed a slight further decline. The greatest change was in the South-Western division, where, following discharges at Falmouth, the percentage unemployed rose from 14.4 to 19.0; but this percentage was still the lowest, with one exception, in the Table. The highest percentage (50.3) was for Wales.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in employment in all districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 28th April, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th March, 1930, and 22nd April, 1929:—

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at April, 1930.	Decreas Number U	se (+) or e (-) in Inemployed ared with a	centage aployed at April, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total Insured Unem 28th	Month before.	Year before.	Perc Uuemi 28th A	Month before	Year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,171 682 4,040 86 19,404 8,094 14,719 3,924 2,408	- 186 + 16 + 961 + 5 + 461 - 516 - 37 - 188 - 295	+ 637 + 217 + 1,336 + 49 + 2,256 + 1,274 + 2,564 + 609 + 404	20·1 9·4 19·0 28·7 32·2 28·0 26·4 50·3 20·0	- 1·8 + 0·2 + 4·6 + 1·7 + 0·8 - 1·8 - 2·4 - 2·5	+ 4·7 + 3·0 + 6·3 + 19·2 + 3·3 + 3·4 + 5·1 + 10·2 + 1·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	55,528	+ 221	+ 9,346	27.2	+ 0 · 2	+ 4.4

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

ENGINEERING.

May, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued bad on the whole, and showed a further decline, especially in the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions. In electrical and railway engineering, employment was fair, but at the end of the month Saturday work was discontinued at a number of railway engineering establishments. In the motor vehicle industry employment continued slack, though showing a slight improvement. In general, marine, and constructional engineering it continued bad, and showed a further decline. In the textile machinery section conditions remained very bad, with much textile machinery section conditions remained very bad, with much short time in operation.

Compared with a year before there was a considerable and general decline, which was most marked in general engineering (particularly in the North Eastern and North Western Divisions) and in motor

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad; in Yorkshire it was bad, especially in the textile machinery section; in Lincolnshire it was slack. In all these districts a decline was

shown compared with the previous month.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained very bad and continued to decline. Extensive short time continued to be worked

in the textile machinery section.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry district there and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry district there was a slight improvement in the motor vehicle section and a slight decline in other sections, employment continuing slack except in electrical engineering, which remained moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment remained moderate. In London and the Southern Counties employment continued fair generally. It was fairly good in the motor vehicle section and good in the electrical section.

in the electrical section.

In Scotland employment remained very bad, showing an improvement in marine engineering, but a decline in general engineering. In Wales it remained very bad, and in Northern Ireland it remained bad; in each case a decline was shown compared with March.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at the 28th April, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

		Numl	per of I	nsured at 28tl	Workp	eople Un 1930.	employe	d
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	General Engineer big; Engineer Iron and Stee Founding.	Ele	Engli	Constr Engli	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotiand Wales Northern Ireland	4,821 2,956 2,019 8,443 23,851 29,989 11,559 1,375	579 358 122 1,721 712 1,704 300 31 19	77 130 468 59 3,532 120 2,618 28 434	242 94 72 895 1,308 386 1,097 142 12	1,474 2,014	7,774 4,885 4,121 23,992 30,877 34,213 16,722 1,906 2,011	+ 348 + 73 - 6 + 137 +3,135 +1,745 - 19 + 102 + 113	+ 2,530 + 1,716 + 1,029 + 10,955 + 11,3919 + 14,919 + 4,246 + 904 + 630
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND					- 1 00	126,501 t 28th A	1 2 5 3 8	
London South-Eastera South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	5·8 6·3 5·7 9·7 20·4 23·4 15·3 24·5	4·3 4·6 3·8 6·2 9·0 8·2 11·2 7·8 4·1	11·0 5·5 7·4 3·9 16·9 12·1 13·1 18·7 8·0	6.9 14.9 11.4 13.6 16.7 13.2 20.5 20.6 20.0	5·2 4·9 5·2 12·9 10·4 9·4 10·6 14·7 10·9	5.5 5.7 5.6 10.8 18.4 19.6 14.6 21.0 13.3	+ 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 1·9 + 1·0 + 1·2 + 0·7	+ 1.6 + 2.0 + 1.2 + 4.8 + 6.7 + 8.4 + 3.5 + 9.7 + 3.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	14.7	6.6	12.8	15.0	9.3	12.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
Ditto, Mar., 1930 Ditto, Apl., 1929		6.0	11.8	13.5	9.8	12.0	=	

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EXCEPT for a temporary improvement during the first part of April, employment in all sections of the industry was worse than a month earlier, and much worse than a year ago. The position at the end of April was very bad, especially in the American spinning section and in the weaving section. It was reported that fewer spindles were working at present than at any time since the depression set in. Extended stoppages took place at Easter.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 30.7 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 27.1 at 24th March, 1930, and with 13.7 at 22nd April, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the American spinning

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the American spinning section was very bad, and worse than in the previous month; in the Egyptian spinning section it was slack; while in the weaving sheds engaged in plain weaving, over two-thirds of the looms in the district were stopped. At Stockport practically all the mills spinning American cotton were still on short time, but there was a slight improvement in the doubling section. At Hyde employment was very irregular, and extended holidays were prevalent at Easter.

At Oldham the position both in the spinning and (with some exceptions) in the weaving departments remained very bad, and was worse than a month earlier, except for a slight improvement before the holidays. Apart from the extension of the Easter holidays, stoppages of various kinds during the month in Oldham and the surrounding districts are estimated to have been equivalent to the stoppage of 32 per cent. of the workpeople. At Bolton employment in all sections continued very bad, and extended stoppages at Easter were general; between 30 and 35 per cent. of the members of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association worked less than half-time during April. At Bury and Rochdale, and at Leigh, employment with spinners continued to be bad.

At Preston all the mills were reported to be suffering from underemployment in a more or less acute form; the Easter holiday stoppage was extended by many firms; in the case of 6,000 operatives the stoppage was extended to ten days. At Chorley also employment was bad. At Blackburn there was a further decline from the already bad position of the previous month; it was reported that more firms were closing down almost every week. At Great Harwood some improvement was reported in the preparation departments; but the position generally was still very bad. At Accrington the amount of employment for weavers and winders was still further reduced during April, and many of these workers earned little more than half their normal wages; extended stoppages at Easter were common, and two more mills closed down indefinitely. At Darwen employment was reported to be declining week by week; about 15,000 looms were idle, and about 4,400 operatives were unemployed at the end of April. At Burnley, apart from an improvement in the first part of the month, employment was bad; sixteen mills closed down for extended holidays at Easter, in most cases for a week. At Nelson four firms closed down during April; the majority of the operatives who were working had only from half to three-quarters of their norm

		Number of Vorkpeop		Total all	Wages pa	aid to
and the state of the state of	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9,420 17,967 29,335 7,230 6,189	Per cent 0.6 + 0.4 + 3.1 + 1.8 - 4.2	Per cent 9.6 - 10.7 - 8.6 - 5.9 - 10.6	£ 14,712 26,503 45,763 16,034 10,213	Per cent. + 5·1 + 0·7 + 5·2 + 3·3 - 2·1	Per cent 15 22 20 15 24.
TOTAL	70,141	+ 1.1	- 9.2	113,225	+ 3.1	-20
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Burly, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns	2,672 8,745 8,236 12,376 7,471 2,824 4,856 6,217 5,074 4,183 1,264 2,905	- 2·0 +10·6 - 3·0 - 0·5 - 1·4 + 0·9 - 4·5 - 3·5 +20·9 - 2·7 +24·3 - 5·3	- 7.9 - 4.6 - 10.9 - 10.6 - 5.9 + 3.9 - 12.0 - 13.8 - 2.2 - 16.2 - 14.0 - 13.4	3,990 13,707 14,658 16,970 12,521 4,396 7,662 10,725 8,849 8,968 1,586 4,740	+ 3·9 +15·9 + 1·3 - 3·7 + 0·4 + 1·5 - 1·0 + 0·4 +24·0 + 1·1 +18·0 - 1·4	-21· -10· -15· -29· -16· -5· -22· -18· -20· -25· -18·
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,905	- 5.3	-13·4 - 9·8	4,740	- 1.4	-25· -21·
TOTAL	70,141	+ 1.1	- 9.2	113,225	+ 3.1	-20

Returns from firms employing about 66,000 operatives in the week ended 12th April, showed that about 26½ per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of nearly 17 hours each on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 28th April, 1930:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 28th April, 1930.										
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Notice 2						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,107 6,722	8,323 7,552	9,430 14,274	1,626 13,203	10,139 8,411	11,765 21,614	21,195 35,888				
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,202 4,483 761	7,101 18,352 404	8,303 22,835 1,165	2,981 6,879 1,024	15,200 20,746 537	18,181 27,625 1,561	26,484 50,460 2,726				
Total	14,275	41,732	56,007	25,713	55,033	80,746	136,753				

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

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

	Who	ly Unem	ployed.	Temp	Total.			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming,	+ 24 + 395	+ 1,144 + 1,555	+ 1,168 + 1,950	- 220 + 1,093	- 49 - 47	- 269 + 1,046	+ 899 + 2,996	
Winding and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro-	+ 94 + 634		12 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	100 F 50 F 50 F	+ 1,788 + 5,818 + 15	+ 2,110 + 6,814 + 296	10 00 00 00	
Total	100 S Co. 100	+ 167 + 8,348			+ 7,525			

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 67,614,800 lbs. in April, 1930, compared with 89,158,000 lbs. in March, 1930, and with 110,831,700 lbs. in April, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,483,200 lbs. in April, 1930, compared with 12,724,200 lbs. in March, 1930, and with 13,130,000 lbs. in April, 1929. in April, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 217,049,600 square yards, as compared with 281,343,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 349,414,400 square yards in April, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire was seriously affected by a dispute which began in the week ended 12th April, and continued throughout the rest of the month (see page 163). Prior to the dispute employment remained depressed in all sections, the slight apparent improvement shown in the first half of April in some districts being largely due to the effort made by some firms to complete orders before the stoppage. In the carpet trade employment was moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted in a stries, including those temporarily stopped (but exclusive of those isqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute), as a dicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Expanges, was 21.3 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 21.9 per cereat 24th March, and with 10.5 at 22nd April, 1929.

Worsted Section.—Employment on the whole showed little change; full time was worked during the first part of April in some mills in order to complete urgent orders before the stoppage. Employers' returns for the week ended 12th April showed that about 32 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section as a whole worked short time, * losing about 12\frac{1}{2} hours each on the average.

In the wool sorting, combing and preparing departments, employment continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. In the week ended 12th April, 28 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 continued bad; though some firms at Halifax which continued running were well employed at the end of the month. According to the employers' returns, about 39 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing on an average about 12½ hours each in the week ended

In the worsted weaving department there was some activity on argent orders in the week ended 12th April, especially in the Huddersfield district; but apart from this temporary improvement, employment generally remained bad. According to the employers' returns, about 23 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time* during the week ended 12th April.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued bad. Employers' returns for the week ended 12th April indicated that about 36 per cent. turns for the week ended 12th April indicated that about 36 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 38 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, 9 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 8½ hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 34 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 10½ hours each in short time;* about 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each.

extent of 7½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district, employment In the Huddersheld and Coine valley district, employment remained bad. With blanket manufacturers at Dewsbury, short time was general; the rag trade was in a very depressed state; many rag sorters, grinders, and packers were unemployed. Employment in the cloth trade at Dewsbury was moderately good. At Batley, which was little affected by the dispute, employment was stated to be

steadily growing worse.

With flannel manufacturers at Rochdale and Saddleworth, em-With fiannel manufacturers at Rochdale and Saddleworth, employment was very bad and showed a marked decline. Some firms in the Rochdale district were affected by the dispute. In the Saddleworth district about 80 per cent. of the trade union members were on short time at the end of April. With woollen workers in the Stockport area employment remained poor.

Employment with wool spinners at Leicester was quiet.
Employment was very depressed in the Trowbridge and Westbury areas; and much short time was worked in Somerset and Devon.

In Wales employment was still poor in Flintshire and in Montgomeryshire; it remained fairly good in Cardiganshire.

In Scotland employment on the whole showed little change. A few firms benefited slightly at the end of April by the dispute in Yorkshire; but employment in this district remained generally slack. A few manufacturers doing a high-class trade were fairly well employed; but most firms had much idle machinery, and many workers were out of employment.

Carpet Section.—Employment on the whole showed little change At Kidderminster employment continued moderate; it was slack in the Brussels and Wilton sections, but fairly good in other departments. Spinners in this district benefited by the stoppage in Yorkshire, and were working full-time at the end of the month. In Yorkshire employment continued moderately good. At Edinburgh short time was still in operation; at Ayr there was less under-employment; at Johnstone employment remained fair.

About 24 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12½ hours each on the average in the week ended 12th April; there was very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

workers were out of employment.

A STATE OF S		Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	Wages pa Workpeop	id to
eronin se perme	Week ended 12th April, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 12th April, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.*	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:	No. Sept.	Per Cent.	da uman Santa an	£	Per Cent.	odit.
Wool Sorting and Combing Splnning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,487 35,848 19,750 10,942 1,792	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} + & 0.1 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 2.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	89·2 87·1 90·2 99·0 92·3	28,237 53.216 39,387 25.218 3,491	+ 2·9 + 0·3 + 2·8 + 3·6 - 2·2	87.6 82.5 91.2 89.2 93.2
Total-Worsted	79,819	- 1.1	89.7	149,549	+ 1.9	87 · 2
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,003 12,598 22,881 16,955 2,572	- 2·4 - 0·8 - 1·3 - 0·2 - 0·9	80·4 90·7 96·5 94·8 90·7	2,246 25,815 40,300 37,577 5,259	- 2·4 - 1·5 - 1·9 + 2·7 - 3·1	86·4 93·9 97·7 97·7 95·1
Total-Woollen	56,009	- 0.9	94 · 1	111,197	- 0.3	96.3
CARPET SECTION	10,496	- 0.5	107.9	18,804	- 1.1	104 · 8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	146,324	- 1.0	92 · 3	279,550	+ 0.8	91 · 8
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	35,324 9,608 8,384 8,086 7,765	- 2·3 + 1·2 - 1·4 + 0·2 - 1·4	85·7 105·4 82·6 90·8 92·1	70,300 20,528 13,662 14,962 13,969	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ & + & 12 \cdot 6 \\ & - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ & + & 6 \cdot 4 \\ & - & 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	81·4 111·9 75·8 94·2 95·9
Total, West	70.400	- 1.4	89.3	138,225	+ 2.0	87-5
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	72,490 4,947 350 2,032	+ 3·1 - 1·1 - 0·7	91·9 120·0 99·4	7,740 474 3,110	+ 2·2 - 2·9 - 1·5	74 · 4 82 · 8 122 · 8
Total-Worsted	79,819	- 1.1	89.7	149,549	+ 1.9	87 · 2
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,030	- 0·5 - 0·9	89·7 90·1	27,844	+ 0.4	90 4 98·1
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale	10,508 6,541 2,423	- 4·2 + 0·5	98.7	13,934	$\begin{vmatrix} -3.6 \\ -1.0 \\ +3.4 \end{vmatrix}$	76·6 94·1
Total, West Riding Lancashire	32,781 4,941	- 1·3 - 1·2	92·8 94·9	2,705 69,484 10,172	- 0·2 - 0·9	96·8 103·7
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,185 13,937 165	$\begin{array}{c c} - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 42 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	95·4 96·8 129 0	7,290 24,040 211	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.8 \\ -0.3 \\ +36.1 \end{array} $	100·7 92·1 123·4
Total-Woollen	56,009	- 0.9	94 · 1	111,197	- 0.3	96.3
CARPET SECTION	10,496	- 0.5	107.9	18,804	- 1.1	104 - 8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	146,324	- 1.0	92 · 3	279,550	+ 0.8	91 · 8

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 12th April, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns

for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd March, 1930:—

May, 1930.

and length the state of	employ (sig	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in nun employed as compared with previous (signifies "no change"; — without a fi signifies "few or no workpeople return								
personal to the state of the same of the same of the state of the state of the state of the same of th	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts, (including not specified).					
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Wootlen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding	- 0·3 - 1·8 - 2·4 + 5·3 - 0·1	- 2·7 - 0·4 - 1·0 - 0·7 - 1·7 - 3·2 - 1·9	- 3.6 - 0.2 - 3.7 - 0.8 - 3.0	- 3.5 + 6.7 - 0.4 + 1.7 - 0.1 - 0.4 + 0.6	- 2·3 + 1·2 - 1·4 + 0·2 - 1·4 - 2·4 - 1·4					
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	- 0·3 - 0·4	+ 9·5 - 1·6	+ 1.2	- 1·1 - 2·7	+ 3·1 - 1·1 - 0·7					
TOTAL	+0.1	- 1.3	- 2.2	+ 0.1	- 1.1					

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... Signifies "no change.")

	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradvord Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Sootland Wales TOTAL	+ 0·2 - 0·6 - 7·0 - 1·5 - 1·0 - 1·6 + 1·4 - 2·4 + 1·2 + 34·5 - 0·8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0·7 + 0·1 - 0·3 + 1·0 + 0·7 + 0·3 - 2·1 + 0·2 - 1·3 + 54·8	- 0·5 - 0·9 - 4·2 + 0·5 - 1·3 - 1·2 - 1·2 + 0·1 + 42·2 - 0·9

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 23th April, 1930:—

COCKEPES OF THE	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 28th April, 1930.										
Départment.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	228	8	236	258	7	265	501				
Wool Washing and	F70	777	7 754	500	000	1 001	0 551				
Preparing Wool Combing	578	776	1,354	502 292	699 327	1,201	2,555				
Wool Combing	628	230	858	533	142	675	1,53				
Woollen Spinning	516	272	788	478	230	708	1,49				
Worsted Drawing and	Car de la lange	The State of the	The state of				,				
Spinning	625	3,646	4,271	382	3,066	3,448	7,719				
Wool Winding and	NIPOTO I					30000	No live				
Warping	106	56	162	160	71	231	39.				
Worsted Winding and	40	527	COT	117	980	1 007	1 700				
Warping Woollen Weaving	76 191	1,427	1,618	151	3,134	1,097	1,70				
Wooslen Weaving Worsted Weaving	137	802	939	85	2,448	2,533	3,47				
Other Processes	1,076	191	1,267	920	265	1,185	2,45				
Total	4,491	8,392	12,883	3,878	11,369	15,247	28,13				

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

AUTO CONTRACTOR	W	holl	y U	nemp	loyed.	Temp	ora	arily St	opj	ped.	-	
Department.	Me	en.	W	men.	Total.	Men.	W	omen.	T	otal.	To	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	14	-	1	- 15	- 61	+	3	-	58	-	73
and Preparing Wool Combing	++	1 58	#	135	+136 + 85	-192 -395	+	98 397	-	94 792	+	42 707
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	++	34 91	#	24 87	+ 58 +178	-182 + 53	+-	26 23	+	156	-	98 208
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+	51	+	738	+789	-205	-	1,058	-	1,263	-	474
Wool Winding and Warping Worsted Winding	+	18	+	19	+ 37	-139		24	-	163	-	126
and Warping Woollen Weaving	++	17	++	79 498	+ 96 + 529	-154 -267	-+	377 386	-+	531 119	-+	435 648
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+	15	+	287	+302 +209	- 61 -204		1,099		1,J60 252		858
Total	+	470	+1	,934	+2404	-1,807	F	2,513	-	4,320	-1	,916

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 51,813,800 lbs. in April, 1930, compared with 83,580,000 lbs. in March, 1930, and 75,122,200 lbs. in April, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in April, 1930, were 3,023,100 lbs., compared with 2,970,100 lbs. in March, 1930, and with 2,999,500 lbs. in April, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in April, 1930, were 6,985,000 square yards, compared with 9,843,400 square yards in March, 1930, and 9,513,400 square yards in April, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 47,775 pairs, 51,945 pairs and 64,579 pairs in April, 1930, March, 1930, and April, 1929, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a decline but continued moderate on the whole; much short time was worked at most centres. Some factories experienced a slightly increased activity, as usual, before the Easter holiday; but, with certain exceptions, the improvement was less than is expected in pre-holiday periods. The holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. As compared with April, 1929, employment was better in some districts, particularly in the Bristol and Kingswood and Leeds districts; in most of the other important districts it showed a decline.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.5 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 13.7 at 24th March, 1930, and with 12.5 at 22nd April, 1929.

