

SCHEDULE.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, that is to say:—

1. The collecting, sorting or grading of the following materials:—Rags, waste paper, paper stock, woollen, worsted, cotton, jute, flax, hemp or other textile waste; textile clippings or cuttings, used bags, sacks or sacking, scrap rubber, scrap iron or other scrap metal; fur cuttings; rabbit-skins, bones or fat, used tins; broken glass or earthenware.

2. The collecting, sorting or grading of the following articles when collected, sorted or graded in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of the waste materials specified above:—Discarded clothing (including head-gear or foot-gear); discarded textile articles, old ropes, used bottles or used jars.

3. The following operations when carried on in association with or in conjunction with the collecting, sorting or grading of any or all of the waste materials specified in 1 above:—The ripping of worn clothes for rags, the picking of old ropes, the trimming of paper salvage, the washing of used bottles or used jars, the washing of used tins, the breaking of scrap metal, the drying of rabbit skins, the making or repairing of sacks or bags, the willowing, pulling, scouring, carbonising, or putting down mixings of textile waste.

4.—The operations of receiving, packing, compressing, teagling, craning, despatching or warehousing when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any of the above-mentioned operations; *but excluding* :—

- (a) Any of the above-mentioned operations when carried on in the establishment in which waste materials are produced or in which they are used as raw materials for further manufacture;
- (b) the making or repairing of sacks or bags when carried on in a factory or workshop engaged solely or mainly in the making or repairing of sacks or bags;
- (c) the collecting, sorting, grading or drying of rabbit skins when carried on in an establishment in which such operations are the main or principal business or when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any business, establishment, branch or department engaged in the manufacture of hatters' fur.
- (d) (i) The collecting, sorting or grading of cotton waste when carried on in an establishment in which such operations are the main or principal business.
- (ii) Any of the operations included in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, above, other than the operations specified in paragraph (d) (i) above, when carried on in or in association with or in conjunction with any establishment of the kind specified in sub-paragraph (i) above.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade.

REGULATIONS, DATED 2ND JANUARY, 1922, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22), WITH RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRADE BOARD FOR THE HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND).

1922. No. 6.

The Minister of Labour, in pursuance of his powers under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and of every other power him hereunto enabling, is pleased to make the annexed Regulations:—

1. A Trade Board shall be established in Northern Ireland for the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order, 1919, and set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 7 and not more than 11 persons, of whom one shall be Chairman and the remainder representative members. The representative members shall be members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal number.

3. The Chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour from among the members of the Trade Board.

4. The selection and appointment of representative members shall be as follows, due regard being paid to the representation of the various branches of the trade and of the various districts in which the trade is carried on :—

- (a) three members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour.
- (b) three members representing workers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour.

5. The Minister of Labour may, if he thinks it necessary in order to secure proper representation of any class or classes of employers or workers, after giving the Trade Board an opportunity to be heard, appoint additional representative members to serve upon the Trade Board. The number of such additional representative members shall always be an even number, not exceeding 4 in all. Half shall be representatives of employers and half shall be representatives of workers.

6. Any member representing employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any member representing workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall vacate his seat. The question of fact shall in each case be determined by the Minister of Labour.

7. If, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, any member shall be incapable of acting as a member of the Trade Board, the Minister of Labour may determine his appointment, and he shall thereupon vacate his seat.

8. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 the term of office of a representative member shall be six months, provided that

- (a) a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor, and
- (b) a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be temporarily occupied by the retiring member until a successor is appointed.

9. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 the term of office of a Chairman shall be six months, provided that

- (a) a Chairman appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall sit for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor, and
- (b) the Office of Chairman rendered vacant by effluxion of time shall be occupied by the retiring Chairman until a successor is appointed.

10. Any person vacating his seat on the Trade Board under any of the preceding paragraphs or for any other reason shall be eligible for re-appointment as a member of the Trade Board; and a Chairman vacating his office under any of the preceding paragraphs or for any other reason shall be eligible for re-appointment.

11. A vacancy among members shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment to the vacated seat.

12. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote. If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of its members shall refrain from voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board.

13. The Trade Board shall continue in existence until dissolved by order of the Minister of Labour.

14. The Trade Board may be known under the short title of "The Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Northern Ireland)."

15. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these Regulations shall, in the event of dispute, be referred to the Minister of Labour for decision.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland this Second day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

J. A. Dale,

Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Northern Ireland.

(L.S.)

SCHEDULE.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade, that is to say:—The making from any material of men's, women's, or children's headgear, or the trimming thereof;
Including:—

Warehousing, packing or other operations incidental to or appertaining to the making or trimming of men's, women's or children's headgear;

but excluding:—

- (1) The casting and making of solid metal helmets;
- (2) the making of rubberised or oilskin headgear where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of other rubberised or oilskin articles;
- (3) the making of nurses' or servants' caps, chefs' caps, hospital ward caps or similar articles;
- (4) the making of field bonnets, sun-bonnets, boudoir caps, or infants' millinery where carried on in association with or in conjunction with the making of dresses, non-tailored skirts, wraps, blouses, blouse-ropes, jumpers, sports coats, neckwear, tea-gowns, dressing-gowns, dressing jackets, pyjamas, underclothing, underskirts, aprons, overalls, nurses' and servants' caps, juvenile clothing, baby linen or similar articles;
- (5) the making of fur hats, where made in association with or in conjunction with the manufacture of furs or furriers' skins into garments, rugs, or similar articles;