

8. Stores porter at a Hospital, to supervise the issue and receipt of all stores and the cutting up of all meat;

9. Stoker in an engine house, by the Governors of a college, to provide hot water, lighting and heating for the residential buildings;

10. Dairymaid on the home farm of a large private estate;

11. Green-keeper of a members' golf club; were or were not employed persons within the meaning of the Act of 1920.

The Judge held that the first nine persons employed as indicated above were excepted from liability to insurance as being employed in domestic service within the meaning of paragraph (b) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1920, and that the employment of the green-keeper was excepted as being employment in horticulture within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1920. The employment of the dairymaid was held by the Judge to be employment in domestic service and in agriculture and therefore excepted under both paragraphs (a) and (b) referred to above.

Consequently no contributions under the Act are payable in respect of any of the persons so employed.

Contributions Payable.

On the same date the Minister also referred for decision the question whether persons employed as:—

12. Driver of a motor lorry, by a farmer and market gardener, to carry vegetables from the market garden to stalls and to convey town manure to the farm and market gardens on the return journey;

13. Private secretary, by the owner of a large private estate;

14. Painter, by a college, in the upkeep and repair of the inside and outside of the residential buildings;

15. Cobbler, by the Governors of an Orphan Home and School, to repair the boots of the boy and girl inmates,

were or were not employed persons within the meaning of the Act of 1920.

The Judge held that the employment of the motor lorry driver was not employment in agriculture, and was therefore not excepted under paragraph (a) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1920; and that the employment of the secretary, painter, and cobbler was not employment in domestic service, and was therefore not excepted under paragraph (b) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1920.

Consequently contributions under the Act are payable in respect of the persons so employed.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

JUTE TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

PROPOSAL TO FIX OVERTIME RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON PIECE-WORK.

In accordance with Regulations made under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the Minister of Labour, and dated 31st October, 1918, the Trade Board established under the Trade Boards Act, 1918, for the Jute Trade in Great Britain, as specified in the Trade Boards

(Jute) Order, 1919, hereby give notice, as required by Section 3 (5) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that they propose to fix Overtime Rates for all male and female workers employed on piece-work, the proposed overtime rates being as shown in the Schedule set out below.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

PROPOSED OVERTIME RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON PIECE-WORK.

SECTION I.—In accordance with Section 3 (i) (c) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be as follows:—

In any week, 48.

On any day (other than Saturday), 8½.

On Saturday, 4¼.

Provided that *all* hours worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays shall be regarded as overtime to which the overtime rates shall apply.

SECTION II.—The Trade Board propose to fix Minimum Rates for overtime in respect of hours worked by male and female workers employed on piece-work in excess of the declared normal number of hours of work in the trade as follows:—

- (a) For all time worked on Sundays or Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the Overtime Rate shall be IN ADDITION TO PIECE-RATES, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate as fixed by the Trade Board AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATE GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATE which would have been payable if the worker had been employed on time-work.
- (b) For Overtime on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the Overtime Rate shall be IN ADDITION TO PIECE-RATES, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate as fixed by the Trade Board AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OF THE APPROPRIATE GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATE which would have been payable if the worker had been employed on time-work.
- (c) For all time worked, in any week, in excess of 48 hours, the Overtime Rate shall be IN ADDITION TO PIECE-RATES, each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate as fixed by the Trade Board AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OF THE APPROPRIATE GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATE which would have been payable if the worker had been employed on time-work, except where a higher amount is payable under sub-section (a) of this Section.
- (d) The overtime rates shall be payable where on any day (not being a Sunday or Customary Public or Statutory Holiday) the number of hours worked exceed 8½, or in the case of Saturday exceeds 4¼, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 48.