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

AND PERSONS NAMED IN		orkpeop			Vages pa Torkpeop	
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended 12th	Inc. (-	
100 + 100 - 1 1 + 10	12th April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants	2,377 10,468 3,999 8,281 6,013 5,583 1,670	Per cent 0.5 - 0.6 + 1.7 - 0.2 - 1.6 - 0.6 - 2.5	Per cent 5·1 - 1·0 + 5·4 - 1·0 - 1·8 - 1·8 - 8·2	£ 5,423 26,267 9,817 19,679 13,592 13,333 3,254	Per cent 1·1 - 1·4 + 2·4 - 0·5 - 0·7 - 1·4 - 1·3	Per cent 7·2 - 7·1 + 8·4 - 1·7 - 5·5 - 3·3 - 16·7
Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	2,521 6,567 1,919 1,757	+ 0.8 - 4.1 + 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ +3.8 \\ +7.8 \\ +0.6 \end{array} $	5,439 13,845 3,491 4,127	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 3·3 - 1·4 +15·6 +13·6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England	5,598	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	12,014	+ 3.3	+ 2.9
and Wales England and Wales	4,000	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	9,196	+ 2.1	+ 4.9
Scotland Great Britain	2,183	$\frac{-10\cdot 3}{-0\cdot 7}$	+ 5.9	4,783	$\frac{-11\cdot 0}{-0\cdot 7}$	+ 8.0

Returns from firms employing about 62,850 workpeople in the week ended 12th April indicated that a little over one-third of these workpeople worked short time in that week, losing about ten hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued fair on the whole, but was not so good as in April of last year. At Leicester and at Northampton there was a slight decline, and employment was only moderate generally, and not so good as in April, 1929; some firms at Leicester, however, were fairly busy, and the holiday stoppage was generally short: at Northampton, on the other hand, many firms extended the stoppage. There was little of the usual increase of activity before the holiday, and more than half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in Leicester, and about two-fifths in Northampton, were on short time in the week ended 12th April, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average. In the Leicestershire country district, employment continued moderate to fair. At nearly all centres in the Northamptonshire country district there was a decline: in some centres, as at Wellingborough, there was a sharp decline. Employment with most firms was slack or bad, and many firms extended the holiday stoppage. At Stafford employment up to Easter continued fair, and most of the factories were working full time; after Easter there was a good deal of short time working at most of the factories. At Norwich employment continued fairly good, with much more cvertime than short time worked in the week ended 12th April; the holiday stoppage was generally short. week ended 12th April; the holiday stoppage was generally short.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district the heavy boot trade was slack and showed a decline; there was again an improvement in the light footwear section of the trade. At Leeds employment continued slack. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley, and at Bury and Preston, employment showed a further improvement and was fairly good; some firms at Rawtenstall, however, continued to work short time. to work short time

In Scotland there was a sharp decline, and employment was slack on the whole.

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 28th April, 1930:—

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

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

174

by JURY AND	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 28th April, 1930.										
Department.	Wholl	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarlly Sto	opped.	Total.				
Description (SE)	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10tal.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture:				1000							
Preparing Depart-	132	62	194	145	59	204	398				
Bough Stuff De-	134	04	134	145	33	204	030				
partment	467	41	508	415	21	436	944				
ClickingDepartment	790	17	807	1,423	12	1,435	2,242				
Closing Department	20	1,025	1,045	5	2,205	2,210	3,255				
Making Department		52	1,962	2,318	34	2,352	4,314				
Finishing Depart-		SECTION A			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000	RIPSVIB				
ment	1,312	409	1,721	1,486	252	1,738	3.459				
Slipper Making	394	145	539	388	328	716	1,255				
Olog Making	20	1.	21	4	1	5	26				
Repairing and Hand-	9 3937						774				
sewn Work	666	5	671	63	STATE OF THE PARTY.	63	734				
TOTAL	5,711	1,757	7,468	6,247	2,912	9,159	16,627				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

SAN TANKE	Whol	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	opped.	metal.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Closing Department Making Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Making Department Finishing Department Making Department Making Department Finishing Department Making Department Making Department Making Department Finishing Department Making Departme	- 2 + 95 + 58 - 2 - 5	+ 12 - 3 - 25 + 225 + 26 + 84 + 7 + 1 + 3	+ 26 + 75 + 226 + 223 + 121 + 142 + 5 - 4 + 69	+ 29 + 122 + 574 + 51 + 523 + 570 + 24 + 3 + 10	+ 7 + 9 + 982 + 15 + 54 - 156	+ 129 + 583 + 983 + 538 + 624 - 132	+ 809 +1,206 + 659 + 766 - 127 - 1
TOTAL	+ 533	+350	+ 883	+1,856	+ 940	+2,796	+3,67

The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1930, amounted to 122,820 dozen pairs, or 319 dozen pairs more than in March, 1930, but 3,329 dozen pairs less than in April, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it continued

good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 13·1 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 13·6 at 24th March, 1930, and 11·1 at 22nd April, 1929.

The following Table summarises the information received from those

probability and The			ber o		10-31	Total all		kpeo		to
Districts.	Week		Inc. (Week		nc. (eo. (-		
Committee of the commit	12th April, 1930.		onth fore.		Tear efere.	12th April, 1930.		onth fore.		ear fore.
Northern Counties, York-			Per ent.		Per ent.	£		er ent.		er nt.
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,901	+	1.8	+	6.0	4,753	+	7.6	+	6.7
Midlands and Eastern Countles	6,853	+	1.6	+	7.9	19,239	+	0.0	+	8.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,772	++	0.9	++	5.5	4,157 483		2.4		0.1
TOTAL	10,707	+	1.5	+	7-1	28,632	+	1.6	+	6.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 10,024 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3 per cent. were working on an average nearly 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 12th April, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a general seasonal improvement during April, but was only moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers; it was reported as fairly good or good at a few centres, however, including Coventry, Eastbourne, Southend-on-Sea, and Paisley. Employment was worse as compared with April, 1929.

As regards individual occupations employment improved with carpenters, bricklayers, and masons and was moderate to fair, in most districts; it also showed an improvement with slaters and plasterers, but was slack, on the whole, with these classes; it re-

mained slack with plumbers. There was a further seasonal improvement with painters and employment was fairly good, at most centres, with skilled men; it continued generally slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with April, 1929, employment showed little change with slaters, but was worse with all other classes, particularly

th plumbers and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 28th April, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with April, 1929:—

	mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decrease Percen compare	tage as
17/2 12	people at July, 1929.	at 28th April, 1930.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.			4,000			
Carpenters	126,710	13,999	595	11.0	- 1.5	+ 3.0
Bricklayers	75,620	6,471	384	8.6	- 3.2	+ 3.8
Masons	22,510	1,737	141	7-7	- 3.4	+ 0.9
Slaters	6,410	984	102	15.4	- 2.7	- 0.1
Plasterers	24,400	3,844	182	15.8	- 34	+ 5.2
Painters	108,140	8,761	261	8.1	- 5.7	+ 4.1
Plumbers	33,400	4,846	313	14.5	- 0.1	+ 9.1
Labourers to						
above	249,360	40,188	1,364	16-1	- 1.3	+ 3.3
All other occu-	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COL		THE PARTY OF	
pations	179,430	34,005	1,339	19.0	- 1.0	+ 4.2
Total	825,980	114,835	4,681	13-9	- 2.1	+ 3.8
DIVISIONS.			article of the last			
London	175,380	17,313	15	9.9	- 1.6	+ 2.8
South-Eastern	131,570	9,382	43	7.1	- 0.8	+ 2.9
South-Western	101,820	9,959	90	9.8	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Midlands	98,300	13,748	972	14.0	- 2.6	+ 4.2
North-Eastern	96,850	21,249	1,427	21.9	- 3.0	+ 6.7
North-Western	105,090	20,966	1,384	19.9	- 3.2	+ 5.8
Scotland	74,950	10,975	453	14.6	- 4·9 - 2·9	+ 2.7
Wales	26,660	7,337	292	27.5	- 2.9	+ 6.2
Northern Ireland	15,360	3,905	5	25.4	- 0.4	+ 6.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	825,980	114,835	4,681	13.9	- 2.1	+ 3.8

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 16,208,000, show that in April, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,751,300, as compared with £5,393,600 in March, 1930, and £7,022,500 in April, 1929. Of the total for April, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,488,900; factories and workshops for £397,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £370,200; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,494,600.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline; EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline; there was an increase in short-time working, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Easter. At Worcester also, short-time working continued, and the holiday period was extended. At Derby employment was quiet; at Bristol it continued good. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was again reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.8 at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 20.0 at 24th March, 1930, and 12.7 at 22nd April, 1929.

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

ores or transmist for		Number			Wages p Vorkpeo	
- Carrier Victor	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended 12th		+) or -) on a
	12th April, 1930.	Month before.		April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
Branches,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,288 7,137	- 1·2 - 0·3	+ 0.3	2,427 12,962	- 0·8 - 2·0	-6·4 -10·1
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,834	+1.4	- 1.2	3,365	+ 1.4	- 5.3
TOTAL	10,259	- 0.1	- 2.3	18,754	- 1.3	- 8.8
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,671 2,588	- 0·3 + 0·4	- 1·9 - 3·7	12,718 6,036	- 1·8 - 0·2	- 9·2 - 8·1
TOTAL	10,259	- 0.1	- 2.3	18,754	- 1.3	- 8.8

Returns from employers relative to short time working showed that of 9,687 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,199 or just over 43 per cent., were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 12th April, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during April remained fair generally. There was some short time at a few centres, particularly in the hand-made section, but full time was reported in most districts

With letterpress printers employment was fair generally and showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month. There was, however, a slight decline in London and at Manchester; and employment was again reported as slack at Birmingham, Newcastle, and Sheffield, and in the machine branch at Edinburgh. There was an improvement at Glasgow, and also at York, Reading, and Bath. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was good on the whole, though a decline on the previous month was reported at Manchester, Birmingham, and Nottingham.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry on the whole continued moderate. It was reported as bad at Liverpool and Manchester, with short time at both centres; short time was also reported at Bristol. With lithographic artists employment remained generally fair. There was an improvement on the previous month in London and at Leeds; at Manchester employment was again reported as slack.

Emp'oy.nent in the book-binding trade showed a further improvement and was generally fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7·8 at 28th April, compared with 7·1 at 24th March, and 4·0 at 22nd April, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industry the percentage was 6·2 at 28th April, compared with 6·0 at 24th March, and 4·3 at 22nd April, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 7·8 at 28th April, compared with 7·4 at 24th March, and 4·6 at 22nd April, 1929.

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

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	No. of Members of Unions		ercentage ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
	at end of April, 1930.	April, 1930.	March, 1930.	April 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing:							
London	38,728	2 8	3 0	2 3	- 0.2	+ 0.5	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-							
shire and Cheshire.	16,685	4.5	4.3	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	
Midlands and Eastern			100 May 1910				
Counties	10,603	2.5	2-7	1.7	- 0.2	+ 0.8	
Scotland	6,594	2.7	3.2	2.8	- 0.5	- 0.1	
Other Districts	10,855	2.6	19	1.9	+ 0 7	+ 0.7	
Total	83,465	3.1	3.1	2.3		+ 0.8	
Lithographic Printing	11,112	3.5	3.4	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	
Bookbinding	19,054	3 8	4.1	4.4	- 0.3	- 0.6	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April was slack. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river, and canal service, 35.0 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 28th April, 1930, as compared with 36.1 per cent. at 22th March, 1930, and 32.8 per cent. at 22nd April, 1929.

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

	Average De Docks as	ally Numb	per of La	bourers em	ployed in oudon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	To:a	Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 5th April, 1930 12th " " 19th " " 26th " "	4,238 4,022 3,732 4,145	1,256 1,964 2,580 2,376	5,494 5,986 6,312 6,521	7,847 7,854 7,706 8,060	13,341 13,840 14,018 14,581
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th April, 1930	} 4,043	2,005	6,048	7,865	13,913
Average for Mar., 1930	4,154	1,919	6,103	7,903	14,006
Average for April, 1929	3,765	2,057	5,822	8,032	13,854

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed luring April was 807, compared with 782 in March, 1930, and with 957 in April, 1929.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

East Coast.—Employment remained slack generally at the North-East Coast ports, but it continued fairly good at South Shields, and there was some improvement at the Hartlepools and at Goole. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Lynn it continued fair, and at Ipswich

Liverpool.—Employment showed a further decline and was bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing-houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th April, 1930, was 13,095, compared with 13,520 in March, 1930, and with 14,390 in April, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing-houses was £29,854 in the four weeks ended 25th April, 1930 (which included Easter), compared with £33,445 in March, 1930, and with £36,019 in April, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment continued slack at the South Wales ports, and at Goucester. There was a slight improvement at the end of the month at Swansea, but otherwise the demand for labour was low. At Bristol, employment continued slack; the demand was also poor at Avonmouth, except for a temporary rush during the second week of the month. At Southampton and Plymouth and other south-western ports there was little or no change and work remained slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was quiet at Leith and less plentiful than in March. At Dundee conditions, although slack on the whole, compared favourably with the previous month. Employment continued fair at Glasgow and at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during April was moderate on the whole, and the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 28th April, 1930, was 23·5, compared with 23·1 at 24th March, 1930, and 16·7 at 22nd April, 1929.

24th March, 1930, and 16·7 at 22nd April, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet during the first half of April and fair thereafter. On the Tyne the demand varied from quiet to moderate; on the Tees it was quiet on the whole; at the Hartlepools it was slack generally; on the Wear it was fair in the first week and dull thereafter. At Hull it was moderate to fair, with a declining tendency towards the end of the month. The demand at Southampton improved from quiet to fair. At Bristol it was slack until the last week, when an improvement was noted; at Avonmouth it was good in the first and third weeks of the month, but quiet otherwise. At Newport the demand was moderate, and at Cardiff fairly good; at both these ports, however, there was a period of slackness in the third week of April. At Swansea it was fairly good throughout the month. The demand on the Mersey was fairly good, with increased activity in the latter part of April; at Manchester it was quiet until the last week, when it became much brisker. On the Clyde the demand varied from poor to fair, and at the end of the month was slack; at Leith it was quiet, with a substantial improvement in the last week. The demand at Belfast was quiet throughout the month.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British

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

		Number of	Seamen* sh	ipped in		
Principal Ports.	April,	Inc. (Dec. (-		Four Months ended		
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1930.	April, 1929.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardlif§ Swansea	12,964 547 9,205 10,325 2,239 326 305 1,261 955 383 1,994 725	+ 2,555 - 3 + 1,428 + 1,481 + 487 + 153 - 64 + 311 + 150 + 94 + 172	+1,565 - 193 - 225 + 116 - 820 + 68 - 250 + 254 + 10 - 474 - 895 - 37	45,219 2,448 35,490 31,485 8,633 957 1,606 4,136 3,443 2,305 8,735 2,525	45,433 3,270 35,057 31,586 10,759 856 1,781 4,399 3,823 2,691 11,474 3,039	
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	326 287 4,646	+ 147 + 18 + 2,105	- 6 + 1 + 430	973 1,360 12,615	1,013 1,293 11,107	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	97	- 365	- 118	913	876	
TOTAL for above Ports	46,585	+ 8,625	- 574	162,843	168,457	

^{*} It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 28th April, 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 180 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 180.

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 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 28th APRIL, 1930.

Antacher a political master searcheard		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.								GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.	WHOL	LY UNEMPI	OYED.	TEMPO	RARY STO	PPAGES.	42, 87 × 15 × 15	TOTAL.	10000	TEMPO	Y UNEMPL RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES,	
denor by the thirthead the said	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	3,936	122	4,058	70	29	99	4,006	151	4,157	3,973	149	4,122	
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	119,263 1,379 1,354 3,882 957	1,091 1 8 17 1	120,354 1,380 1,362 3,899 958	57,647 231 43 1,080 2,209	89 1 4	57,736 232 43 1,084 2,209	176,910 1,610 1,397 4,962 3,166	1,180 2 8 21 1	178,090 1,612 1,405 4,983 3,167	176,860 1,574 1,397 4,617 3,166	1,180 2 8 21 1	178,040 1,576 1,405 4,638 3,167	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,369 1,080	156 20	1,525 1,100	320 58	23 7	343 65	1,689 1,138	179 27	1,868 1,165	1,585 1,086	177 27	1,762 1,113	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,353 2,341 1,805	25 179 65	1,378 2,520 1,870	301 725 508	2 23 3	303 748 511	1,654 3,066 2,313	27 202 68	1,681 3,268 2,361	1,654 3,045 2,266	27 202 66	1,681 3,247 2,332	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,891	1,539	8,430	1,981	293	2,274	8,872	1,832	10,704	8,714	1,831	10,545	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,931	4,646	7,577	4,891	6,593	11,484	7,822	11,239	19,061	7,813	11,239	19,052	
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,090 2,434	730 194	2,820 2,628	907 995	216 31	1,123 1,026	2,997 3,429	946 225	3,943 3,654	2,986 3,429	946 225	3,932 3,654	
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	8,283 788	1,295 519	9,578 1,307	920 136	331 27	1,251 163	9,203 924	1,626 546	10,829 1,470	9,098 922	1,617 545	10,715 1,467	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	870	274	1,144	37	6	43	907	280	1,187	906	280	1,186	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	4,151	1,261	5,412	1,466	407	1,873	5,617	1,668	7,285	5,587	1,639	7,226	
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Pudding Furnaces	3,168	17	3,185	733	3	736	3,901	20	3,921	3,900	20	3,920	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	23,228 3,410 1,568 2,551 1,640	379 137 193	23,594 3,789 1,705 2,744 2,173	31,533 1,680 6,321 2,737 2,070	43 526 19	31,639 1,723 6,847 2,756 2,137	54,761 5,090 7,889 5,288 3,710	472 422 663 212 600	55,233 5,512 8,552 5,500 4,310	54,747 5,068 7,884 5,286 3,706	472 421 663 212 600	55,219 5,489 8,547 5,498 4,306	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	54,192 3,431 6,749 3,244	1,144	57,062 4,575 6,780 3,332	28,209 709 686 897	262	29,259 971 686 916	82,401 4,140 7,435 4,141	31	86,321 5,546 7,466 4,248	81,104 4,121 7,001 4,129	3,909 1,406 31 107	85,013 5,527 7,032 4,236	
Genstruction and Repair of Vehicles :- Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	16,182		17,771 1,753	4,768 233	381 40	5,149 273	20,950 1,837	1,970 189	22,920 2,026	20,720 1,778		22,682 1,967	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,882	49	3,931	1,241	12	1,253	5,123	61	5,184	5,117	61	5,178	

