SCHEDULE.

The Paper Box Trade, that is to say :— That branch of the Box Trade in Ireland which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material.

Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring 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 READYMADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND).

1922. No. 12.

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 (Tailoring) Order, 1919, and set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

2. The Trade Board shall consist of not less than 9 and not more than 13 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 numbers.

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*) four members representing employers in the trade shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour.

(*b*) four 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, if 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.

4. The Trade Board may be known under the short title of "The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring 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 Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade, that is to say :—

Men's and boys' readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring; and all men's and boys' retail bespoke tailoring carried on in any factory where garments are made up for three or more retail establishments; and any other branch of men's and boys' tailoring which is not included within the scope of the Regulations dated 24th April, 1920, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of a Trade Board in Ireland for Retail Bespoke Tailoring :—

Including :—

(1) (*a*) The altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of men's or boys' tailored garments, except where included within the scope of the above-mentioned Regulations with respect to Retail Bespoke Tailoring.

(*b*) The cleaning of such garments where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the altering, repairing, renovating or re-making of the garments.

(2) The lining with fur of the above-mentioned garments, where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of such garments.

(3) All processes of embroidery or decorative needlework, where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the above-mentioned branches of tailoring.

(4) All warehousing, packing, and other operations indicental to or appertaining to any of the branches of tailoring in question.

But excluding :—

(1) The making of head-gear.

(2) The making of rubberised or oilskin garments.

(3) The making of boys' readymade washing suits or sailor suits where carried out in association with or in conjunction with the making of garments to be worn by women or girls, or by children without distinction of sex.
