

ders him incapable of earning that minimum rate, and where the worker is not already employed on piece-work, are of opinion that the case cannot suitably be met by employing him on piece-work, the Trade Board may, if they think fit, grant to the worker, subject to such conditions, if any, as they prescribe, a permit exempting the employment of the worker from the provisions of this Act relating to the payment of wages at less than the minimum rate, and, while the permit is in force, the employer shall not be liable for paying wages to the worker at a rate less than the minimum rate so long as the conditions prescribed by the Trade Board on the grant of the permit are complied with.

3. It shall be the duty of every employer in a trade to which a minimum rate is applicable, to keep such records of wages as are necessary to show that the provisions of this Act are being complied with as respects persons in his employment, and if he fails to do so he shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding two pounds, and also to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day during which the default continues after conviction.

On any prosecution of a person for failing to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate, it shall lie on that person to prove that he has not paid wages at less than the minimum rate.

Any agreement for the payment of wages in contravention of the provisions of the Acts shall be void.

4. An employer shall, in cases where persons are employed on piece-work and a general minimum time-rate, but no general minimum piece-rate has been fixed, be deemed to pay wages at less than the minimum rate—

- (a) in cases where a special minimum piece-rate has been fixed under the provisions of this Act for persons employed by that employer, if the rate of wages is less than that special minimum piece-rate; and
- (b) in cases where a special minimum piece-rate has not been so fixed, unless he shows that the piece-rate of wages paid would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker at least the same amount of money as the basis-rate.

For the purpose of this section the expression "basis-rate" means the general minimum time-rate, or, where a rate (in this Act referred to as a "piece-work basis time-rate") has been fixed by the Trade Board for the purpose of being substituted for the general minimum time-rate as the basis-rate, the rate so fixed.

5. (1) Where a worker in any trade, being a person to whom a minimum rate of wages fixed by a Trade Board applies, is an apprentice or learner, it shall not be lawful for his employer to receive directly or indirectly from him, or on his behalf or on his account, any payment by way of premium:

Provided that nothing in the foregoing provision shall apply to any such payment duly made in pursuance of any instrument of apprenticeship, not later than four weeks after the commencement of the employment.

(2) If any employer acts in contravention of this provision, he shall be liable on summary conviction, in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and the Court may by the conviction, in addition to imposing

a fine adjudge him to repay to the worker or other person by whom the payment was made the sum improperly received by way of premium.

6. For the purpose of calculating the amount of the wages payable in the case of a worker employed on any work for which a minimum rate of wages has been fixed under the principal Act, the worker shall be deemed to have been employed during all the time which he was present on the premises of the employer, unless the employer proves that he was so present without the employer's consent, express or implied, or that he was so present for some purpose unconnected with his work and other than that of waiting for work to be given to him to perform, and in the case of a worker employed on piece-work shall be deemed during any time during which he was so present and was not doing piece-work to have been employed at the general minimum time-rate applicable to workers of the class to which he belongs:

Provided that—

- (a) where a worker resides on the premises of the employer he shall not be deemed to be employed during any time during which he is present on the premises by reason only of the fact that he is so resident; and
- (b) a worker while present during normal meal times in a room or place in which no work is being done shall be deemed to be present for a purpose unconnected with his work.

#### NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL SALVAGE MONEY.

*Department of the  
Accountant-General of the Navy,  
Admiralty, S.W. 1.*

12th April 1921.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the award for the salvage of Schooner "Hannah" by H.M. Tug "Sandboy" on the 20th January 1920, will commence on Wednesday, the 13th instant, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty.

All applications from persons entitled to share, who are not now serving, should be addressed to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Prize Branch), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1. Such applications (except in the case of Commissioned Officers) should be accompanied by Certificates of Service.

*Admiralty, 12th April 1921.*

The following decoration has been conferred by the President of the French Republic upon the undermentioned man in recognition of services rendered during the war:—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission to the man concerned to wear the decoration in question.

MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.

Sig. Henry Lucas, O.N. J. 10022 (Pb.).