					All the second							AL DESCRIPTION	
	OSYO	BONEL	415 (88)	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.		MUN.	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темрог	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	LY UNEMP RARY STOI ND CASUAL	PAGES.
PARK	新行子) 赤毛森の地口 また- 「おたまを定立	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8hipbuild	fing and Ship Repairing	52,209	259	52,468	3,021	39	3,060	55,230	298	55,528	52,826	294	53,120
Metal Tr Stove, Iron	Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	8,210	1,223	9,433	5,104	384	5.400	10.014	1 007	14 001	17.001	1.000	
Electri	ical Wiring and Contracting	1,408	63 2,729	1,471 6,527	210 612	491	5,488 210 1,103	13,314 1,618 4,410	1,607 63 3,220	14,921 1,681 7,630	13,221 1,600 4,401	1,606 61 3,220	14,827 1,661 7,621
Bolts,	Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. and Allied Metal Wares	3,032 1,189 1,601	1,607 1,950	4,639 3,139	3,340 823 600	709 392	4,049 1,215	6,372 2,012	2,316 2,342	8,688 4,354	6,365 2,012	2,316 2,342	8,681 4,354
Heatin Watch	ng and Ventilating Apparatus	605	1,482 20 1,933	3,083 625 3,715	180 793	318 1 781	918 181 1,574	2,201 785 2,575	1 800 21 2,714	4,001 806 5,289	2,195 781	1,800	3,998
Metal	Industries not separately	10,195		19,681	4,561	2,802	7,363	14,756	12,288	27,044	2,558	2,713	5,271
	Trades :-									A STANFALL	STATE STATE	AND THE	
Woolle Silk or	en and Worsted	19,835 8,227 3,317	51,703	71,538 21,673	33,137 9,480	65,797	98,934 29,322	52,972 17,707	117,500 33,288 11,695	170,472 50,995	52,961 17,598	117,450 33,204	170,41 50,80
Linen Jute		4,401 2,340	3,609 10,683 6,421	6,926 15,084 8,761	6,615 811 1,724	8,086 2,133 3,595	14,701 2,944 5,319	9,932 5,212 4,064	12,816	21,627 18,028 14,080	9,814	11,671 2,318	21,48
Hosier	o, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	668 1,022	2,095 5,153	2,763 6,175	245 2,288	732	977	913 3,310	10,015 2,827 16,459	3,740 19,769	4,064 783 3,278	10,016 2,234 16,297	14,080 3,01 19,57
Carpet	ts	364 382	537 950	901 1,332	517 548	683 1,074	1,200 1,622	881 930	1,220 2,024	2,101 2,954	881 930	1,218	2,099 2,954
spec	e Industries not separately rifled	1,119 7,004	4,264 4,118	5,383 11,122	303 16,977	1,323 5,479	1,626 22,456	1,422	5,587 9,597	7,009	1,269	4,433	5,702
	and Leather Goods :-		,,	11,122	20,011	0,415	22,430	23,981	9,597	33,578	23,155	8,167	31,32
Tanni Leath	ng, Currying and Dressing	2,951 1,110	1,097 1,226	4,048 2,336	1,345 340	431 469	1,776	4,296 1,450	1,528 1,695	5,824	4,292 1,419	1,528	5,820
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Trades :-			-,000				1,450	1,033	3,145	1,419	1,686	3,105
Tailor Dress	Making and Millinery	4,790 638	5,093 3,083	9,883 3,721	550 46	2,557 937	3,107 983	5,340 684	7,650 4,020	12,990 4,704	4,977 667	7,384 3,634	12,361 4,301
Shirts	and Caps (including Straw Plait) , Collars, Underclothing, etc. Industries not separately	769 458	825 5,410	1,594 5,868	390 62	602 2,506	992 2,568	1,159 520	1,427 7,916	2,586 8,436	1,151 404	1,417 3,292	2,568
spec	ified shoes, Slippers and Clogs	729 8,154	705 2,776	1,434 10,930	185 8,817	422 3,985	607 12,802	914	1,127	2,041	905	1,127	2,032
	rink and Tobacco :-		2,1.0	10,930	0,021	3,303	12,002	16,971	6,761	23,732	16,677	6,737	23,414
Grain	, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	9,130 2,180	4,802 267	13,932 2,447	430 267	310 255	740 522	9,560 2,447	5,112 522	14,672	8,865	4,952	13,817
Cocoa,	Chocolate and Sugar Con-	2,391	4,442	6,833	623	4,614	5,237	3,014	9,056	2,969 12,070	2,306	9,020	2,822
spec	Industries not separately ified	5,380 6,475	8,586	13,966	383	1,322	1,705	5,763	9,908	15,671	5,627	9,774	15,401
Tobac	co, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	723	3,092 2,262	9,567 2,985	266 37	309 600	575 637	6,741 760	3,401 2,862	10,142 3,622	6,260	3,346 2,581	9,606 3,269
	ng, Furniture and Woodwork :— illing and Machined Woodwork	6,430	180	6.610	620	53	CTT		000		Surface Surface	S. Marie	
Furnit	Boxes and Packing Cases	1,575 8,703	221 1,611	6,610 1,796 10,314	473 846	30 304	673 503 1,150	7,050 2,048 9,549	233 251 1,915	7,283 2,299 11,464	6,872 1,915 9,329	250	7,105 2,165
w oody	working not separately ified separately	1,630	592	2,222	529	235	764	2,159	827	2,986	2,082	1,905	2,884
The second second	and Paper Trades :	1.700						Section 1			Control of	S has pri	Shades a
Cardbo	and Paper Board Bags and lionery	1,726 1,080	761 2,458	2,487	1,171	669	1,840	2,897	1,430	4,327	2,881	1,422	4,303
Wall	Paper Making nery and Typewriting Requisites	236	164	3,538 400	21	776 32	970 53	1,274 257	3,234 196	4,508 453	1,241 257	3,027 195	4,268 452
(not	ng, Publishing and Bookbinding	189 9,099	178 6,038	367 15,137	5 385	17 774	22 1,159	194 9,484	195 6,812	389 16,296	193 9,244	195 6,544	388 15,788
Building	and Public Works Contract-							0,202	-	10,200	0,211	0,011	10,100
Buildin	Works Contracting of	109,860 44,197	294	110,154	4,656	25	4,681	114,516	319	114,835	110,613	317	110,930
	anufacturing Industries :-	77,137	34	44,231	1,165	1	1,166	45,362	35	45,397	43,168	34	43,202
Rubbe		3,646 782	3,030 116	6,676 898	740 291	750 42	1,490	4,386	3,780	8,166	4,382	3,778	8,160
Brushe	es and Brooms	735	433	1,168	223	124	333	1,073 958	158 557	1,231 1,515	1,073 931	158 554	1,231 1,485
Musica	ts and Apparatus I Instruments Games and Sports Requisites	681 2,751	393 395	1,074 3,146	122 529	77 430	199 959	803 3,280	470 825	1,273 4,105	798 3,270	470 825	1,268 4,095
Gas, W	ater and Electricity Supply	412	433	845	115	127	242	527	560	1,087	525	560	1,085
	istries	11,112	206	11,318	519	9	528	11,631	215	11,846	11,359	213	11,572
Railwa	t and Communication:—	8,677	267	8,944	486	8	494	9,163	275	9,438	8,927	274	0.001
Road	vay and Omnibus Service Transport not separately ified	5,465	498	5,963	219	8	227	5,684	506	6,190	5,448	504	9,201 5,952
Shippin Dock,	ng Service Harbour, River and Canal	26,734 32,462	404 473	27,138 32,935	1,372 260	13 37	1,385 297	28,106 32,722	417 510	28,523 33,232	27,201 32,024	414 504	27,615 32,528
Transp	ort. Communication and	60,349	200	60,549	1,067	54	1,121	61,416	254	61,670	60,069	254	60,323
	age not separately specified	2,372 95,538	198	2,570	94	8	102	2,466	206	2,672	2,430	203	2,633
ommerc	ce, Banking, Insurance and	23,006	43,404	138,942	4,070	3,261	7,331	99,608	46,665	146,273	95,085	45,418	140,503
Fina	nce	6,910	1,267	8,177	76	19	95	6,986	1,286	8,272	6,794	1,266	8,060
Nation	nal Government	8,986	816	9,802	316	65	381	9,302	881	10 102	8,858	837	0.000
Profess	Government sional Services ainments and Sports	31,820 3,491	644 1,275	32,464 4,766	987 180	22 55	1,009 235	32,807 3,671	666 1,330	10,183 33,473 5,001	31,259 3,525	656 1,295	9,698 31,918 4,820
Laundi	Boarding House, Club Services	7,708 15,739	3,456 27,552	11,164 43,291	176 229	138 777	314 1,006	7,884 15,968	3,594 28,329	11,478 44,297	7,604 15,500	3,551 27,816	11,155 43,316
Indust	ries and Services not separately	1,746 32,110	5,844 2,551	7,590 34,661	956	1,032	1,099	1,813	6,876	8,689	1,756	6,636	8,392
m.	MAT.						1,460	33,066	3,055	36,121	31,914	2,967	34,881
10	OTAL	1,015,543	293,471	1,309,014	285,131	166,375	451,506	1,300,674	459,846	1,760,520*	1,266,943	436,998	1,703,941

• Including 96,075 Casuals (Males, 93,785; Females, 2,290).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

178

Prince Consecution	and the state of				GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	IERN I	RELANI).			12800	4	
Land Land Carl Land		red Numi			PERCEN	TAGE	UNEMP	LOYED	AT 28:	гн Арк	ш, 193	0.		EASE (GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	16-64	PERSON INCLUSIVE ULY, 1929	, AT	(WHOLL EMPLOY including Casuals	YED		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.		7	3	AL PER	LS	PER- CENTAGES AT 28TH APRIL,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH MAR., 1930.	22ND APR., 1929.	23RD APR., 1928.	1930
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680	14.7	12-4	14.7	0.3	3.0	0.3	15-0	15.4	15.0	- 0.8	+ 2.3	+ 2.9	15.0
Mining: Ocal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,069,180 14,960 5,430 42,270 10,470	10 40 420 10 1,580	1,074,710 14,970 5,470 42,690 10,480 17,020	11·2 9·2 24·9 9·2 9·0 8·9	19·7 10·0 20·0 4·0 10·0	11·2 9·2 24·9 9·1 9·1 9·0	5·3 1·6 0·8 2·5 21·1 2·0 0·4	1.6 10.0 1.0 	5·4 1·6 0·8 2·6 21·1 2·0 0·4	16.5 10.8 25.7 11.7 30.2 10.9 7.3	21·3 23·0 2)·0 5·0 10·0	25.7	+ 0.6 - 0.3 - 1.9 + 19.8		+ 3·5 +26·3 + 2·8	16·6 10·6 25·7 11·3 30·2
Olay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Froduct Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Oement, Limekins and Whiting	15,690 11,860 16,040 18,360	160 1,390 1,120	15,860 12,020 17,430 19,480	6·9 11·4 14·6 9·8	11·8 15·6 12·9 5·8	6·9 11·5 14·5 9·6	2·5 4·5 2·8	1·3 1·6 0·3	2·5 4·2 2·6	13·9 19·1 12·6	13·9 14·5 6·1	14·0 18·7	+ 0·9 + 0·1	- 0·5 + 3·4 + 5·5	+ 0·6 + 4·9	14·0 18·8 12·2
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	75,090	6,900	81,990 73,930	9.2	22.3	10-3	2-6	4.3	2.8	11.8	23.8		No. 2000	+ 2·0 +13·1	thall a	13·0 25·8
Class Trades:— Class (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Class Bottles	34,890 21,470 15,360	6,170 1,960	27,640 17,320	9.7	11.8	10·2 10·2 15·2	4.3	3·5 1·6	4·1 5·9	14·0 22·3	15·3 11·5	14-3	+ 2.0	+ 4·3 + 3·5	+ 3.9	14·3 21·1
Shemicals, etc.:— Ohemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	81,910 12,840 14,410 55,290	23,980 5,550 4,500 19,880	105,890 18,390 18,910 75,170	10·1 6·1 6·0 7·5	5·4 9·4 6·1 6·3	9·0 7·1 6·1 7·2	1·1 1·1 0·3 2·7	1·4 0·4 0·1 2·1	1·2 0·9 0·2 2·5	11·2 7·2 6·3 10·2	6·8 9·8 6·2 8·4	8.0	+ 0.1 + 0.3	+ 4·2 + 4·3 + 2·4 + 3·7	+ 2.5 + 2.2	10·2 8·0 6·3 9·1
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	21,810	260	22,070	14-5	6.5	14-4	3.4	1.2	3-4	17-9	7-7	17.8	+ 4.0	+ 6-0	+ 3.8	17.8
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	174,520 37,280 27,620 27,710 18,610	4,200 3,250 3,660 1,390 3,690	178,720 40,530 31,280 29,100 22,300	13·3 9·1 5·7 9·2 8·8	8·7 11·7 3·7 13·9 14·4	13·2 9·3 5·5 9·4 9·7	18·1 4·6 22·9 9·9 11·1	2·5 1·3 14·4 1·4 1·9	17·7 4·3 21·8 9·5 9·6	31·4 13·7 23·6 13·1 13·9	11·2 13·0 18·1 15·3 16·3	13.6 27.3 18.9	+ 0.9 -10.4 - 0.1	+12.6 + 4.3 +10.4 +10.9 + 9.7	+ 4·1 +13·5 + 5·1	30·9 13·7 27·3 18·9 19·3
Engineering, etc.:— teneral Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	539,330 65,760 57,520 27,180	47,420 18,670 930 1,060	586,750 84,430 58,450 28,240	10·0 5·2 11·7 11·9	6·1 6·1 3·3 8·3	9·7 5·4 11·6 11·8	5·3 1·1 1·2 3·3	2·2 1·4 	5·0 1·2 1·2 3·2	15·3 6·3 12·9 15·2	8·3 7·5 3·3 10·1	6.6	+ 0.6	+ 5.6 + 1.7 + 2.4 + 2.7	+ 1.9	14·7 6·6 13·3 15·0
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Hallway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	220,630 16,370	24,780 2,510	245,410 18,830 54,210	7·3 9·8	6·4 5·9 3·2	7·2 9·3 7·3	2·2 1·4 2·3	1·5 1·6	2·1 1·4 2·3	9·5 11·2 9·7	7·9 7·5	10.7	- 0.5	+ 4·1 + 3·3 - 0·1	+ 2.8	9·3 10·6 9·€
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,680	1,530 3,070	204,500	25.9	8.4	25.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	27.4	9.7	7,57180	SE 2650	+ 4.4	19 BHU	27.6
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jeweilery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	80,270 15,270 57,440 23,050 13,900 17,440 8,150 22,110	8,480 1,340 36,530 10,490 11,460 10,620 590 19,570	88,750 16,610 93,970 33,540 25,360 28,060 8,740 41,680	10·2 9·2 6·6 13·2 8·6 9·2 7·4 8·1	14·4 4·7 7·5 15·3 17·0 14·0 3·4 9·9	10·6 8·9 6·9 13·8 12·4 11·0 7·2 8·9	6·4 1·4 1·1 14·4 5·9 3·4 2·2 3·5	4·6 1·3 6·8 3·4 2·9 0·2 4·0	6·2 1·2 1·2 12·1 4·8 3·3 2·0 3·8	16·6 10·6 7·7 27·6 14·5 12·6 9·6 11·6	13·0 4·7 8·8 22·1 20·4 16·9 3·6 13·9	10·1 8·1 25·9 17·2 14·3 9·2 12·7	+ 0.9 + 0.6 + 3.4 + 2.8 + 2.4 + 1.1 + 1.6	+ 5·9 + 3·2 + 5·3	+ 3.6 + 1.9 + 12.6 + 8.5 + 5.0 + 3.2 + 5.1	16·8 10·1 8·1 25·9 17·2 14·2 9·2 12·7
Textile Trades:— Uotton Woollen and Worsted	200,670 96,110	72,540 354,120 142,920	191,370 554,790 239,030	8·6 9·9 8·6	13·1 14·6 9·4	10·3 12·9 9·1	3·8 16·5 9·8	3·8 18·6 13·9	3·8 17·8 12·2	12·4 26·4 18·4	16·9 33·2 23·3	30·7 21·3	+ 3.6	+6.2 $+17.0$ $+10.8$	+ 6·1 +20·6 +14·2	30·7 21·4
Slik and Artificial Slik Linen Jute Hemp, Kope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Uarpets	32,550 24,940 12,040 6,810 22,180 6,500 9,980	41,310 54,620 27,450 12,200 83,600 10,420 15,290	73,860 79,560 39,490 19,010 105,780 16,920 25,270	10·2 17·6 19·4 9·8 ·4·6 -5·6 3·8	8·7 19·6 23·4 17·2 6·2 5·2 6·2	9·4 19·0 22·2 14·5 5·8 5·3 5·3	20·3 3·3 14·4 3·6 10·3 8·0 5·5	19·6 3·9 13·1 6·0 13·5 6·5 7·0	19-9 3-7 13-5 5-2 12-9 7-1 6-4	30·5 20·9 33·8 13·4 14·9 13·6 9·3	23·3 23·5 36·5 23·2 19·7 11·7 13·2	22·7 35·7 19·7 18·7	+ 1.9 + 2.4 + 4.1 + 2.4 + 2.3 + 1.3 + 0.9		+11.6 +13.6 + 6.9	29·2 20·3 35·7 18·3 18·6 12·4 11·7
Textile Industries not separately specified	17 700	32,120 33,040	45,480 116,230	8·4 8·4	13·3 12·5	11·8 9·6	2·2 20·4	4·1 15·5	3·6 19·3	10.6	17·4 29·0	15·4 28·9	+ 1·8 + 2·1	+ 7·0 +13·1	+ 7·6 +16·5	13·7 29·2
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,600 12,190	9,770 13,790	41,370 25,980	9·3 9·1	11·2 8·9	9.8	4·3 2·8	4.4	4.3	13.6	15·6 12·3			+ 3·2 + 4·5		14·1 12·0
Clothing Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underciothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	69,090 10,630 14,950 8,130	130,260 92,770 20,350 72,400	199,350 103,400 35,300 80,530	6·9 6·0 5·1 5·6	3·9 3·3 4·1 7·5	5·0 3·6 4·5 7·3	0·8 0·4 2·7 0·8	2·0 1·0 2·9 3·4	1·5 0·9 2·8 3·2	7·7 6·4 7·8 6·4	5·9 4·3 7·0 10·9	7.3	- 1.0	+ 2·8 + 1·5 + 3·6 + 6·2	+ 1.6	6·3 4·2 7·3 5·9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	9,020 83,850	18,420 51,400	27,440 135,250	8·1 9·7	3·8 5·4	5·2 8·1	2·0 10·5	2·3 7·8	2·2 9·4	10.1	6·1 13·2			+ 1·4 + 5·0		7·4 17·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	89,750 26,040	55,020 3,500	141,770 29,540	10.2	8·7 7·6	9·6 8·3	0·5 1·0 2·6	0.6 7.3 9.6	0·5 1·8	10·7 9·4 12·3	9·3 14·9	10·1 10·1			+ 4.2	9·9 9·9 16·6
Food industries not separately specified Drink industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snurf	24,530 56,160 84,380 14,810	47,880 54,950 24,150 31,270	72,410 111,110 108,530 46,080	9·7 9·6 7·7 4·9	9·3 15·6 12·8 7·2	9·4 12·6 8·8 6·5	0·7 0·3 0·2	2·4 1·3 2·0	1·5 0·5 1·4	10·3 8·0 5·1	18·9 14·1 5·2	14.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	+ 5·2 + 3·6	14·0 9·0 7·4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases		3,000 1,820	58,320 12,760	11.6	6·0 12·1	11.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	12·7 18·7	7·8 13·8	12.5	- 0.3	+ 2·4 + 6·0	+ 3.7	12·4 17·3

		TED NUM		I	PERCEN	TAGE 1	JNEMPI	LOYED	AT 281	H APE	IL, 193	0.	INCI	REASE (+) OR	GREAT
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1929	E. AT	UN (WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH MAR., 1930.	22ND APR., 1929.	APR.,	28TH APRIL, 1930.
Bawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	98,410 17,840	21,930 5,380	120,340 23,220	8·8 9·1	7·3 11·0	8.6	0.9	1.4	0.9	9·7 12·1	8·7 15·4	9·5 12·9	- 0·4 + 0·1	+ 2·7 + 4·2	+ 4·3 + 5·3	9·4 12·6
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,090	15,140	55,230	4.3	5.0	4.5	2.9	4-4	3.3	7.2	9.4	7.8	+ 0.7		+ 3.9	7.9
Stationery	20,400 4,320	37,610 1,850	58,010 6,170	5.3	6·5 8·9	6.1	0.9	2.1	1.7	6·2 5·9	8.6	7.8	+ 0.4 + 0.8	+ 3.2 + 3.0	+ 3.4 + 2.3	7.5
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680	3,560 92,540	6,240 261,130		5·0 6·5	5·9 5·8	0·1 0·2	0.5	0·3 0·4	7·2 5·6	5·5 7·4	6·2 6·2	+ 0·6 + 0·2	+ 1:9	+ 2.1 + 1.8	6·2 6·1
Building and Public Werks Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	816,780 163,170	9,200 1,260	825,980 164,430	13·5 27·1	3.2	13·3 26·9	0·5 0·7	0·3 0·1	0·6 0·7	14·0 27·8	3.5	13.9	- 2·1 - 0·1	+ 3·8 + 6·7	+ 3·5 + 9·1	13·7 27·3
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	38,980 11,590 5,620	26,330 2,190 4,540	65,310 13,780 10,160	9·4 6·7 13·1	11·5 5·3 9·5	10·2 6·5 11·5	1.9 2.6 3.9	2·9 1·9 2·8	2·3 2·4 3·4	11·3 9·3 17·0	14·4 7·2 12·3	12·5 8·9 14·9	- 0·3 + 0·2 + 1·0	+ 4·5 + 3·7 + 6·8	+ 6·1 + 5·0 + 5·1	12·5 8·9 14·8
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,700 21,420 6,330	9,650 6,970 6,230	26,350 28,390 12,560	4·1 12·8 6·5	4·1 5·7 7·0	4·1 11·1 6·7	0·7 2·5 1·8	0·8 6·1 2·0	0·7 3·4 2·0	4·8 15·3 8·3	4·9 11·8 9·0	4·8 14·5 8·7	+ 0·5 + 2·0 + 0·6	+ 1·3 + 5·4 + 3·3	+ 1·5 + 7·9 + 3·3	4·8 14·5 8·6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	155,930	6,100	162,030	7.1	3-4	7.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	7.5	3.5	7.3		+ 1.5	+ 1.6	7.3
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Transway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	131,260 148,050	7,130 6,690	138,390 154,740	6.6	3·7 7·4	6.5	0·4 0·1	0·2 0·2	0·3 0·1	7·0 3·8	3·9 7·6	6.8	- 0·5 - 0·2	+ 1·1 + 0·8	+ 1.6 + 1.0	6.7
Shipping Service	175,540 135,320	7,030 6,100	182,570 141,420	15·2 24·0	5·7 7·8	14·9 23·3	0·8 0·2	0·2 0·6	0.7	16·0 24·2	5·9 8·4	15·6 23·5	+ 0·1 + 0·4	+ 3·5 + 6·8	+ 4·5 + 8·5	15·4 23·6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	35.7	8.5	35-4	0.7	2.3	0.6	36.4	10.8	36.0	- 0.1	+ 3.2	+ 5.9	36.0
Storage not separately specified	16,220	2,230	18,450	9.4	8.9	13.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	15·2 9·8	9.2	14.5	+ 0.1		+ 2.3	14·5 8·5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,015,430	73,960	1,679,090 228,590	4.5	1.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.7		+ 0.1			3.6
Miscellansous Trades and Services: National Government	97,390 254,380 69,870 47,780 121,010 27,860	21,450 19,670 51,860 26,180 212,690 107,170	118,840 274,050 121,730 73,960 333,700 135,030	9·2 12·5 5·0 16·1 13·0 6·3	3·8 3·3 2·5 13·2 13·0 5·5	8·2 11·8 3·9 15·1 13·0 5·6	0·4 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·1 0·1 0·5 0·3 0·9	0·4 0·4 0·2 0·4 0·3 0·8	9·6 12·9 5·3 16·5 13·2 6·5	4·1 3·4 2·6 13·7 13·3 6·4	8·6 12·2	+ 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·3 - 0·6	+ 2·0 + 3·3 + 1·0 + 4·5	+ 2·8 + 4·0 + 1·5 + 7·3 + 6·2 + 2·9	8·4 11·9 4·0 15·4 13·2 6·3
specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	35.4	7.3	27.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	36.5	8.8	28.8	+ 0.7	+ 8.2	+ 8.7	28.4
TOTAL	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	11.6	8-8	10.8	3.3	5.0	3.8	14.9	13.8	14.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.8	+ 5.1	14-4

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 28th April, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

		Ma	les.		Females.					
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.		
Fishing	3,936	0-4	70	0.0	122	0.0	Control of the Contro			
Mining	129,284	12-7	61,588	21.6	1,294	0.4	124	0.1		
Non - Metalliferous	5 400	0.5	3 574	0.5	000	0.7	00	0.0		
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc	5,499	0.5	1,534	0-5	269	0.1	28	0.0		
D-LL.	6,891 2,931	0.3	1,981	0.7	1,539	0.5		0.2		
Glass Trades	4,524	0.4	1,902	0.7	4,646 924	0.3		4.0		
Chemicals, etc	14,092	1.4	2,559		3,349		771	0.5		
Metel Manufacture	35,565	3.5	45,074		1,625		764	0.5		
Engineering, etc.	67,616	6.7	30,501	10-7	4,133		1,331	0.8		
Vehicles	21,668	2.1	6,242	2.2	1,787		433	0.3		
Shipbuilding and	-1,000		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,101		100			
Ship Repairing	52,209	5.2	3,021	1.1	259	0.1	39	0.0		
Metal Trades	31,820	3.1	16,223	5.7	20,493	7.0		3.5		
Textile Trades	48,679	4.8	72,645	25.6	102,979		120,050	72-1		
Leather	4,061	0.4	1,685	0.6	2,323			0.5		
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	- F & - 1									
pers and Clogs	8,154	0.8	8,817	3.1	2,776		3,985	2.4		
Clothing Trades	7,384	0.7	1,233	0.4	15,116	5.1	7,024	4.2		
Food, Drink and										
Tobacco	26,279	2.6	2,006	0.7	23,451	8.0	7,410	4.4		
Sawmilling, Furni-	-					Santal	1911 to the	THE STATE OF THE S		
ture and Wood-	10 770	1.8	0.400	00	0.004					
Work Peleting and Dance	18,338		2,468	0.9	2,604	0.9		0.4		
Printing and Paper Building and Pub-	12,330	1.7	1,776	0.6	9,599	3.3	2,268	1.4		
lie Works Con-						200		1		
- ton otion -	154,057	15.2	5,821	-2.0	328	0.1	00	0.0		
Other Manufactur-	204,001	20 4	0,021	20	348	0.1	26	0.0		
ing Industries	9,007	0.9	2,020	0.7	4,800	1.6	1,550	0.9		
Gas, Water and	0,001	1000	-,000	DEED TO	1,000	- 0	1,000	0 3		
Electricity Sup-						12333				
ply Industries	11,112	1.1	519	0.2	206	0.1	9	0.0		
Transport and				12 12		70000	N. A. STORY			
Communication	136,059		3,498	1.2	2,040		128			
Distributive Trades	95,538	9-4	4,070	1.4	43,404	14.8	3,261	2.0		
Commerce, Bank-	NAME OF STREET	0 10		STEVENS		PARTY.	2000 x 20			
ing, etc	6,910	0.7	76	0.0	1,267		19			
Miscellaneous	101,600	10.0	2,911	1.0	42,138	14-4	2,593	1.6		
Total	1,015,543	100.0	005 171	100.0	007 453	700 0	200 200	700 0		

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING APRIL 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 28th April, 1930, differed from the figures for 24th March, 1930, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 28th April 1930, as compared with 24th March, 1930.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Building	- 17,399 - 2,070 - 2,822 - 1,323 - 1,157 - 945 - 152	+ 28 - 2,333 - 432 - 668 - 245 - 107 - 873	- 17,371 - 4,403 - 3,254 - 1,991 - 1,402 - 1,052 - 1,025					
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Chemicals Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Silk and Artificial Silk Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Jute Linen Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Slate Quarrying and Mining Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Hosiery Metal Industries not separately specified Pottery, Earthenware, etc Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Cotton Cocal Mining	- 60 + 728 + 660 + 1,592 - 196 + 708 + 371 + 1,726 + 2,080 + 1,884 - 5 + 1,092 + 1,358 + 3,560 + 5,388 + 8,447 + 4,663 + 22,364	+ 1,061 + 286 + 497 - 242 + 1,589 + 907 + 1,518 + 184 + 548 + 2,472 + 2,082 + 2,951 + 1,611 - 172 + 74 + 15,545 + 59	+ 1,001 + 1,014 + 1,157 + 1,350 + 1,393 + 1,615 + 1,889 + 1,910 + 2,080 + 2,432 + 2,467 + 3,174 + 4,309 + 5,171 + 5,216 + 8,521 + 20,208 + 22,423					
Net Variation for above industries Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 33,547	+ 26,340 + 32,957	+ 56,832 + 66,504					

Podetor Inc.(+) or

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

180

On page 176 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 28th April, 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	2,730	12	328	5	3,075
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,173,996	17,838	369,974	15,723	1,577,531
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main- taining registration	23,956	5,595	8,433	5,109	43,093
4. Uninsured persons on Register 5. Two months' file	13,117 39,446	23,151 3,370	16,522 33,525	24,972 3,901	77,762 80,242
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	1,211,069	46,584	394,929	45,804	1,698,386
Books Lodged (lines 1—3 and 5)	1,240,128	26,815	412,260	24,738	1,703,941

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

		Great Britain				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland.
31st March, 1930	1,205,568	39,534	390,258	42,113	1,677,473	1,731,107
7th April 1930 14th ,, ,, 21st ,, ,,	1,203,976 1,194,293	40,254 39,710		40,682 ailable	1,660,313	1,730,522 1,714,008
28th ,, ,,	1,211,069	46,584	394,929	45,804		1,751,806
Average (3 weeks)	1,203,112		390,299	42,788		1.732,112

		28th April, 1930.								
- TAI	Persons no Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons	Total.	Total.					
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.					
		Great I	Britain.							
V	945 100	275 346	90 623	1 211 069	1 205 568					

	Grow Distant											
Men Boys Women Girls	845,100 37,971 239,352 35,686	275,346 8,453 153,373 10,072	90,623 160 2,204 46	1,211,069 46,584 394,929 45,804	1,205,568 39,534 390,258 42,113							
Total	1,158,109	447,244	93,033	1,698,386	1,677,473							
		Great Britai	n and Nort	hern Ireland								
Men Boys Women Girls	872,129 38,672 256,426 36,112	276,641 8,499 156,891 10,292	93,697 160 2,241 46	1,242,467 47,331 415,558 46,450	1,237,542 40,335 410.439 42,791							
			THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 I	and execute development of the last section of							

Week ende		led			Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.†	
31st 1	March,	1930				39,628	32,696
7th 14th 21st 28th	April,	1930	:::	::	::	43,041 41,124 65,589	37,619 36,145 60,497
	Average	(4 weeks)				37,439	33,565

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 28th April, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

-	-	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.			her of Perso at 28th Ap		dster	Inc.(+ Dec.(- compar) as red
1. Unemploye Schemes		2,730	12	328	5	3,075	Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles	Total.	with 31st Ma 1930	arch
2. Claims ad under con	mitted or nsideration	1,173,996	17,838	369,974	15,723	1,577,531	London Division	117,323	30,973	9 099	157,395		,215
	mants dis- , but main-						South-Eastern Division Brighton	52,355 1,634	10,289	5,005	67,649 2,219 3,790	_ 2,	,346 278
taining r	egistration	23,956	5,595	8,433	5,109	43,093	Chatham Ipswich	2,959 2,204 3,676	355 304 1,099	476 291 229	2,799 5,004	-++	87 160 389
Register 5. Two mont	Company of the last	13,117 39,446	23,151 3,370	16,522 33,525	24,972 3,901	77,762 80,242	Norwich Rest of Division	41,882	8,193	3,762	53.837	- 2,	,530
Persons of	n Register	1,211,069	46,584	394,929	45,804	1,698,386	South-Western Division Bristol	65,098	12,415 4,496 822	5,013 1,098 243	82,526 20,322 6,728		,171 ,979 34
Books Lod 1—3 and		1,240,128	26,815	412,260	24,738	1,703,941	Plymouth Portsmouth Reading	5,663 4,493 1,256	508 244	560	5,561 1,804	-	573
NUMB	ERS (ON TE	IF I	REGIS	STER	S OF	Southampton Swindon	5,934 795	432 124	810 147	7,176 1,066	+	263 82
EMPLO				ANG		AND	Rest of Division	32,229 160,650	5,789	1,851 9,996	39,869 239,065		,400
VACAN	CIES	NOTI	FIED	ANI	D FII	LED.	Birmingham Coventry	23,647 4,585	12,394	586 119	36,627 5,946	+ 1	,938 330
THE number in Great I	ers of perso	ons on the r	egisters	of Empl	oyment H	Exchanges onday in	Cradley Heath Derby	3,748	1,220	83 429 260	5,051 5,235 11,741	+	522 354
March, 193	O, and on	each Monda	y in A	oril (exce	pt Easter	Monday)	Leicester Northampton Nottingham	6,248 3,598 8,629	5,233 1,708 3,042	234 531	5,540		,064 ,146 341
are given in	the follow					Great	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	2,426 13,374	1,393 9,828	200 961	4,019 24,163	- + 3	196
		G	reat Brit	ain.	100000	Britain	Walsall West Bromwich	4,573 2,535	1,796	477 120	6,846	++	349 175
Date		Ien. Boys.	Women	d. Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.	Wolverhampton Rest of Division	7,840 75,344	2,285 26,737	771 5,225	10,896		851
			1	1			North-Eastern Division Barnsley	275,807 4,697	61,469	19,881	357,157 5,458	+	,189 471
31st March, 1	1930 1,2	05,568 39,534	390,25			1,731,107	Bradford Darlington Dewsbury	13,730 2,462 2,570	8,236 303 2,332	1,194 216 380	23,160 2,981 5,282		666 11 436
7th April 19		03,976 40,254 94,293 39,710	390,33 385,62	8 40,682		1,730,522 1,714,008	Doncaster Gateshead	2,888 7,723	525 1,523	612 701	4,025 9,947	++	726 382
21st ,,	,	11,069 46,584		v ailable 9 45,804	1,698,386	1,751,806	Grimsby Halifay	2,736 3,243	243 2,685	284 119	3,263 6,047	1	112 50
Average (3 w	eeks) 1,2	03,112 42,183	390,29	9 42,788	1,678,382	1.732,112	Hartlepools Huddersfield	6,642 4,045	1,645	384 392	7,511 6,082	+	263 927
The figure	es for 28th	April, 1930	, are an	alysed be	elow:-		Hull Leeds Lincoln	13,533 17,066 2,846	1,613 5,800 271	872 638 330	16,018 23,504 3,447	+ 1	698 1,186 146
		28th A	pril, 193	0.	1	31st Mar., 1930.	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	8,666 16,445	465 3,011	403 1,335	9,534 20,791	++	724
	Persons	normally in	Pers	ons			Rotherham Sheffield	4,295 27,837	6,339	403 2,047	5,106 36,223	- 1 + 3	1,108 3,275
TO A STATE OF		Employment.	norm in Ca	ally	Total.	Total.	Stockton-on-Tees	8,075 5,959	404	491	8,970 6,744 12,477	+++	475
	Wholly Unemploye	d. Stopped.		loy-	A		Sunderland Wakeneld York	10,412 2,894 2,593	1,439 935 964	626 236 408	4,065	+	689 353 136
	G- 16-3	Great	Britain.	BALL			Rest of Division North-Western Division	104,450 259,579	20,980	7,127 24,432	132,557	+ 4	4,827
Men	845,100	275,346	90,	623 1,2	11,069	1,205,568	Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	5,287 5,231	4,812 4,383	597 595	10,696	+	228 1,048
Boys Women	37,971 239,352	8,453 153,373		204 3	46,584	39,534 390,258	Barrow Birkenhead	3,491 5,248	323 838	377 667	4,191 6,753	+	94
Girls	35,686	10,072	07		98,386	1,677,473	Blackburn Blackpool	8,136 3,036	10,875	847	19,858	-	1,179
Total	1,158,109					1,011,410	Burnley Bury	12,311 5,277 2,636	10,484 6,316 2,686	1,261 290 232	24,056 11,883 5,554	++ :	2,845 1,193 451
		Great Brit	ain and	Northern	Ireland.		Chorley Liverpool	3,065 54,964	2,434	246 4.928	5,745	++	423 283
Men Boys	872,129 38,672	276,641 8,499	4 199 2 10	160	47,331	1,237,542 40,335	Manchester Nelson	26,513 2,663	15,390 2,308 9,647	2,124	44,027 5,180	1+	2,370
Women	256,426 36,112	156,891	2,	241 4	15,558 46,450	410.439 42,791	Oldham Preston Rochdale	13,222 5,619 4,521	6,417	884 396 254	23,753 12,432 7,401	+	1,317 724 741
Total	1,203,339	452,323	96,	144 1,7	51,806	1,731,107	St. Helens Salford	4,363	2,626 1,099 6,132	295 1,088	5,757	-	139 95
The foll	owing Tal	ble gives p	articula	rs relati	ng to the	e work of	Stockport Warrington	3,897	1,308	621 481	9,298 5,768	+	650 1,321 226
in filling v	ncancies f	nges* in Gr for employn	nent du	ring the	four we	eeks ended	Wigan Rest of Division	6,747	4,220 45,464	7,364	11,452 123,538	-	226 2,620
		Of the 134				5,032 were	Scotland Division Aberdeen	148,999 3,583	903	11,588 135	209,879 4,621	-	6,562 538
				ications fr			Clydebank Dundee	2,183 8,244	8,707	217 897 790	2,895 17,848	+	478 525 824
	Week ende	bd		Employers ring Weel	Vacan	cies Filled.†	Glasgow Greenock	12,107 53,785 4,591		3,939 366	15,987 74,320 6,481	4	4,328
-			-	2 24			Motherwell Paisley	3,719 3,491	322	300 231	4,341 4,680	+	513 843
31st March,	1930			39,628		32,696	Rest of Division Wales Division	57,296	16,697	4,713 7,374	78,706 145,823	-100	1,545 6,474
7th April,				43,041 41,124		37,619 36,145	Cardiff Llanelly	11,719	1,368	736 192	13,823 4,410	++	187
21st " 28th "	"		:: }	65,589	1	60,497	Newport Swansea	7,520	480	341 712	8,248 8,692	+	916
	(4 weeks)			37,439		33,565	Rest of Division Northern Ireland	31,398	20,629	5,393 1,393	110,650 53,420	-	8,006
* The ter	m " Employ	yment Exchai	nge," as	used in th	is connect	ion, includes	Belfast Londonderry	17,834 2,404	631	941 57	32,592 3,092	-	961 259
and also Ju	Labour Empl	ployment Exc oyment Bures	changes a	r the cont	n Employs	nent Offices, I Education	Lurgan Lisburn Newry	744 855 1,182	417	51 41 19	2,169 1,313 1,611	4	208 115 72
1921, and S	ec. 6 of the	xercising pow Unemployment include cert	t. Inques	nce Act 1	923		Rest of Northern Ire-	8,379	10.2	284	12,643	B B B B B	521
placings) in obtaining fo	which the	include certa work of the yer former em	Excharployees.	iges was or placing	limited; f	or instance, men in relief	Great Britain and \\ Northern Ireland	1,242,467			1,751,806	1000	20,699
the average	number of 8	yer former em s. During th such placings	or men a	nd womer	1 was 5,51	per week.	[Percentage rates o	f unempl	oyment, f	or each o	f 667 tou	ms in (Great
ended 28th	April, 1930,	f placings of was 600 per	week.	workers d	uring the	Tour weeks	Britain, are given in						

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 28тн Аргіl, 1930.

	1	Boys.			Girls.		
Division .	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	
London	1,873	3,078	4,951	1,256	2,892	4,148	
outh-Eastern	1,058	1,093 1,408	2,151 2,294	1,163	1,691 1,786	2,854 2,719	
fidlands	2,605	1,812	4,417	3,404	2,175	5,579	
orth-Eastern	4,714	5,344	10,058	3,583	6,240	9,823	
orth-Western	6,229	5,699	11,928	6,900	5,604	12,504	
cotland	3,324	2,613	5,937	2,858	2,793	5,651	
Vales	2,744	2,104	4,848	735	1,791	2,526	
Freat Britain	23,433	23,151	46,584	20,832	24,972	45,804	

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED

	Esti	Percentage Unemployed at 28th April, 1930.						
Division.	at Jul		Boys.			Girls.		
	1		ly ed.	ed o de d		ly n- ed.	y ed	
10 State 1	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem ployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	w holly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London	116,600	103,340	2.2	0.0	2 2	1.8	0.1	1.9
outh-Eastern	47,400	31,610	2.4	0.2	2.6	3.5	1.0	4.5
outh-Western	43,860	28,640	2.4	0.1	2.5	3.4	1.0	4.4
fidlands North-Eastern	86,830	73,350 58,590	3.5	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.2	5.1
North-Eastern	00'000	80,040	4.5	3.1	7.6	4.6	5.2	7.3
cotland	63,450	50,560	5.4	0.9	6.3	5.3	1.8	7.1
Vales	33,030	8,870	4.0	4.9	8.9	5.9	3.9	9.8
pecial Schemes	4,600	2,800	0.3		0 3	0.2		0.2
Freat Britain	587,600	437,800	3.1	1.5	4.6	3.4	2.3	5.7

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1930.

	No. of Centres Open.		No. of Classes Open.		Average daily Attendance.						Separate individus who hav	
Division.					As a condition for receipt of benefit.		Others.		Totals.		attended 1st Apri 1930, to 30th Apr 1930.	
	For Be	For Gi	Mixed.	For Be	For Girl Mixed.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys an
London South Eastern South Western Mildands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales	2 13	5 2 6	2 1 3 1	1	1 1 1	199 110 100 254 967 867 641 519		1 26 56 761 92 244	18 80 87 25	126 310 1,728 959	96 114 138 412 429 365	273 506 996 4,385 2,901 2,489
Great Britain	47	†17	†11	1	†2 †1	3,657	1,420	2,152	478	5,809	1,898	15,092

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED

Divisiou.		Nun	ber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
Philipping and		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Lendon South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		6,068 1,465 1,376 1,946 2,268 2,359 1,171 410	4,882 1,118 1,030 1,643 2,380 2,301 1,199 364	10,950 2,583 2,406 3,589 4,648 4,660 2,370 774	2,296 615 468 908 941 724 343 230	1,999 199 393 895 923 645 428 167	4,295 814 861 1,803 1,864 1,369 771 397	
Great Britain		17,063	14,917	31,980	6,525	5,649	12,174	

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

13тн Макси, 1930, то 14тн Арки, 1930.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which came into operation the determination of claims to unemployment benefit. The main changes are these:-

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

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

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

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

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

Consequent upon the repeal of the Fourth Statutory Condition a

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

The following Table gives for the period 13th March, 1930, to 14th April, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, and the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A .- Number of Claims.

plant and the second	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made	828,795	294,222	41,981	1,164,998
Average number of claims current	1,166,542	359,759	31,945	1,558,246

Average number of claims current 1,100,542 3	39,139	31,945	1,556,240
B.—Decisions of Courts of	Referees.		
Ground on which referred.	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Great Britain.			
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only)	7	165	172
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, Women	110 31	1,767	1,877
1927) Total	141	1,953	2,094
Not normally insurable and will not Men normally seek to obtain livelihood Women by means of insurable employment Juveniles	5,622 2,966	10,745 9,285	16,367 12,251
Total	8,588	20,030	28,618
Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right\}$	2,225 1,407 212	3,084 2,117 603	5,309 3,524 815
Total	3,844	5,804	9,648
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Employment lost through misconduct} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textbf{Men} & \dots \\ \textbf{Women} \\ \textbf{Juveniles} \end{matrix} \right. \end{array} $	1,790 657 161	2,364 740 430	4,154 1,397 591
Total	2,608	3,534	6,142
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Juveniles	417 482 42	784 1,310 170	1,201 1,792 212
Total	941	2,264	3,205
Not unemployed $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juveniles} & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right.$	454 56 7	1,416 308 56	1,870 364 63
Total	517	1,780	2,297
Capable of, or available for work \dots $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	244 206 5	283 362 16	527 568 21
Total	455	661	1,116
Other grounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right\}$	785 321 16	1,797 741 85	2,582 1,062 101
Total	1,122	2,623	3,745
Totai $$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	11,647 6,126 450	22,240 15,049 1,525	33,887 21,175 1,975
		-	

Grand Total ... 18,223 38,814 57,037

	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	42	226	268
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Uveniles	12 6 	19 15 	31 21
Total Appeals	18	34	52

D.—Decisions by Umpire.* Males. Females. Total. 235 185 144 322 44 182 Appeals by Insurance Officer Appeals by Associations ... 32 147 Appeals by Claimants 305 572 118 ... Allowed ... Disallowed Total

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

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 26th April, 1930.	Five weeks ended 29th March, 1930.	Four weeks ended 27th April 1929.
Contributions received from: Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect	£ 1,205,000 1,040,000	£ 1,605,000 1,370,000	£ 1,185,000 1,010,000
of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930));	1,930,000	2,445,000	840,000
Total	4,175,000	5,420,000	3,035,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	5,175,000 450,000 145,000 5,000	5,755,000 565,000 180,000 45,000	3,185,000 400,000 135,000 10,000
Total	5,775,000	6,545,000	3,730,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) including	40,310,000	38,030,000	36,370,000
accrued interest and deposits	270,000	950,000	320,000

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

POOR RELIEF.

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

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE Local Government Act, 1929, provided that, as from 1st April, 1930, the functions of each poor law authority should, subject to the provisions of the Act, be transferred to the council of the county or county borough comprising the poor law area for which the poor law authority acted. Where a poor law area was not wholly comprised within one county or county borough, the Act provided that the functions of the authority should, as regards each part of the area, be transferred to the council of the county or county borough into

Statistics relating to persons in receipt of poor law relief are, therefore, no longer available for the same areas as those for which these figures have been given for many years past in the MINISTRY OF

The number of persons† relieved on 26th April, 1930, in the county of London and in county boroughs in England and Wales which have an estimated population exceeding 100,000 at the middle of 1929, was 450,641, or 305 per 10,000 of the total estimated population of these poor relief areas. Recipients of indoor relief in these areas in April numbered 111,155, or 75 per 10,000 of the estimated population, and recipients of outdoor relief 339,486, or 230 per 10,000 of the estimated population. Comparable figures for a month ago and a year ago are not available.

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

			April, 1930.	Poor Relief
County of London and Selected County Boroughs in England and Wales.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.
County of London	50,367	99,422	149,789	338
Birkenhead	906	3,548	4,454	283
Birmingham	6,037	12,502 2,295	18,539 3,131	191
Blackburn	836	2,295	3,131	250
Bolton	877	2,403	3,280	181
Bradford	1,249	7,419	8,668	300
Brighton	1,102	1,963	3,065	208
Bristol	2,203	6,223	8,426	215
Burnley	582	1,890	2,472	247
ardiff	1,564	6,507	8,071	360
oventry	419	1,222	1,641	101
roydon	1,090	1,421	2,511	113
Derby	774 646	4,671	5,445	387
East Ham Hateshead	772	2,168 5,081	2,814 5,853	477
Tanddama0ald	543	1,234	1,777	157
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,824	13,995	15,819	527
eeds	2,740	10,375	13,115	274
eicester	2,740	3,869	4,603	188
iverpool	7,544	32,651	40,195	462
fanchester	4,089	19,176	23,265	312
fiddlesbrough	652	3,470	4,122	310
Newcastle-on Tyne	1,601	9,361	10,962	386
Norwich	974	4,573	5,547	442
Nottingham	1,745	8,215	9,960 1,723	373
Oldham	887	836	1,723	121
Plymouth	952	4,831	5,783	271
Portsmouth	1,443	2,364	3,807	146
Preston ·	539	4,149	1,136 4,688	429
st. Helens	1,783	4,605	6,388	271
11 - 00 - 1.1	2,364	18,496	20,860	402
Southampton	1,375	2,230	3,605	209
Southend-on Sea	282	969	1,251	109
South Shields	741	3,315	4,056	339
stockport	687	1,052	1,739	136
stoke-on-Trent	1,867	4,997	6,864	246
Sunderland	1,130	7,047	8,177	444
Swansea	792	4,703	5,495	338
Wallasey	246	907	1,153	114
Valsall	636	3,181	3,817	381
Vest Ham	2,244	8,143	10,387	338
Volverhampton	675	1,513	2,188	163
Total of the above named	CO 700	240.004	700.050	001
County Boroughs	60,788	240,064	300,852	291
Total, County of London	Service Service	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.		The second second
and Selected County	222 255	770 400	450.043	705
Boroughs	111,155	339,486	450,641	305

SCOTLAND.

THE Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, did not come into operation until 16th May, 1930. Statistics comparable with those previously published are, therefore, available for Scotland, for 15th April and are given in the Table below.

April and are given in the Table below.

The number of persons* relieved on 15th April, 1930, was 88,770, or 24·0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 25·5 per cent. less than in April, 1929. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 429, 565, and 581 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Recipients of indoor relief in the six areas in Scotland numbered 8,811 in April, or 7·1 per cent. less than in the previous month and 10·6 per cent. less than in April, 1929. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 79,959, or 25·5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 26·8 per cent. less than a year ago.

The decrease in numbers relieved in April, 1930, was attributed to the decrease in the number of destitute able-bodied unemployed, consequent on the changes in title to benefit effected by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

				receipt of pril, 1930.	Increase (+) cr Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
Selected Urban Areas.‡	In-	Out-	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated		
	door.	door.	Total.	Popula- tion.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
Glasgow District	5,192	52,414	57,606	592	-197	-210
Paisley and Greenock District Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm-	668 1,384	5,432 12,778	6,100 14,162	313 331	- 88 -109	$-164 \\ -121$
line Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	846 479 242	3,038 2,336 3,961	3,884 2,815 4,203	183 178 404	- 54 - 23 -105	- 43 - 58 -130
Total for the above Scottish Districts	8,811	79,959	88,770	429	-136	-152

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

‡ These urban areas include more than one parish, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

May, 1930.

[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. 176-177 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Brilain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).

GERMANY *

Unemployment declined in March, particularly during the second half of the month. The improvement was largely seasonal.

The total number of persons reported by the put lie Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 3,040,797, as compared with 3,365,811 at the end of February, and 2,483,937 at the end of March, 1929.

at the end of March, 1929.

On the last day of March there were 2,053,380 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 293,722 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,347,102, as compared with 2,655,723 at the end of the preceding month and 2,091,435† at the end of March, 1929. (The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th April was 2,161,728.)

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,590,707 organised workers. Of these, 995,972, or 21·7 per cent., were totally unemployed on 29th March, as compared with 23·5 per cent. on 22nd February, and 16·9 per cent. on 30th March, 1929.

In addition, 576,153, or 12·6 per cent., were working short time, as against 13·0 per cent. at 22nd February, and 8·0 per cent. at the end of March, 1929.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment

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

664.57	Membership	ployer	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	reported on at end of March, 1930.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.				
0297		Mar., 1930.	Feb., 1930.	Mar., 1930.	Feb., 1930.			
Mining	152,100	4.5	4.2	27-4	33 - 2			
Quarrying, stone, brick,	0.0.400				384			
pottery, etc	257,400	31.4	35.9	9.3	9.5			
Engineering and metal	1,050,000	15.9	15.0	18.6	18.4			
Towall.	122,900	13.4	13.1	11.6	13 - 8			
Dover	379,000	12.9	12.7	31.5	29.4			
Paper	125,000	14.2	14.0	17.0	17-9			
Wood	72,600	24 2 28 5	23 3	19 5	19.8			
Food t. bases etc	311,800 307,000	14 1	28-4	13 2	13.0			
Clothing, boots and shoes	160,800	21.2	13.4	11.9	27.			
Ruilding	710,300	53.1	62.7	0.3	0.9			
Printing	152,900	13.3	12.9	3.5	3.4			
Hairdressing	4,500	7.2	7.4	4.7	3.0			
Miscellaneous	784,400	9.7	10.7	3.1	3.2			
All Unions making Returns	4,590,700	21.7	23.5	12.6	13-0			

FRANCE +

Unemployment continued very slight in April. The total Unemployment continued very slight in April. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 26th April was 10,839 (6,744 men and 4,095 women). At the end of March, the corresponding total was 12,419. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 15,894 (10,175 for men and 5,719 for women), as compared with 16,084 at the end of March. During the last week of April, the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25,574 persons in situations, including 9,360 dock workers at seaports, and in addition, found employment for 2,084 foreign immigrants.

Unemployment decreased in March. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 385,432 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on the last day of the month, as compared with 456,628 at the end of February and 293,277 at the end of March, 1929. The total for March, 1930, includes 113,285 in the building, road construction, etc. industries, 94,899 engaged in agriculture and fishing, and 49,670 in the textile industry. In addition, 28,026 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 26,674 at the end of February and 15,846 at the end of March, 1929.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment decreased during March. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 239,094 (including 87,057 in Vienna), as compared with 284,543 (99,418 in Vienna) at the end of February, a decrease of about 16

* Reichsarbeitsb'a't, 25th April, 1930. Berlin.
† Including those in receipt of special benefit for unemployed seasonal

s. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd May, 1930. Paris. Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 22nd April, 1930. Rome. Statistische Nachrichten, 27th April, 1930. Vienna.

Unemployment decreased in March, particularly in the building industry and among unskilled workers. The improvement was seasonal in character. At the end of March, 10,138 applications for employment (7·7 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,462 at the end of February, and 7,098 at the end of March, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 4,695, 3,920 and 7,516 respectively.

SWITZERLAND.+

HOLLAND.*

Unemployment decreased in the latter part of March. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 408,541 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th March, 20,629 (5·1 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 9,828 (2·4 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 22nd February) the percentages were respectively 9·0 and 3·0. Out of 6,086 workers in the diamond industry 52·2 per cent. were unemployed during the whole of the week under review and 19·7 per cent. for a shorter period.

Returns from 128 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 240,951 members, 9,971 or 4·1 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 11,445, or 4·7 per cent., partially so, at the end of February. At the end of January, the corresponding percentage was 4·4 in each case.

POLAND.

Unemployment increased in March, but showed a slight fall in the last week. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the total number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 29th March was 295,612, as compared with 282,568 on 1st March. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 196,810 and 194,194 respectively. On 19th April there were 287,715 unemployed and 172,815 entitled to benefit.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 36,810 establishments in manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 4,915,407 workpeople in March, a decrease of 1·0 per cent. as compared with the total for February. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 1·2 per cent. Increases in employment in March as compared with February were shown in quarrying (4 per cent.), canning (8·8 per cent.) and hotels (less than 0·1 per cent.), and decreases in manufacturing (0·6 per cent.), anthracite mining (22·7 per cent.), bituminous coal mining (3·7 per cent.), metalliferous mining (1·5 per cent.), public utilities (0·1 per cent.) and trade (wholesale 0·8 per cent., retail 0·5 per cent.).

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for March is 89·8, as compared with 90·3 per cent. in February, and 98·6 per cent. in March, 1929.§

According to the April issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment among the members of the Federation covered by the returns decreased from 22 per cent. at the beginning of February to 21 per cent. at the beginning of March. Of the members in the building trades 42 per cent. were unemployed, in the metal trades 19 per cent., in the printing trades 6 per cent., and in other trades 12 per cent. On the representative character of these figures, see page 31 of the January issue of this Gazette.)

CANADA.

Employment showed a further decline at the beginning of April. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for April, 1930, is 107·8, as compared with 110·2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 110·4 on 1st April, 1929.

On 31st March, 10·8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11·5 per cent. at the end of February and 6·0 per cent. at the end of March, 1929.

AUSTRALIA.

Unemployment increased during the first quarter of 1930. The proportions of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 14.6 per cent., as compared with 13.1 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 9.3 per cent. in the first quarter of 1929. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they include a small percentage of persons out of work owing to sickness.

^{*} The decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on trade dispute disullowances 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.

[†] The rates per 10,000 of population for April, 1930, and March, 1930, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the various districts in the middle of 1929; the rates for April, 1929, are based on the estimated populations in the middle of 1928.

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 10. The Hague.

La Vie économique, April, 1930. Berne.

Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th April, 1930. Warsaw.

Trend of Employment, March, 1930. Washington.

Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of £23,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 268,000 workpeople and in an increase of £3,100 in those of 89,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as follows:—

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Oroup or anadomic	Increases.	Decreases.†	Increases.	Decreases †	
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel	30,000 43,000	14,500 350	£ 325 1,800	£ 250 5	
Engineering, Shipbuild- ing and other Metal Textile?	14,000	13,750 185,000	700	1,600 16,400	
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc Other	200 1,800	33,000 21,400	25 250	3.275 1,560	
Total	89,000	268,000	3,100	23,100	

In the mining and quarrying group there were changes, both small in amount, affecting coal miners in Northumberland and Warwickshire, the current addition to basis rates being increased by 0.45 per cent. in the former district, and reduced by 1 per cent. in the latter district. Ironstone miners received an increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates in the Cleveland district.

In the iron and steel group, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands had their wages increased by nearly 2 per cent. on current rates. There was a small increase, amounting to 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, in the wages of blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district and in Northamptonshire.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry plain time-workers 21 years of age and over received the balance of the increases necessary to bring their rates up to the new national uniform time rates. Amounts up to 2s. per week had been granted in January; the increases in April varied in most cases up to about 3s. per week. There were reductions of varying amounts in the wages of platers, rivetters, etc., employed as piece-workers in the ship-repairing industry in the Bristol Channel district. There was a reduction of 5 per cent. on the basis rates (including those fixed under the Trade Boards Acts) of workpeople employed in the chain-making trade.

The reductions in the textile group were mainly, due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, apart from those affecting jute workers, for whom there were reductions in the minimum rates paid under the Trade Boards Acts. There were reductions in the cost-of-living wages of workpeople in the textile dyeing, finishing, etc. industries, amounting to about 4 per cent. on the current wages of piece-workers in Yorkshire, and a slightly higher percentage on those of time-workers, and to 2s. 4d. and 1s. 4d. per week for men and women respectively in Lancashire and Scotland. Hosiery

workers in the Midlands had their bonus reduced by 1d. on each

shilling earned. shilling earned.

The principal change in the building, etc., group was a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of men employed by civil engineering contractors. There was also a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of bricklayers in the Glasgow and West of Scotland area.

Of the total decrease of £23,100 per week, about £19,100 (nearly 83 per cent.) took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales, including about £9,750 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils.

about £9,750 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and nearly £500 under Trade Board Orders; other Orders under the Trade Boards Acts accounted for over £2,600; about £200 took effect under sliding scales based on selling-prices or the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining changes were the result

of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total increase of £3,100 per week, about £2,000 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; £250 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils, and the remainder was the result of direct

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1930.

Group of Industries.	of Worl	te Number speople‡ I by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
and problems to spen	Increases.	Decreases.†	Increases.	Decreases.		
The same of the sa	to the contract	1 4980 097	£	£		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	35,500 14,000	1,700	1,275 625	170		
Quarrying. Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	350	950	50	100		
Iron and Steel	86,000	4,500	5,000	1,000		
Engineering	7,000	750	550	75 750		
Shipbuilding	66,000	1,500	5,600 2,050	975		
Other Metal	26,000 6,250	205,000	210	17,900		
Textile† Clothing	2,250	3,250	275	420		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	50	3,250	5	275		
Woodworking, Furniture,	9,250	6,000	1,650	600		
etc. Building, Public Works	15,000	440,000	1,650	39,400		
Contracting, etc. Gas, Water, and Electri-	1,850	400	325	40		
city Supply. Transport	113,000	1,400	5,600	140		
Public Administration	6,750	5,250	775	450		
Services. Other	2,750	17,750	460	1,250		
Total	392,000	704,000	26,100	63,550		

In the corresponding four months of 1929, there were net increaof over £6,500 in the weekly wages of 97,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £19,250 in those of 301,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

There was an increase in April of half an hour per shift in the working hours of factory workers employed in the patent fuel

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
[Northumberland	1 April	SE most increased butter will a	Increase of 0.45 per cent. on basis rates of 1879, making wages 41.83 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a subsistence wage of 6s. 9½d. per day for adult day-wage workmen (as
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	previously fixed). Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 48 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 42 and 44 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day to 7s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at the majority of the
	Cleveland	28 April	Ironstone miners	Increase of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 62 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus 62 per cent.
Iron Mining	Northamptonshire	Pay preceding lst pay	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Increase¶ of ‡ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24 pe cent. above the standard.
	Banbury and Dis-	day in	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	and the first the first and any one the first the sale and find a second
Limestone Quarrying.	South and West Dur- ham.	May. 28 April	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 62 per cent. above the standard. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 6½d.
	Northumberland and Durham.	14 March	Freestone quarrymen	per hour; masons, 1s. 7d. Increase of ½d. per hour for masons and cutters, and of åd. per
	Cornwall	1 April	ACCUMANTAL DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE	hour for quarrymen Kates after change; masons and
Quarrying {	Aberdeen and Kem- nay.	1st pay day after	Granite quarry workers	cutters, is. 5½d. per hour; quarrymen, is. 1½d. Decrease** of ½d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts for pieceworkers.
	Glasgow and District	16 April. J 31 March	Plumbers in chemical works	Increase of †d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 7†d., plus special allowance of †d. per hour.
Chemical Manufacture.	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	1 April	Bricklayers in chemical works	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. \(8\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 1s. \(8d. \)).

* 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.

† In the wool textile industry, in which a dispute occurred in April on the posting of notices by employers involving decreases in wage rates (see page 163), some workpeople continued or resumed work at reduced rates. As full particulars of these decreases are not yet available, they are not included in the statistics.

† In addition to the numbers quoted wage standard the control of the page in the control of the page in the control of the numbers quoted wage standard the control of the page in the co

statistics.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 17,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
in in the second	Cleveland and Durham. Tees-side North Staffordshire	6 April { lst making- up day in April.	Blastfurnacemen { Cokemen and by-product workers Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase* of ‡ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 14‡ per cent. on standard rates of 1919 (plus in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 14‡ per cent. Decrease* of ‡ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 51 per cent. above the standard.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Northamptonshire {	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in reb. Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in May.	Blastfurnacemen {	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1929, making wages 23½ per cent. above the standard. Increase* of ½ per cent. on standard rates of 1929, making wages 24 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lan- cashire. Barrow-in-Furness	7 April 7 April	Workpeople employed at iron- puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges. Wire and hoop millmen	Percentage payable on basis rates increased* from 35 to 37½ for workpeople on base rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 30 to 32½ for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.† Percentage payable on basis rates increased* from 35 to 37½ for workpeople on base rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 30 to 32½ for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.†
and of the first of the state o	All federated ship- building and ship- r pairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Beginning of 1st full pay week in April.‡	Plain timeworkers 21 years of age and over employed in the ship- building and ship-repairing indus- try.	Further increases granted where necessary, in completion of those given in January, which were limited in amount to 2s, per week, so as to make wages up to the full amount due under the scheme first effective in January, whereby national uniform plain time rates were established for all classes of plain time workers 21 years of age and over (with the exception of a small number of men whose wages fluctuate in accordance
Shipbuilding and Ship- repairing.	Bristol Channel Ports and Bristol Dis- trict.§	3 April	Platers, rivetters, caulkers, etc., employed in the ship-repairing industry.	with wages in other industries).‡ Deduction to be made from nett piecework earnings as determined by list prices operative at February, 1930, amounting for (1) platers, to 12½ per cent. for all work faired and refitted, and 10 per cent. for other work; (2) rivetters and holders-up, to 20 per cent. when cutting out rivets by oxy-acetylene process, if using pneumatic plant, hand-drilling prices to be paid and a deduction of 15 per cent. to apply; (3) caulkers, to 17½ per cent. for cutting cropping, chipping and caulking operations if done with xy-acetylene plant, and 15 per cent. if done with pneumatic plant, Deductions also made in lieu rates for ship repair work (not including boiler repairs) other than welding operations, varying in amount from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per day, and a uniform lieu rate of 54s, per day per squad adopted for welding (compared with previous rate of 55s. oxy-acetylene process and 59s. arc process).§
Chain, etc.,	Great Britain	1 April {	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ¼ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾ in. up to and including ¼ in.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Eoards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 517d. per hour. Decrease of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 2§d. per hour.
Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	lst full pay day in April.	diameter. Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	Decrease¶ of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease¶ of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 5 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease¶ of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. Decrease¶ of 3d. per cwt.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smeth- wick, Dudley, Bil- ston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glas- gow.		Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead making industry Male timeworkers over 21 years of	Decrease¶ in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers, 18 years and over, ** of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours); frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours); general minimum (men) 1s. 1½d. per hour; less 12½ per cent. in each case and plus a bonus of 12s. per week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour: plus 6s. per week. Decrease¶ (f 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge-hands, and
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day follow- ing 1 April.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age. Apprentices Female dayworkers and learners	of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 15s. 4d. and 65s. 10d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years of age, 55s. 10d.; charge-hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 67s. 10d.; charge-hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 59s. 10d.; others, 46s. Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week. Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week. Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 23s. 5d. per week. Decrease of 5d. in the basic piecework rate (25s. 4d. to 24s. 11d.)
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 April.	Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, smiths and strikers.	Decrease f of 1s, per week in flat-rate bonus (6s. to 5s.).
Typefounding	London	25 April	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Decreases¶ of 5s. per week (70s. to 65s.) for journeymen, and of 1s. to 4s. per week for learners.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† In addition to the above percentages on base rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the base rates, range from ½d. and ½d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d. and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. ½d. per shift for other men on the same rates.

‡ Particulars of the new national uniform plain time rates which took effect in January under arrangements made between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and all the shipyard trade unions were given on page 71 of the February issue of the GAZETTE. The total increases due as a result of the adoption of the new rates varied usually from about 6d. to 5s. per week. The actual amount of the increase granted in January was limited to 2s. per week, and it was arranged that any balance due in excess of this amount should take effect from the date in April shown above. The increases in April were therefore confined to men whose rates previous to January fell short of the new national rates by more than 2s. per week, and would usually vary in amount up to a limit of about 3s. per week (5s. less 2s. already granted).

§ The changes described took effect as the result of an Agreement between the Bristol Channel Engineers and Ship Repairers' Employers' Association, Limited, the Bristol and District Shipbuilders and Ship-repairers' Association, and the United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders (South Wales District). It was provided in the Agreement that the employers should (a) reduce relative charges equivalent to the averaged abatement represented by the deductions now made and (b) apply the whole amount of the abatement to the reduction of ship repair charges.

¶ Deductions for caulkers to apply only where a steady and constant pressure of 90 lbs. is maintained during operations with pneumatic plant

May, 1930.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	lst pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced* from 2½d. to 2½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d. per week; women, 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 2½d. in the shilling.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties.†	21 April	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Bonus of 7d. in the shilling on earnings reduced* to 6d. in the shilling.
	Liverpoon 10		Workpeople employed in preparing, spinning or weaving (a) jute, or (b) jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp: Male loom tenters, 21 years	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on p. 195):— Decrease in minimum time rate of 2s. 3d. per week (58s. 11d. to
			and over, with recognised full charge. Other male workers (except those employed on hessian weaving).	Decreases in minimum time rates of from 8½d. to 1s. 6½d. per week. Minimum rates after change: under 16 years, 15s. 3d., increasing to 35s. 2d. at 18 and under 21, and to 39s. 1d. at
	Plant of the second sec		Female workers employed on hessian weavingt in the areas of Aberdeen, Barrow-in- Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport, and male workers employed on hessian weavingt in all dis-	21 and over. Decrease in general minimum piece ratest of 4 per cent. for male and female workers; and decreases in guaranteed time and general minimum time rates for male workers of from 8d. to 1s. 6½d. per week. Minimum rates after change: guaranteed time and general minimum time rates for male workers: under 16 years, 15s. 3d., increasing to 35s. 2d. at 19 and under 21, and to 39s. 1d. at 21 and over.
Jute Manufacture.	Great Britain	28 April	tricts. Female timeworkers:— Spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners).	Decreases in the minimum time rates, varying, according to size of bobbins and number of spindles, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d. per week for single spinners and from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. per week for double spinners.
			Orra (or spare) spinners, 18 years and over. Spinning shifting mistresses Other workers	Decrease in minimum time rate of 1s. 2d. per week (30s. 10½d. to 29s. 8½d.). Decrease in minimum time rate of 1s. 6d. per week (39s. to 37s. 6d.). Decrease in minimum time rates of 8½d., 10½d., or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: under 16 years, 15s. 3d.; 16 and
Audio 2 Character			All female pieceworkers (except spinners, those employed on hessian weaving, and weavers employed in the weaving of sacking, bagging, or tarpaulin in the areas of Dundee and	under 18 years, 20s. 10d.; 18 and over, 25s.\$ Decrease in piecework basis time rate of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour (7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.).
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay	Aberdeen). Male workers	Bonus reduced* from 12s. 6d. to 12s. in the pound sterling.
web weaving.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.	day after 18 April. 1st pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 71\frac{1}{4} per cent. to 63\frac{1}{4} per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 57 per cent. to 51 per cent. for piece-workers (except pressers) and from 42\frac{1}{4} per cent. to 38\frac{1}{4} per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers**: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent. plus 63\frac{1}{4} per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 63\frac{1}{4} per
Textile Bleaching Dyeing, Printing,	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire††; also Scotland.	ist pay day in May.¶	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant.)	cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 63\frac{3}{4} per cent. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 21s. 7d. per week to 19s. 3d. per week for men 21 and over, from 12s. 10d. per week to 11s. 6d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for those under these ages. Minimum rates after change for time- workers**:—Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 19s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 11s. 6d.; Scotland— men 21 and over, 25s., plus 19s. 3d.; women 21 and over, 15s.,
Finishing, etc.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	lst pay day in	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	plus 11s. 6d. Decrease* of 2s. 4d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 61s. 6d.; other towns, 60s. 6d.
10000000	Middleton	lst pay day in May.	Timeworkers	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 21s. 8d. per week to 19s. 5d. per week for men 21 and over, from 13s. 5d. per week to 11s. 11½d. per week for women 18 and over, and by smaller amounts for juveniles.**
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst pay day in May.¶	Reelers Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 60 per cent. to 55 per cent. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 29s. 10d. to 27s. 1d. per week for engravers and from 21s. 7d. to 19s. 3d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	1st pay day in May.¶	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 29s. 10d. to 27s. 1d. per week for men, from 17s. 11d. to 16s. 6d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
			Timeworkers:— Dyers, scourers and trimmers	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour for those 21 and over, \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour for those 18 and under 21, and \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour for those under 18. Rates after change for duers and scourers: \(3d\). at 14, increasing to 1s. \(1\frac{1}{4}d\). at 21 and over.
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Leicester, Lough- borough, Notting- ham, Derby and Hinckley.	Pay day in week ending 26 April.	Other workers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour for menders and for male and female auxiliary workers 18 and over, and proportionate decreases for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: Leicester, Loughborough and Hinckley—men, 18 to 21, 9d.; 21 and over, 1s. 1d.; woman 18 and over, 8d.; qualified menders, 10d.; Nottingham—men 21 and over, 1s. 0½d.; woman 21 and over—menders, 9½d.; others, 7½d.
1845-289, 7539-24	· 化三种物质为此		Pieceworkers:— Trimmers (other than web and jersey trimmers).	Bonus of 50 per cent. on list prices reduced* to 40 per cent.
			Web trimmers and jersey trimmers. Dyers, scourers, menders and	Bonus of 32½ per cent. on list prices reduced* to 25 per cent. Decrease* of 1s. in the £.
2310 100	· 计算法的 经有关的	U	other pieceworkers.	event of the the transfer of the same to be a second to to b

* Under cost-ol-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

† Viz., the weaving of all hessian, floor-cloth and linoleum goods, other than those woven in looms the reed space of which is 32 ins. or narrower. The definition of standard fabric has been altered from "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch when chested finished: Hessian," to "10½ oz. 40 in. 11 porter, 13 shots per inch from the standard fabric.

§ Female weaving learners are to receive for one period only of learnership not exceeding two months, 12s. 6½d. per week at under 16 years, 13s. 5d. at 16 and under 18, and 14s. 1d. at 18 and over.

§ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Britisher of Federation, the Vest Riding of Yorkshire Massier Slubbing Dyers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Masser Dyers' Association, the Vest Riding of Yorkshire Masser Slubbing Dyers' Association, the Vest Riding of Yorkshire Masser Slubbing Dyers' Association, the West Riding of Yorkshire Masser Slubbing Dyers' Association, the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the F

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
TRANSPORT OF MARKET	A Harat after a large and a large a large a large and a large and a large and a large a large and a la		Lace dyers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4} d. \) per hour for those 21 and over, \(\frac{1}{4} d. \) per hour for those 18 and under 21, and \(\frac{1}{4} d. \) per hour for those under 18 Rates after change for workers other than learners: 3d. at 14
Lace Dyeing, Dressing, Finishing, etc.	Nottingham	Pay day in week ending 3 May.*	Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades.	increasing each year to 1s. 1½d. at 21. Decrease for timeworkers of ½d. per hour for men and ¼d. per hour for women, boys and girls, and of 5 per cent. for piece workers. Rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 and over, 11d.; women 18 and over, 6½d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 7½d.
			Lace dippers and stainers Lace bleachers' dollymen and labourers.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 58s. Decrease of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: dollymen, 1s. 24d. labourers, 1s. 14d.
the Proposition and	THE PERSON WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	mitter into	Female workers employed in hand embroidery in the factory branch :— Timeworkers	Property of the second
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	14 April	Pierwska.	Decrease in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Board Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of 2½d. per hour for workers othe than learners, and of 3½d. per hour in the piecework basis tim rate. Minimum time and piecework basis time rate after change 3½d. per hour.
Folt Wet	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley	1st pay day in April.	Pieceworkers Timeworkers	Scale of general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Board Act (Northern Ireland), 1923. Bonus reduced† from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent. Minimum rat after change: 102d. per hour, plus 45 per cent.‡
Felt Hat Making.	districts; also Car- lisle.	April.	Pieceworkers	Bonus reduced† from 55 per cent. to 50 per cent.
	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 25 April.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus reduced† from 27½ per cent. on list prices to 25 per cent.
proposited from (Bristol (certain firms)§		Bakers and confectioners	Decreaset of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehand.
Baking and Confectionery.	Ayrshire	in April. 1st pay day in April.	Bakers and confectioners	58s. 6d. Decreuse† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
Manager of the Control of the Contro	Edinburgh and Leith	26 April	Bakers and confectioners	Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change 70s. 6d.
}	London	1 April	Bedding and mattress makers	Decreaset of 3 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wage leaving wages 61 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending	Women on time rates	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (10d. to 9\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)).
Paper Box Making	Great Britain	26 April. 28 April	Workpeople employed in the paper box trade.	New scales of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts for female learners, varying according to age of entry, the rates increasing by age instead of, as previously, by experience definition of a "female learner" revised so as generally the provide for learning at least two operations and higher minimum rates than those applicable to learners fixed for workers of same age who do not come within the new definition. Minimum rates now fixed vary as follows:—entering trade at 14 and under 14½ years of age, learners 9s. 6d. per week at 14 years to 27s. 6d. at 18, others, 12s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; entering at 14½—15 years, learners, 9s. 6d. to 25s. 6d., others, 12s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; entering at 15-16 years, learners, 10s. 6d. to 26s. 6d others, 14s. to 29s. 6d.; entering at 16 and over, learner 11s. to 26s. 6d., others, 14s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.¶(see Notice of Orders)
Building	Glasgow and West of Scotland.**	1 April	Bricklayers	on page 195). Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 1s. 8d.).
Glazing	Glasgow	31 March	Glaziers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain††	1st pay day after 16 April.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Decrease of &d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies an labourers:—County of London, ls. 2&d. Class I district ls. 2d.; Class II, ls. 1d.; Class III, ls.; Class IV, lld.
10 20 000 000	Isle of Man (Northern, Southern and West- ern Areas).	1 April	Carters and labourers	Class V, 10d. Decrease of 1s. per week. Rate after change, 40s. per week.
Road Transport.	Nottingham	lst pay day after 28 April.‡‡	Commercial road transport workers	Decrease† of 1s. per week for men, and of 6d. per week for yout under 1s years of age.‡‡ Weekly rates after change include: one-horse drivers, 51s.; two-horse drivers, 56s.; petrol wage drivers:—2 tons and over, 61s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 56s.; und 15 cwt., 51s.; electric vehicle drivers:—1 ton and over, 58s. under 1 ton, 51s.
Canals	Birmingham and Wolverhampton District.§§	lst full pay in Mar.	Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc.	Bonus increased from 1d. per shilling earned to 1\frac{1}{4}d., resulting in an average increase in earnings of 1s. 6d. per week.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain towns in Yorkshire.	1 April	Workpeople employed in water- works undertakings.	Grading scheme adopted, classifying undertakings in thre Grades, according to population served, and fixing rates wages for the principal classes of workpeople, varying according to the Grade of the Undertaking, the new scheme resulting in increases in wages for certain classes employed by most of the Undertakings concerned, varying usually from about 1½d. to 1½d. per hour. Scheduled hourly rates after changinglude the following:—labourers—Grade A, 1s. 2d., B, 1s. 1½c., 1s. 0½d.; pipelayers and jointers, repairers and ferruler A, 1s. 3d., B, 1s. 2½d., C, 1s. 1½d.; firemen, A, 1s. 3d., B, 1s. 2½c., 1s. 2d.; meter readers and repairers, A, 1s. 3½d., B, 1s. 2½c., C, 1s. 1½d.

* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

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

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

† This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

§ Members of the Bristol Master Bakers and Confectioners' Association.

¶ Including Auchinleck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride, New Cunnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Cuniop, Stewarton, Beth, Dalry, Darvel, Galston, Newmilns, Kilmaur Ardrossan, Saltecats, etc.

¶ The new Order embodying the above rates leaves the minimum rates previously ared for adult workers and for male learners unchanged, but cancels the cost-of-living sliding scale which has previously regulated the minimum rates. Certain amendments were also made as regards the description of other classes and the conditions relating to late entrants.

*The change took effect under an agreement made between the Scottish Building Contractors' Association and the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers. The principal districts affected are: Glasgow, Airdrie, Belishill, Blantyre, Bothwell, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Falkirk, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Johnstone, Larbert, Lannat, Larkhall, Motherwell, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Strathaven and Wishaw.

†† The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It is understood that the rates of wages agreed by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country. The classes in which districts are placed are determined by economic or geographic conditions. The Board have agreed that Class I rates should apply to the following towns:—Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Hardlepols, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds,

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Great Britain	1 April	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged on installation work, and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in Railway Companies' electricity generating stations and substations and on high tension cables between them.	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Ratest after change in London: Switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 73s., 5,000 kw. and over, 87s.; turbine mechanics, '74s.; drivers, 68s.; stokers-leading, 72s., others, 66s.; trimmers, 59s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 70s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 57s. 6d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.
	Various districts in in Great Britain.		Switchboard and sub-station attendants and their assistants.	See note ‡.
Tramway Undertakings.	West Ham	lst full pay in April.	Drivers, conductors, and other transport grades (excluding men whose wages are regulated by those paid in outside industries).	Increase of 2s. 9d. per week. Rates after change include:—drivers and conductors, 73s.; shed and depot labourers and car cleaners (day work), 70s. 9d.
National Government.	Great Britain	1 April	Recorders of work in H.M. Dock-yards.	Men with 15 years' service to be put on establishment and to receive an increase of 2s. per week in duty pay; the latter to be further increased by 11s. per week in dockyards where clocking-on system has been adopted, making duty pay in such yards 17s. to 25s. per week, compared with 6s. to 12s. previously.
Marine of	Cumberland County Council.	1 April	Workpeople, excluding tradesmen, employed in Highways and Bridge Departments.	Decrease* of 2d. per day or 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 43s. 6d.
	Durham County County	1 April	Road workers	Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$, per hour to 1st class roadmen (1s. 2\$\frac{1}{4}d\$, to 1s. 3\$\frac{1}{2}d\$.) and of 1\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour to road labourers (1s. 1d, to 1s. 2\$\frac{1}{2}d\$.).
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Hebburn	18 April	Manual workers	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour. Rates after change: road labourers, 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}d\).; road sweepers, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}d\).; refuse collectors, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{4}d\).; horse drivers, 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}d\).
maids to price	West Hartlepool	1 April	Manual workers	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour. Rates after change: street sweepers, 11d.; general labourers, 1s. \(\frac{1}{2}d\).; roadmen and carters, 1s. \(\frac{1}{2}d\).
Local Government (Non-Trading Services)	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.§	1 April	Certain classes of manual workers:— Road, etc., workers Paviors and masons Other classes of workpeople	New schedule of hourly rates adopted in respect of a week of 47 hours in summer and 44 hours in winter, including the following rates for labourers in the respective Zones:—A, 1s. 2\flat{1}, \text{B}, 1s. 1\flat{1}, \text{C}, 1s. 0\flat{1}\text{d}, with higher differential rates for other classes, e.g., timbermen (2\flat{1}\text{d}, extra); sewermen and pipelayers (1d. extra); sewering labourers (\frac{1}\text{d}, extra); steam-roller drivers (2d. extra); tar macadam levellers (1\flat{1}\text{d}, extra); crane drivers under 5 tons (2\flat{1}\text{d}, extra); concrete levellers (2d. extra); machinery attendants and handymen (1d. extra), etc.\frac{8}{2}\$ New schedule of hourly rates adopted in respect of a week of 47 hours in summer and 44 in winter, with a special division of Authorities into three groups as follows:—District 1, 1s. 7d.; District 2, 1s. 6\flat{1}\text{d}. District 3, 1s. 6d.\frac{8}{2}\$ Revised schedule of hourly rates adopted, with rates for each of five Zones as previously; certain districts transferred from one Zone to another and the rates in Zone D increased by amounts varying from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per week, and those in Zone E by amounts varying from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per week (except for lavatory attendants, who remain at their previous rates), the rates in Zones A, B and C remaining unchanged. Rates added to schedule for salvage plant employees for whom no rates were previously defined. The revised schedule included the following rates: general labourers, ashbinmen, bath and park attendants, and porters:—Zone A, 51s. 9d.; Zone B, 48s. 1d.; Zone C, 46s. 3d.; Zone D, 42s. 6d.; Zone E, 38s. 10d.; streetsweepers: Zone A, 48s. 1d.; Zone B, 44s. 5d.; Zone C, 42s. 6d.\frac{8}{2}\$
About it days to a second seco	Certain Authorities in the West Mid- land Area.	1 April	Certain classes of workpeople employed in the non-trading services of Local Authorities.	Higher gradings adopted under the Grading Scheme of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in respect of chauseurs, working gangers, gravediggers, tar and pitch boilers and labourers engaged in excavating other than for trenchwork, resulting in increases varying from 1s, to 3s, per week in the case of the larger Authorities with smaller amounts for other Authorities; also auto-lamp attendants and lavatory cleaners brought into grading scheme with rates of 54s. 7d. and 52s. 7d. respectively for Zone Al Authorities and proportionate rates for other Zones.
to value and a self	Southampton County Council.	1 April	Manual workers	Decrease* of Taoth of basis rates. Rate after change for road labourers, 35s. 10d.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 65 per cent. to 60 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 60 per cent:
	A printed the con-		Black saddle and harness makers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. in advances payable on piece price lists, making wages 75 per cent. and 60 per cent. above the lists for heavy and light work respectively.
Saddle and Harness Making.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	1 April	Brown saddle makers	tively. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 4d. Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. in advances payable on piece price list, making wages 60 per cent. above the list. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 4d.
	West Yorkshire, in- cluding Leeds, Brad- ford, and Hudders- field.	1 April	Saddle and harness makers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 3d.

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

† These rates are subject to a temporary deduction of 2½ per cent.

‡ Particulars were given on page 33 of the January GAZETTE of a new schedule of rates which had been agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, to take effect from 2nd December, 1929. By a resolution passed by the National Council on 25th April, it was provided that the rates laid down in the original agreement should be regarded as inclusive rates for an average 48-hour week of rotating shifts, and that if the new rates were less in any District than the District Schedule rates, the latter should continue to apply, both to present employees and to new entrants. It is understood that the South Coast and South Wales District Councils are consequently continuing to operate their own schedules (in addition to London, previously noted). The majority of the other District Councils have adopted the new schedule, including the Yorkshire Council, which agreed on adoption on 12th May. The West Midlands District Council, which adopted the National Councils' Scheme of classification, have adopted a local schedule of rates, differing slightly from the National Council's schedule and incorporating the rates previously agreed, plus, in most cases, sums varying usually from ½d, to 2d, per hour.

§ The new conditions described are embodied in an agreement made by the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council. So far as reported to the department the agreement has not resulted in any immediate change in wages for the workpeople employed by the majority of Authorities concerned, apart from those Authorities which were regraded, and those in Zones D and E, for which the scheduled rates were increased. Such changes as have taken place in the wages of road, etc. workers have resulted in increases (up to about 1d, per hour) in some cases and reductions (usually of ½d, per hour) in others.

The above rates are in accordance with recommendations made by the West Midland Jo

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
ant to move the move the move speed speed	be all the fire of the lead of		Male workers employed in the coffin furniture trade: Timeworkers:— Dressers, stampers, polishers and planishers (including wheelers).	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 155 of April GAZETTE):— Decreases of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over, and of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week for those under 21 (except those 18 and under 19 who have had less than 2 years' experience, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: dressers and stampers—Grade I, 55s.; Grade II, 67s. 6d.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers)—Grade I, 55s. 6d.; Grade II, 65s.;
Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making.	Great Britain	1 April {	Packers, rough warehousers and despatchers. Pieceworkers	Grade 111, 59s. 6d. Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: with less than one year's experience, 44s. 9d.; with not less than one and less than 5 years' experience, 47s. 6d.; with not less than 5 years' experience, 53s. 3d. Decreases proportionate to the above in the piecework basis time
o 202, the extra section of the contract of th	TANNAN A SPECIAL STATES OF SPECIAL SPE	A DE CONTROL DE LA CONTROL DE	Female workers employed in the cerement making trade,	rates. Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour for those 16 years of age and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 2\(\frac{1}{2} d. \) at under 14\(\frac{1}{2} \), increasing to 5\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), 6d. or 6\(\frac{1}{2} d. \) (according to experience) at 18 and under 21, and to 5\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), 6\(\frac{1}{2} d. \) (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers to receive 1d. and \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour more respectively (see Notice of Order on page 155 of April GAZETTE).
Patent Fuel Manufacture.	Swansea	1st pay in April.	Patent fuel workers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on earnings for tonnage workers, and of 10 per cent. on tariff rates for shippers, leaving wages 25 per cent. below tariff rates.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN APRIL 1920

RINGS - S ROPERT		NOO'E	1000	71.50	Ser Sundentier		THE OWNER IN MINING
Patent Fuel Manufacture.	Swansea	h00,25		1st pay in April.	Patent fuel workers		Increase of ½ hour per shift, making hours of labour (exclusive of mealtimes) 46 per week for day shift workers and 42½ per week for night shift workers.†

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." There was no change in wages for dayworkers, but the new working hours apply to all factory workers.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based variations in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel workers in particular districts. Details of the changes in wages consequent on these ascertainments are given after the Table :-

Price according to last								-) of
covered by selling		ing per				A year ago.		
1930. nnMar.	s. 68	d. 113	+	8.	d. 9	+	g. 5	d. 6½
anFeb.	74	71/2	+	0	72	+	6	72
ctDec.	65	61	+	1	21	+	6	57
an.–Mar. an.–Mar. an.–Mar.	65 72 61	01 101 74	+-+	2 0 1	2 62 72	+++		44 14 61
etDec. }	77	3	+	1	.13	+	5	6
anFeb.	180	34	+	1	01/2	+	6	0
anFeb.	209	9	-	1	81/2	+	2	21/2
Dec., }	124	21	+	1	111	+	9	61
2., 1929	152	7	+2	23	01/2	+3	51	01/2
	Audi Period vered by st Audit. 1930. an.—Mar. an.—Feb. ct.—Dec. } 1929. an.—Mar. tn.—Mar. tn.—Mar. tn.—Mar. tn.—Feb. an.—Feb. an.—Feb.	Audit.* Period sell price sell price sell price to 1930. an.—Mar. 68 an.—Feb. 74 ct.—Dec. 1929. an.—Mar. 15.—Dec. 1929. an.—Feb. 180 an.—Feb. 209 an.—Feb. 209	Audit.* Period selling price per ton. 1930. s. d. 68 113 an.—Feb. 74 7½ ct.—Dec. 1929. 65 6½ an.—Mar. 72 10½ an.—Mar. 72 10½ an.—Mar. 72 10½ an.—Feb. 180 3¾ an.—Feb. 209 9 an.—Feb. 209 9	Audit.* Period vered by selling price per ton. 1930. s. d. anMar. anFeb. 65 61 + 1929. anMar. anMar. anMar. anMar. anMar. anMar. anMar. anMar. anFeb. 180 31 + anFeb. 209 9 - anFeb. 124 21 + anDec. 1929. 152 7 156	Audit.* Period vered by st Audit. 1930. anMar. anFeb. 1929. anMar. anFeb. anFeb. 180 3\frac{1}{4} + 1 77 3 + 1 anFeb. 180 3\frac{1}{4} + 1 77 3 + 1 3 - 1	Audit.* Period selling price per ton. 1930. s. d. s. d. an.—Mar. 68 11\frac{1}{4} + 0 9 an.—Feb. 74 7\frac{1}{2} + 0 7\frac{1}{4} ct.—Dec. 1929. 65 6\frac{1}{4} + 1 2\frac{1}{4} an.—Mar. 61 7\frac{1}{4} + 1 7\frac{1}{4} an.—Feb. 180 3\frac{1}{4} + 1 0\frac{1}{4} an.—Feb. 209 9 — 1 8\frac{1}{2} an.—Feb. 209 9 — 1 8\frac{1}{2} an.—Dec., 1929. 152 7 4 2\frac{1}{4} + 1 11\frac{1}{4} an.—Peb. 209 9 — 1 8\frac{1}{2} an.—Feb. 209 9 — 1 8\frac{1}{2}	Audit.* Period vered by st Audit. 1930. 1	Audit.* Period Average Selling Previous Audit. Audit.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in an increase in April of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a result of the January-February ascertainment workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces received an increase in March of 1 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings. The same ascertainment also resulted in increases in March of 1d. per shift for men, and 1d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age employed at iron ore mines and limestone quarries in Cumberland. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in increases in February of 11 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners, and quarrymen in that area. In Nottinghamshire the ascertainment warranted an increase in April of 14 per cent. on standard rates for

blastfurnacemen in that area, and for ironstone miners in Leicester-shire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainments, having been waived. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire resulted in a decrease in April of \(^3\) per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not applied to datal workers (already in receipt of more than the scale percentage). In Northamptonshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase at the end of April of \(^3\) per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners, and limestone guaranteem. The ascertainment for stone miners, and limestone quarrymen. The ascertainment for West of Scotland resulted in an increase in February of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this did not apply to lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent. above the standard since August, 1925.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainments for North of England and West of Scotland did not warrant changes in the wages

of iron puddlers and iron millmen in those areas.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment resulted in an increase in February of 11 per cent. on the standard rates of the higher-paid workpeople. The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase in April of 113 per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting-shops and rolling-mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainments, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on standard rates, as against 561 due under the scale. Further details of such of the above changes as took effect in April will be found on

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

	Applica-	Applie Appre	ations	Depar-	Total Departures.		
Destination.	Approved in April, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan April, 1930.	tures in April, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan April, 1930.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	1,528 203	171,100 122,749 44,010	920 4,688 442	83 1,119 142	169,959 118,933 42,886	1,282 1,898 495	
Total	1,763	338,941	6,071	1,345	332,681	3,685	

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

^{*} Stated to the nearest farthing.

May, 1930.

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27, as compared with 35 in the previous month and 37 in April, 1929. In addition, 13 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in promised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 4,200 work-people, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 4,200 work-people, work was resumed pending negotiations. April was thus 40. The number of new and old disputes in April was thus 40. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes is estimated to have been approximately 110,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost by these workpeople during April is estimated at approximately 1,300,000.

The principal dispute of the month was that in the wool textile industry, as to which particulars are given on page 163.

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

to the analysis spicition of		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	2	10	12	5,400	25,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	1 2	5 5	6	200	1,000 1,256,000	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Transport Other	3	3 2 2	6 2 7	2,900 400	3,000 18,000 2,000	
Total, April, 1930	13	27	40	110,400	1,305,000	
Total, March, 1930	9	35	44	9,200	51,000	
Total, April, 1929	16	37	53	23,100	159,000	

Causes.—Of the 27 disputes beginning in April, 5 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 11 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 3 on other questions as to working arrangements.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 14 new disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly in-

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

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

	Janua	ry to Apri	1, 1929.	Janua	ary to Apri	1, 1930.
Industry Group.	No of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining Other Mining and	36	20,700	209,000	49	18,200	49,000
Quarrying	2	1,000	25,000	3	300	3,000
Glass, etc Chemical Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	2 1 4 7 6	100 § 11,400 2,700 5,000	35,000 22,000 128,000	2 2 3 6 11	300 400 200 1,600 700	4,000 3,000 2,000 7,000 2,000
Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	15 7	1,500	22,000	20 6	104,300	1,296,000
Tobacco Woodworking.	1	§	+	2	500	2,000
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	7	600	5,000	8	500	4,000
etc Building, Public Works Con-	1	400	20,000	2	400	6,000
tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Distribution and	14 10	1,000	12,000 3,000	14 10	2,300 4,200	29,000 21,000
Finance Other	2 2	100 200	3,000	1 2	3,300 600	50,000 4,000
Total	117	46,900	485,000	141	138,100	1,483,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL, 1930.

Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
and rest William Waltership of songle to the grown At his grown and the so	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.		THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
COAL MINING INDUSTRY:-	annik bas	edays of	1930.	1930.	8 + 12 12 14 14 15	Gold and an analysis of the Carolina and
Putters and other colliery work- people—South Shields.	75	2,009	17 April	17 April	Dispute arising out of deduction from wages of the first instalment of a fine imposed for a previous breach of contract.	Work resumed.
BRICK INDUSTRY :-					and the second second	和是1000年上海一大大学的中华大学的
Brickmakers—Slough and Uxbridge District.	24	0	14-24Mar.	31 Mar 3 April	Against proposed reduction in piece prices.	Proposed reduction accepted.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :-	MARRIA		12155			
Wool textile operatives—West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.	ABJUS	SE SE	8-11 April		See Article on page 163.	The same of the sa
Cotton spinners, piecers, bobbiners, cardroom operatives, warehousemen, labourers, etc.—Stockport.	597	61	23 April	13th May	For reinstatement of a spinner dismissed for alleged neglect of duty,	Question referred to arbitration.
TRANSPORT INDUSTRY :-			19623		The same of the sa	
Dock workers—Salford	2,500		9 April	16 April	Against reduction in size of working gangs, and other grievances.	Work resumed pending negotiations.

* 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.

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

‡ Less than 500 working days.

§ Less than 100 workpeople.

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

¶ The numbers varied at different dates. Full particulars are not yet available but it is provisionally estimated that the total number of workpeople involved in the stoppage was about 100,000 of whom the maximum number involved on any one day was probably about 90,000, and that the number still involved at the end of April was about 70,000.

*** Mainly 11th April, but in some cases the workpeople ceased work on 8th to 10th April and in other cases during the week ending 19th April.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All	Items	included	 	55%
Foo	d only		 	40%

FOOD.

The decline in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food continued during April. At 1st May, the principal changes recorded were further reductions, to a summer level, in the prices of milk, and a fall of nearly 1½d. per lb. in the average price of butter.

butter.

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 40 per cent. at 1st May, 1930, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st April, 1930, and 49 per cent. at 1st May, 1929.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1930, as compared with		
The arrangement of	July, 1914.	1st April, 1930.	1st May, 1930.	July, 1914.	1st April, 1930.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 4½ 0 9½	8. d. 1 43 0 94	s. d. + 0 63 + 0 23	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41	0 103 0 54	0 10½ 0 5¾	+ 0 31 + 0 1	-0 01
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 6 0 10	1 6 0 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 111	0 113 0 51 1 51	0 11½ 0 5½ 1 5	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 0 1
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 31 0 81 1 111 0 21 0 6	1 31 10 88 1 111 0 27 0 57	+ 0 48 + 0 3 + 0 5½ + 0 0½ + 0 2½	- 0 0 ₄
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 9 1 7½ 1 1½ 0 7½ 0 1½ 0 4½	1 7½ 1 6 1 1 0 7½ 0 1½ 0 4½	+ 0 5 + 0 34 + 0 44 + 0 04 + 0 04 - 0 01	- 0 1½ - 0 1½ - 0 0½ - 0 0½

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

		1st May,	Average Percentage Increase at 1st May, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Ap il 1930.				
Beef, British—		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Ribs		67	66	67	67			
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fre	0700	36	39	38	38			
Ribs		45	47	46	49			
Thin Flank		14	22	18	22			
Mutton, British-	THE PERSON NAMED IN			A PARTY OF THE PAR	-			
Legs		72	75	73	74			
Breast Mutton, Frozen—		56	52	54	55			
Legs	Carpa Ton	70	64	67	71			
Breast		26	30	28	32			
Bacon (streaky)*		53	52	52	54			
Fish		112	93	102	105			
Flour		43	47	45	45			
Bread		50	50	50	49			
Tea		24	35	30	30			
Sugar (granulated)		34	27	31	31			
Milk		61	71	66.	74			
Butter—		100 miles			The state of			
Fresh		29	39	34	44			
Salt Cheeset		24	28	26	35			
Managalas		46	51	48	55			
Dans (foral)		22	14	18	20			
Potatoes		-2	-20	-11	-8			
	***		-20	-11				
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Food ercentage	40	40	40	43			

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

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

‡ The [average change in prices during April was very small, but ufficient to raise the average price, as expressed to the nearest farthing.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st May, was approximately 49 per cent, increases on account of rates in some areas being counterbalanced by decreases in others. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both

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 May the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 110 and 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were reductions in the prices of coal in many towns at 1st May, as compared with a month earlier, and at the later date the prices of coal averaged between 75 and 80 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 M y, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar 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 May, 1930, is, approximately. 55 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st April, 1930, and 61 per cent. at 1st May, 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 beginn of).	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	 125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67	66
	 130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65	64
	 130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66	61
	 132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62	57
	 141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61	55
une .	 150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60	
uly .	 152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61	
	 155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63	
lant	 161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	64	
tot	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	65	
Tam	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	67	
Dag	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

The American St. St.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July.	July, July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1930. 1 May		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	59 58 967 474 5101 45 98 86 63 56 59	53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 73 51 55	28 40 39 877 486 483 45 425 52 82 77 40 53 47	Jan. Apl. Jan. Mar. Apl. Feb. Mar. Mar. Feb. Feb. Apl. Mar.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia	59 51§ 55 74 49	52 49 54 66 44	52 47 43 66 46	60 50 45 66 46	51 53 38 72 44	Mar. Apl. Apl. Jan. Apl.		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July, July,	July.	July,	Latest figures available.			
But the substitute	based.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1930.		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,O,D,E	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1 May		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	779	Mar.		
170	A,B,C,D,E					6	Mar.		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	67	Apl.		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,037	Mar.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	439¶	4075	4199	455¶	465	1st Qr.		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	49	Mar.		
Holland (Am-									
sterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	115	678	705	698	63	Mar.		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	444	Feb.		
" (Rome)	A.B.C.D.E	462	403	387	407	391	Mar.		
Luxemburg	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	586	684	713	773	783	Mar.		
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	75	Apl.		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	***	15	2.3	23	17	Mar.		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	65	Apl.		
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	62	60	61	61	59 71	Mar. Dec.'29		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	75§	738	102	70§	11	Dec. 2:		
BRITISH			9						
Dominions, &c.			35 100				4.1		
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	479	459	469	499		4th Qr.		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	578	55	55	56	56	Apl.		
India (Bombay):				40	40	41	Anl		
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	41 79	Apl. Jan.		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73 62	74 60	59	Apl.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	61	32	31	31	29	Mar.		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	30	34	31	21	43	Dial.		

* 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 (Parls, all Items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy food), United States (all Items), Canada, 1915; Australia (all Items), November 1914 od), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), vember, 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; = 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 April, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 50. Three deaths* were reported during the month, two due to anthrax and one due to lead poisoning. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.	(c) Cases of Anthrax. Wool 1
Among Operatives engaged in—	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 5
Smelting of Metals 1	Other Industries 1
Plumbing and Soldering	
Shipbreaking 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 7
Printing 1	In Comment of Females and Fema
Vitreous Enamelling 1	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous Ulceration.
Electric Accumulator	D: 1
Works 2	Tar 1
	Oil 11
Coach and Car Painting 1	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
Painting of Buildings 5	ULCERATION 17
	OLOEBATION III 21
TOTAL OF ABOVE 12	(e) Cases of Chrome Ulceration.
	Chrome Tanning 2
(b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.	Other Industries 11
Aniline Poisoning 1	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 13
	-

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during April, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 175, as compared with 218 in the previous month and with 183 in April, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April, 1930, numbered 37, as compared with 55 in the previous month and with 57 in April, 1929.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).
Guards	1	Boiler Making and Con-
Engine Drivers and Motor-		structional Engineering
men	4	Locomotives, Railway and
Firemen	1	Tramway Carriages,
Guards (Passenger)	ī	Motors, Aircraft 1
Permanent Way Men	7	Motors, Aircraft 1 Other Metal Trades 3
Porters	2	Shiphuilding 5
Porters Shunters		Wood 2
Mechanics	2	Gas 1
Labourers	1	Electric Generating Stations 1
Miscellaneous	5	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4
Contractors' Servants		Chemicals, etc 2 Food and Drink 3
	-	2004
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	24	Paper, Printing, etc 4
	-	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
MINES.		Rubber Trades
	71	Other Non-Textile Industries 3
Underground	THE PERSON	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Surface	3	factory act, 1901.
		Docks, Wharves, etc
TOTAL, MINES	74	Buildings
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7	Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES Over 20 feet deep	-	Sidings 2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	2	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 69
		Construction or Repair of
Cotton	1	Bridge
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	1	Dilago
Other Textiles	2	Total (excluding Seamen) 175
Textile Bleaching and		
Dyeing	1	SEAMEN.
Metal Extracting and Re-		Trading Vessels, Sailing
		" " Steam 21
fining	3	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 21
Metal Conversion, including		" " Steam 1
Rolling Mills and Tube	_	
Making	7	TOTAL, SEAMEN 3'
Metal Founding	2	Total (Including Security Of
Engineering and Machine		Total (including Seamen) 21
Making	7	

* 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.

May, 1930.

FAILURE TO CLAIM COMPENSATION WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF THE ACCIDENT, OCCASIONED BY MISTAKE OR OTHER REASONABLE CAUSE

A workman who was employed as a drawer by a colliery company injured the muscles of his back in the course of his employment on 2nd April, 1924. On the same date he reported his injury to the fireman in charge of his section, who was the appropriate official to receive such notice. The fireman did not report the injury to the under-manager of the colliery, as he thought that it was trivial. The workman continued, with the exception of a fortnight in September, 1927, in his usual occupation and earning full wages until 15th March, 1928, when he left his employment to undergo medical treatment for trouble arising out of his injury. He was wholly incapacitated for work from that date until 21st January, 1929, when he became fit for light work. He first made a claim for compensation in October, 1928, and prior to this date the employers had no knowledge that he intended to make a claim. It was not the intention of the workman to make any claim so long as he could earn full wages in his employto make any claim so long as he could earn full wages in his employ

Section 14 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides

"Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensa-tion for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the hap-pening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the pening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury . . . : provided that . . . (b) the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause."

The arbitrator, who was the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire,

The arbitrator, who was the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, found that the workman had failed to claim compensation within the period prescribed by the Act without reasonable cause.

The Second Division of the Court of Session, by a majority, reversed the determination of the arbitrator. The employers appealed.

The House of Lords (Lord Sankey, Lord Chancellor, and Lords Dunedin, Buckmaster, Thankerton and Macmillan) held that the respondent thought, and was, in the circumstances, entitled to think, that the accident was a trivial one, and that nothing serious had happened to him. He had proved that his failure to make a claim within the statutory period was occasioned by a mistake or other reasonable cause. The appeal was dismissed.—Shotts Iron Company, Limited, v. Fordyce. House of Lords. 24th March and 4th April, 1930. 4th April, 1930.

Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

VALIDITY OF RULES-VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION-LIABILITY OF

A society whose members were farmers was registered in 1910 A society whose members were farmers was registered in 1910 under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893. No. 12 of the society's rules provided, inter alia, that individual members of the society should hold at least one share for every 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres farmed by them, up to 500 acres, and at least three shares for every 40 acres or fraction of 40 acres above 500. It also provided that those members who were milk retailers should hold at least six shares for every churn of 17 gallons retailed by them. Rule 23 provided as follows:—"If by transfer or otherwise the number of shares held by a member becomes less than the number required by rule 12 to be held by him, the amount paid up on the shares shall be repaid and the shares cancelled, and the member shall cease to be a member."

In 1921 certain of the rules were altered, and, as amended, rule 12 provided that a member must hold at least five shares for every 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres farmed. The proportion of shares required to be held by milk retailers was also increased. In rule 23 the words "may at the discretion of the committee be repaid" were substituted for "shall be repaid."

In 1923 the society want into voluntary liquidation, and the

In 1923, the society went into voluntary liquidation, and the liquidator took out a summons to determine whether certain members to whom rule 12 as amended applied were liable to contribute on the basis of the amended rule. Mr. Justice Romer held that the amendments were valid and binding on members who became members before the rule was amended, and that they were liable to contribute in the liquidation in accordance with the invested to contribute in the liquidation in accordance with the increased number of shares required to be held by them. This decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal. A member of the society appealed to the House

Held (Lords Dunedin, Sumner, Atkin, and Tomlin; Lord Buck-master dissenting) that the alteration in the rules of the society requiring members to subscribe for additional shares was not binding on the appellant who did not expressly assent to the alteration. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Hole v. Garnsey.—House of Lords. 25th March, 1930.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

A firm was prosecuted on three summonses for employing women continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, contrary to the provisions of the Factory and

It was stated that for about three weeks the women in one of the firm's departments had worked from 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. without a

On behalf of the defendant firm it was stated that the firm had a

high reputation for their treatment of their employees.

The Bench regarded the offences as technical, and dismissed the summonses on payment of 9s. costs in each case.—Rex v. Wolsey Limited. Coalville Petty Sessions. 4th April, 1930.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

A manufacturer of pickles was prosecuted for underpaying four A manufacturer of pickles was prosecuted for underpaying four female workers, failing to keep wages records, and furnishing false information to a Trade Board Inspector. The charges of underpayment covered periods when the employment of workers was prohibited by the Factory and Workship Act.

The defendant was found guilty on all charges. He was fined 20s. on each summons, and ordered to pay £6 2s. 6d. costs. An order was made for the payment of £17 19s. 04d. arrears of wages.—

Rex v. S. A. Fogaty. Portsmouth Police Court. 14th March, 1930.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

An employer, charged with unlawfully receiving payments on 27th September and 19th November, 1929, by way of premium on account of one of her workers, was fined £2 on each of the two charges, with £2 2s. costs, and ordered to refund the £20 premium.—Rex v. M. Watson. Sheffield Police Court. 11th April, 1930.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

An employer, charged with causing a false record of payment of wages to be produced, was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs.—Rex v. A. Bowden. Epsom Petty Sessions. 28th April, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.

DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT.

On the 15th April, 1930, the Minister referred to the High Court for decision, pursuant to Section 10 (1) proviso (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, the questions whether persons employed in the following circumstances were or were not employed persons within the meaning of the Act of 1920 :-

(a) Stoker employed at a hospital in stoking steam boilers used for heating the premises, driving the laundry machinery and providing steam for steriliser and disinfector.

(b) Stoker employed at a hospital in stoking hot water boilers.
(c) Head stoker employed at a hospital in stoking hot water and steam boilers used for heating, hot water supply and supplying steam to steriliser and disinfector, in executing minor

repairs, and in supervising three other stokers.

(d) Stoker employed at a hospital in stoking steam and hot water boilers used for heating, hot water supply and supplying steam to steriliser and disinfector, and in executing minor

(e) Engineering attendant in a Government Department employed in stoking high pressure steam boilers and hot water boilers used for heating the premises and hot water supply, in executing minor repairs, and as fitter's mate.

(f) Engineering attendant in a Government Department employed in stoking hot water boilers used for heating the premises and hot water supply in executing minor repairs and

ses and hot water supply, in executing minor repairs and as fitter's mate.

It was held by Mr. Justice Roche that the employment of the persons referred to in (a) to (f) inclusive, except as "fitter's mate", was employment in domestic service, and was accordingly excepted under paragraph (b) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and that Unemployment

Insurance contributions were not, therefore, payable.

The learned Judge further held that the persons referred to in (e) and (f), while employed as fitters' mates, were employed persons within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following is a recent decision of general interest:-

Case No. 3669/30. (15.4.30.) Section 1 (1) of 1922 Act (as amended) —Dependents Benefit.

INTERPRETATION OF "ENGAGED IN AN OCCUPATION ORDINARILY

CARRIED ON FOR PROFIT "WHERE WIFE IS A SHOPKEEPER.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the appli-

cant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is disallowed.

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

"The claimant's wife has a small shop in which she carries on the business of selling sweets, from which she derives a profit of 3s. a

194

"On a claim for increase of benefit in respect of this shopkeeper the Court of Referees has given the following decision:—

'Allowed. Court of opinion that, under the provisions of the 1930 Act wife is not engaged in business carried on for profit as the profit derived from the business does not exceed the amount of dependants benefit payable.'

"The only section of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which deals with 'occupations ordinarily carried on for profit' is Section 2 (2) (g). In that subsection there is no reference to the amount of profit derived from an occupation.

"When it is intended to allow benefit where the amount of profit derived from an occupation does not exceed a certain amount this is clearly stated, as in Section 7 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. 1920.

Act, 1920.

"It cannot be contended that to conduct a business, such as the claimant's wife conducts, is not being 'engaged in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit;' therefore, unless words can be found in Section 2 (2) (g) of the Act of 1930, which excluded such a business from the category of 'occupations ordinarily carried on for profit,' increase of benefit cannot in this case be allowed.

"The college and a section which it could be suggested." Act. 1920.

"The only words in the subsection which it could be suggested entitle the claimant to increase of benefit are 'the expression "occupation ordinarily carried on for profit" shall not include the performance of work for payment which is less in amount than the increase in the weekly rate of benefit."

"Those words are extremely inept to describe the sale of goods in a shop, and if Parliament had intended to allow increase of benefit where a dependant sold goods at a shop and made less profit than the increase in the weekly rate of benefit, they would have found apt language in which to express this intention as in Section 7 (2) (a) of the Act of 1920.

"The words which I have quoted above from Section 2 (2) (a) of

the Act of 1920.

"The words which I have quoted above from Section 2 (2) (g) of the Act of 1930 aptly apply to taking washing (Decision 393/29),* making up materials into dresses (Decision 2048/28),† sewing garments for friends (Decision 980/29),† and many other cases of a like nature, but not to selling goods in a shop.

"Words used in an Act of Parliament must be construed according to the second of the construed according to the second of the

"Words used in an Act of Parliament must be construed according to their natural and ordinary sense, and applying that canon of construction I am unable to agree with the decision of the Court of Referees, which imparts to Section 2 (2) (g) words which the Section does not contain. The Court has read the Section as if the words 'which results in a profit' were inserted between the words 'for payment' and 'which is.'"

BOARDS OF ASSESSORS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930,‡ dated 31st March, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

Whereas the Minister of Labour has made the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 1929 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal regulations"), and it is desirable to amend

the said regulations.

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

1. The following regulation shall be substituted for regulation 1 of the principal regulations:

"(1) An Insurance Officer shall, in the case of a claim by any person for benefit, refer to a Board for examination and report the question whether an insured contributor who is of the age of 18 years or upwards shall be required to attend a Course of Instruction in cases where such person has not made an application to attend a Course. tion to attend a Course.

(2) An Insurance Officer may, in the case of a claim by any

person for benefit, refer to a Board for examination and report the question whether an insured contributor who has been required by an Insurance Officer to attend a Course of Instruc-tion has proved that he duly attended the said Course."

2. In Regulation 3 (1) of the principal regulations the words from "Before reporting" to "are not satisfied" shall be repealed, and in substitution therefor shall be inserted the words "Before reporting that an insured contributor shall be required to attend a course of instruction or that he has not proved that he duly attended a course of instruction" a course of instruction.

3. In Regulation 5 of the principal regulations there shall be inserted the following:—

"Course of Instruction" means a course of instruction approved for the purposes of section 7 (1) (v) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920."

* See Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 14 (Pamphlet No. 1/1929).

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 280. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

se regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this thirty-first day of

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

INSURANCE YEAR REGULATIONS, 1930.

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

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 35 and 47 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following regula-

1. The period commencing on the seventh day of July, 1930 (being the day next after the last day of the preceding Insurance Year), and ending on the fifth day of July, 1931, shall be an Insurance Year.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1930, and shall come into force on the

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

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

INCLUSION (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Inclusion) (Amendment) Special Order, 1930, dated 24th March, 1930,† made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30) and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister ") made the Unemployment Insurance (Inclusion) Order, 1925 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order"), and it is desirable to amend the said Order.

Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1927, and of all other powers in that behalf, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby makes the following Special Order:—

1.—(a) The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (1) of the First Schedule to the principal Order:—

"(1) Any person employed as a sub-postmaster remunerated by scale payment who renders on the average eighteen or more hours personal service in each week in that capacity and is not mainly dependent for his livelihood on the earnings derived by him from any occupation other than employment of any kind whatsoever under the Postmaster-General."

(b) In paragraph (2) of the said First Schedule the expression 'part-time" shall be omitted, and after the word "employments" here shall be inserted the words "of any kind whatsoever."

(c) In paragraph (3) of the said First Schedule the expression 'part-time" shall be omitted where it thirdly occurs.

2.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Inclusion) (Amendment) Special Order, 1930, and this Order and the principal Order may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Inclusion) Orders, 1925 and 1930.

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

(3) This Order shall come into force on the 14th April, 1930.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twenty-fourth day of March, 1930.

Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SADDLERS, ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT, YORK.—Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments, Trade Union Side v. Official Side. Difference.—Rate of pay—Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court awarded that the rate proper to be paid was 1s. 3½d. per hour. Award to take effect as from 1st January, 1930. Award issued 2nd April, 1930. (1452.)

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 296. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d, net.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.-National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Engineering Union v. the London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Alterations in piece-work prices—Erectors and Strippers—Darlington—Interpretation of Award No. 1443. Decision.—The Court ruled that:—

The words "on some other ground" mean some ground other than a change in the material, means, or method of production.

The word "parties" means the employers, the workpeople or

May, 1930.

The words "on its merits" mean as a new issue on the facts, and the phrase is used in the third paragraph of Clause 7, in contradistinction to the phrase "as a matter of interpretation" in the previous paragraph. Award issued 7th April, 1930. (1453.)

RATIWAY ELECTRICAL WORKERS.—Electrical Trades' Union v London Electric Railway. Difference.—Day workers—Rates of pay for work after normal stopping time—Interpretation of agreement relating to certain provisions of Committee on Production Award No. 2773. Decision.—The Court were of opinion that the evidence submitted was not of a nature which they could regard as conclusive. They therefore withheld their decision, and adjourned the case for further evidence. Award issued 10th April, 1930. (1454.)

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

STEEL INDUSTRY—CUMBERLAND.—The West Coast Ironmasters Association v. The National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers, and Kindred Trades (Cumberland and Lancashire District). Difference with regard to the rates of wages paid to fillers employed in the Moss Bay and Derwent works of the United Steel Company, Limited. Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as neutral Chairman, with Mr. Alfred Hutchinson and Mr. T. McKenna as assessors for the employers and for the operatives respectively. The award, making certain adjustments in the rates of wages, to operate retrospectively as from 11th February, 1930, was issued on 12th April, 1930.

Boot and Shoe Trade, Northampton.—Employers' side v. Workmen's side of the Northampton Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under section 2(1)(d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as umpire in the matter of differences on four points existing between the two sides of the Board. Four awards on the points of difference were issued on 28th April, 1930.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

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

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain). Order J. (47), dated 22nd April, 1930, confirming the variation of the general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 28th April, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B. (17), dated 22nd April, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 28th April, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Z. (26) and (27), dated 5th May, 1930, confirming the variation of the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 12th May, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order K.D. (4), dated 9th May, 1930, confirming overtime rates for male and female workers employed on time work on Sundays and trade holidays and specifying 19th May, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Order N.I.W.D. (21), dated the 4th April, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, the piece-work basis time-rate and relevant general overtime rates and the fixation of general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of female workers in the factory branch of the trade, and specifying the 14th April, 1930, as the date from which such minimum rates should become

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal R.B.S. (5), dated 11th April, 1930, to vary the general minimum time-rates and the overtime rates based thereon, for certain classes of male and female workers and to cancel minimum rates of wages for certain male and female indentured apprentices. Objection period expires 11th June, 1930.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (48), dated 25th April, 1930, to fix guaranteed timerates and to vary overtime rates for female hessian weavers in Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport. Objection period expires 25th June, 1930.

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st May, 1930, in the Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain). The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 57, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain), M. (39) and (40), M. (41) and M. (43), column 13.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. CHROME PLATING: DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE attention of the Home Secretary has been drawn to the risk The attention of the Home Secretary has been drawn to the risk of injury to workers employed in the processes of electrolytic chrome plating and anodic oxidation which have recently been introduced. The effect of these processes on the workers' health has been the subject of careful investigation by H.M. Medical Inspectors of Factories. More than 200 persons engaged in these processes were medically examined, and it was found that a considerable proportion showed signs of injury to the skin and to the mucous membrane of the nose from the acid used. brane of the nose from the acid used.

brane of the nose from the acid used.

The Home Secretary has therefore issued a notice, dated 29th April, 1930, certifying the processes of electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by the use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or salts of chromium, and processes incidental thereto, to be dangerous, and stating that he proposes to make Regulations, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which those processes are carried on are carried on.

are carried on.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W.1); and any objection with respect to them must be sent to the Secretary of State, at the Home Office, within 40 days from the date of the notice. Every such objection must be in writing, and must state (a) the draft Regulations or portions thereof objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions and modifications asked for.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

EDUCATION.—Education in 1929, being the Report of the Board of Education and the statistics of public education for England and Wales. (Cmd. 3545; price 3s. 6d.)

Includes chapters on technical education, education for industry and commerce, vocational courses for blind, etc., students, and the school-leaving age.

HEAETH SERVICES.—First Annual Report of the Department of Health for Scotland, 1929. (Cmd. 3529; price 3s. 6d.)

INDUSTRIAL COURT.—Industrial Court awards. Vol. XI. Awards 1407 to 1445, 1st January to 31st December, 1929. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4s. 6d.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1930. [20 Geo. 5, ch. 21.] (S.O. publication; price 1d.) (See

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.—Report of a Committee representa-tive of the Local Education Authorities in England and Wales recommending a procedure for the award of maintenance allowances in respect of children between the ages of 14 and 15 years. Board of Education. (Cmd. 3570; price 3d.)

MINING.—Steel pit props. Safety in Mines Research Board Paper No. 58. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

NATIONAL HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUNDS.— Accounts showing the nature and amount of the securities held by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt at 31st December, 1929, and 31st March, 1930, as investments for moneys forming part of the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Funds. (H.C.

SAVINGS BANKS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Trustee savings banks and friendly societies. Accounts of all sums received from and paid to trustees during the year ended November 20th, 1929. Treasury (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SICKNESS AND DISABLEMENT.—Report by the Government Actuary on an examination of the sickness and disablement experience of a group of approved societies in the period 1921-27. (Cmd. 3548; price 4d.)

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930: No. 291. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1930.

196

ADMIRALTY.

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

Loch Long: Erection of Engine Plant House, etc.: R. Rogerson & Co., Glasgow.—Portsmouth: Sheet Lead: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Yard Abroad: Steelwork: Redpath, Brown &

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Co., t.t.d., London, S.E., "Pard Abroad: Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., t.t.d., Clasgow."

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Batteries, Dry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., "Beds, Air and Water: Clyde Rubber Works, Ltd., Renfrew; J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; India-Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; India-Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Beats, Motor: Harland & Wollf, Ltd., Bootle.—Boiler: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Scotatoin, Glasgow.—Boses, Distribution, Section, etc.: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., S. Albans and Weybridge; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pelford, Grier & Maclay, W.d. Cable, Electric: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Holens Cable, Electric: Siemens Brothers & C., Enfeld Cable Works, Ltd., St. Ltd., Manchester.—Gasses, Suit: Thos., Thomasson & Co., Worcester.—Castings, Brackets and Bearings; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Chemicals: Frederick Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoyle & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hoyle & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Lull; Thos. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Steffield; Southern & Robert & Co., Ltd., Schefield; Shares Serck Radiators, Ltd., Steffield; Mall; Thos. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Sheffield; Southern & Rehardson, Lt

Zinc: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; T. Hubbuck & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Paint, White Weatherproof and Cobalt Driers: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Petroleum Spirit: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pinnace, Motor: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle; The Ferry Engine Co., Woolston.—Pump, Drainage, Electrification of: Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Rations, Meat and Vegetable: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Rudder Frames: Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Scuttles, Side: Carron Company, Falkirk; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill, near Liverpool.—Shirts, Dress: Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—Shirts, White, Soft: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gorleston; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Shirts, White, Tunic: Bryce & Weston, Ltd., Londonderry.—Shorts, Cotton Fabric: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Socks and Stockings: B. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Soda Lime: Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchboards and Spares: Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Tank, Experimental, Gear for: Thos. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Ties, Black Silk: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—Timber for Gases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Trucks and Vehicle, Six-Wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tubings, India-Rubber: Clyde Rubber Works, Ltd., Renfrew; Macinlop, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Tubings, India-Rubber: Clyde Rubber Works, Ltd., Renfrew; Macinlop, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Penders End.—Vests, Summer and Winter: I. & R. Morley, Heanor; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, C., Ltd., London, Furners and Winter: London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., L Barrow-in-Furness.

WAR OFFICE.

Cases, Wood, Packing: W. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine and Transmission Units: Lambert Motor Co., Kingston.—Goggles: Wm Stephens & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Kerosene: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ovens: W. F. Mason, Ltd., Levenshulme, Manchester.—Oxygen Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Greenwich and Wembley.—Paint, White-Lead: T. Hubbuck & Son, Ltd., Condon, E.—Petrol-Benzol Mixture: National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Glico Petroleum, Ltd. London, W.C.—Picric Acid: A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd., Wyke, Bradford; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Stevenston, Ayrshire.—Plates, Bullet-Proof: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Safes, Paymasters: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Soap, Soft: P. Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Soap, Yellow: Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Steel Bars: W. Jessep & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Bright-Drawn: Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steel, Round: English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield.—Stoves, Soyers: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—Transformers, etc.: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: North London, Artificers' Work: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

Acetylene, Dissolved: Allen Liversedge, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Aircraft: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware. —
Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex: Vickers (Aviation),
Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey.—Aircraft, Modifications and Repair:
Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Replacement of
Fittings: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft, Repair: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth
Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe &
Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; H. G. Hawker Engineering
Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth
Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd.,
Weybridge, Surrey.—Airship Spares: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Airscrews: Airscrew Company, Weybridge, Surrey; D. M.
Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—Batteries: Siemens Bros.
& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bombs: Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited,
London, S.W.—Bomb Carriers: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.
—Boring Machine: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Buildings and
Works Services: Artificers Work (North Weald): W. Laughton,
Bedford. Petrol Pumps (Martlesham Heath and Boscombe Down):
Zwicky, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. Tracings and colouring Work (H.Q.):
West & Partners, London, S.W.—Calculators, Course and Wind:
H. Hughes & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Dope Brush Wash and
Covering Nitro, etc.: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Engines,
Aircraft and Spares, etc: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—
Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding and Tests: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd.,
Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding, Spares,
Superchargers and Repairs: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.——Engines,
Aircraft, Repairs to Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—
Films, Photographic: Hiford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Fluid Disinfectant: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Parachutes:
Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—
Paraffin: Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow; Shell Mex, Ltd.,

don, W.C.—Radiators: Serek Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.
—Radium Compound: Raluco, Ltd., London, E.C.—Rags, Linen, Old: Alex. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.—Soap, Soft: P. Lunt & Co., Ltd., Aintree, Liverpool.—Storage Racks: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley, Staffs.—Suits, Aviation: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—Tail Trolley, Power-Driven: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—Thermometers, Oil Temperature: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—Tractor, High Speed: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tyres, Aero: Palmer Tyre Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor Plant: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—
Asbestos Cement Sheets: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Axlebox Bodies: Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co.,
Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Bayer "205": Bayer Products, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Bicycles: Humber, Ltd., Coventry.—Boilers: Kitson
& Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Boots: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough.—Cables: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.;
N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Siemens Bros. & Co., London,
S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Camera:
Hunter-Penrose, Ltd., London, E.C.—Car: Crossley Motors, Ltd.,
Manchester; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Cement:
T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.,
London, S.W.—Circuit Breakers: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical
Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Clothing: T. Briggs, Ltd., London,
E.C.—Coal: James Burness & Sons, London, E.C.—Coal Tar:
J. Metcalf Chemical Co., Ltd., Altham, near Accrington.—Colas:
Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Composition Caster: Lanston L.C.—Odd: James Burness & Sons, London, E.C.—Goal Iar:
J. Metcalf Chemical Co., Ltd., Altham, near Accrington.—Colas:
Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Composition Caster: Lanston
Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Compressor: Air
Pumps, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cotton Wool: Southall Bros. & Barclay,
Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.—Cranes: Butters Bros, & Co., Glasgow;
Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.; Thos. Smith & Sons
(Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds.—Disinfectors: Thresh Disinfector Co., London, S.W.—Dowlas: Thos. Melaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Dynamite: Nobel's
Explosives, Ltd., London, S.W.—Electrical Equipment: J. Stone
& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—Engine: R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington.—
Firebricks: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Flannel Shirting: T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—
Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Broadheath, near
Manchester.—Guns: W. W. Greener, Ltd., Birmingham.—Launch:
Bergius Launch & Engine Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Liquaphalt: Berry
Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Litho Machine: Furnival & Co.,
Ltd., Reddish Ironworks, near Stockport.—Locomotives:
Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.
—Mixing Machines: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Novarsenobillon: Italy, Loris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Trojan, Ltd., Croyd-Mixing Machines: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Novarsenobili May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oils: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd. London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Young London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Younghusband Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Overhead Line Materials: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; Reed & Smith, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wiggins Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export), Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: J Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood, near Chesterfield.—Poles: British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—Pumping Plant: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Punching Machine: Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Quinine Tablets: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rails and Fishplates: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dorman Long & Co., plates: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Pease & Partners, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Road Roller: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.; Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Roller Spares: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Saddlery: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Safe: Ratner Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Signalling Materials: Westinghouse Brake & Saxhy, Signal Co., & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Saddlery: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Safe: Ratner Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Signalling Materials: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., London, N.—Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Fencing: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, London, E.C.—Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Steel Sleepers: United Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Tyres: English Steel Corporation, Ltd. Sheffield.—Steelwork: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Teeside Bridge & Engineering Works, Middlesbrough.—Superheater Elements: Superheater Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Surgical Requisites: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchgear: British Thomson Houston Co., London, W.C.; Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Tabloids: Burroughs Wellcome Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tarpaulins: Water-proofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephones: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Transformers: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Tubes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Wellington Tube Works, Tipton.—Underframes and Bogies: Hurst Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Wagons: Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds; Metropolitan Cammell Carriage Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. R. Turner, Ltd., Langley Mill, Notts.—Water Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—Weighbridge: H. Pooley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Weighing Machine: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Window Blinds: G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Slough.—Wire: Whiteeross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—X-Ray Equipment: Schall & Son, Ltd., London, W.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.—Envelopes: A. B. Swain & Co., Ltd., Ware.—Ferro-Cyanide Paper: Allott Jones & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Ferro-Gallic Paper: S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.—Paper (of Various Descriptions): Caldwells Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fifeshire; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Pauls Cray, Kent; Portals (John Allen & Sons), Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 330 (1930)—Bookwork Printing: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot, Lancs. Group 618 (1930)—Jobwork Printing: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

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POST OFFICE.

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