

Wiedemann
Milliner -
Section 43

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Dressmakers
Milliner - Section 43

[i]

Chapter II

Dressmakers & Milliners.

Persons Represented.

(See vi.)

Bensus Enumeration

	Females -19	Males. 20	Females -19	Males. 20	Total
Dressmakers & Milliners	22,513	58,823	350	1,762	83,448.

Distribution.

East.	North.	West.	South.	Total.
9465	27003	21854	25126.	83448.

Details of occupation.

Bonnette or Dressmattress Dresser Bonny Maid Servant
 Bonnet (not straw) maker Draper Washwoman Bonnet
 Bonnet part maker Clocker Bustle maker Dealer blouse
 blouse lap milliner bap maker bustle bonnet
 bustle bustle bustle maker Dealer little tailors Artist
 blouse Hand Finisher outer maker blouse
 blouse maker blouse maker Dressmattress
 Robes Dress Improver maker Tie-bow maker House
 maker Dress Stainer Gaffer or Gopher Head Dress
 maker Hood maker Infanta Robe maker
 Infants' milliner Petticoat maker Ladies' cap maker
 ladies' ladies' gulfette cap maker Mantle or Mantua
 Pinneaux maker Washwoman Modiste
 Mourning blouse maker Paper pattern maker
 Ready-made dress Washwoman Sketch maker
 Stay Boner Janice Fitter Sewing Machine
 Dresser Stay Cloth maker Dealer Riveter
 Stay Fastening maker Stay lace maker Dealer
 Skirt Panel maker Dealer Stain Milliner
 Widows' lap maker Widows' Milliner.

Enumerated by Families.

Sex { Male. Female.	1479.	14361.	Heads of Families.
Birth (In London)	49%	7,635.	
Place Out of London	51%	8,205.	
Industrial Employee	14%	2,272.	15,840.
Other Employee	49%	7,693.	
Widow	37%	5,875.	

Total Population concerned

Family Heads	Other Occupied	Unoccupied	Servant	Total
Total 15,840	15,612	10,763	1489	43704

Classification Distribution.

Number living in families	East.	North.	West.	Central
3 or more rooms 3555. 8176	3	4163	5	880
2 or under 3 7082. 1627	3	4986	5	10243
1 or under 2 14913. 3477	3	2010	5	3477
Less than 1 14300. 3277	0	7319	0	9333
for more than 4 rooms	2	2462	2	2462
for less than 4 rooms	2	835	2	835
for 4 or more persons	2	2547	2	2547
for less than 4 persons	2	170	2	170
for 2 or more persons	2	1406	2	1406
for less than 2 persons	2	100	2	100
for 1 person	2	615	2	615
for less than 1 person	2	31	2	31
for 2 or more persons	2	253	2	253
for less than 2 persons	2	48	2	48
for 1 person	2	271	2	271
for 2 or more persons	2	2227	2	2227
for less than 2 persons	2	228	2	228
for 1 person	2	1517	2	1517
for 2 or more persons	2	8231	2	8231
for less than 2 persons	2	189	2	189
for 1 person	2	180	2	180
for 2 or more persons	2	30	2	30
for less than 2 persons	2	1676	2	1676
for 1 person	2	3842	2	3842
for 2 or more persons	2	88	2	88
for less than 2 persons	2	529	2	529
for 1 person	2	637	2	637
for 2 or more persons	2	96	2	96
for less than 2 persons	2	346	2	346
for 1 person	2	1242	2	1242
for 2 or more persons	2	82	2	82
for less than 2 persons	2	932	2	932
for 1 person	2	100	2	100
for 2 or more persons	2	156	2	156
for less than 2 persons	2	63	2	63
for 1 person	2	529	2	529
for 2 or more persons	2	102	2	102
for less than 2 persons	2	22	2	22
for 1 person	2	154	2	154
for 2 or more persons	2	162	2	162
for less than 2 persons	2	312	2	312
for 1 person	2	554	2	554
for 2 or more persons	2	107	2	107
for less than 2 persons	2	1022	2	1022
for 1 person	2	154	2	154
for 2 or more persons	2	162	2	162
for less than 2 persons	2	760	2	760
for 1 person	2	312	2	312
for 2 or more persons	2	124	2	124
for less than 2 persons	2	305	2	305
for 1 person	2	46	2	46
for 2 or more persons	2	230	2	230
for less than 2 persons	2	53	2	53

Status as to Employment (according to bensus Enumeration.)

Bensus Division	Employers	Employed		Neither Employed nor employed	Total
		Males of all ages.	Females of all ages.		
1891.					
Dressmakers and Milliners	535 4745	1418 22513	35,737	159 18,341.	83,448.
	5280	59668	18,500.		

Proportion of Employers to Employed 1.611.

II.

Milliners & Dress

[ii]

Enumeration by Families	East		North		West		Central	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. 4 or more persons to a room	322	64	287	19	225	24	161	64
2. 3 + under 4	443	88	742	49	432	46	270	109
3. 2 - 3	1002	198	2546	170	1198	129	760	312
4. 1 - 2	1873	372	5209	347	3140	337	775	314
5. less than 1	346	69	1242	82	932	100	156	63
6. more than 4 rooms	835	167	2547	170	1406	150	203	82
a. 4 or more persons to a room	116	22	937	62	615	66	31	13
b. less than 4 persons to a room	60	12	609	40	585	63	41	17
c. less than 4 persons to 2 rooms	3	-	275	18	200	21	15	6
d. less than 5 persons to 3 rooms	-	-	55	3	65	7	6	2
Servants.	43	8	580	39	531	57	44	18
Total.	5043	100	15,029	100	9333	100	2462	100
	5189	100	6648	100	43,704	100		

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Messrs Jones Bros Holloway Road N.
Interview with Manager of Dressmaking & Millinery Dept.

The firm employs about 100 dressmakers and mantlemakers. These are quite distinct from the milliners - the latter will not associate with the dressmakers and regard them as of lower social standing; the shop assistants in their turn looking down upon the milliners.

The number employed varies with the season from 50 to 150, the upper limit being practically fixed by the number obtainable in the busy season.

There are two busy periods: April, May & June for summer dresses and mantles, whilst Sept. October & Novth is the time for the heavy class of work for winter wear.

Apprentices. The girls are taken as apprentices for two years. There is no bonding. For the first year they get nothing. The third year 4/- a week, the 4th 1/2 year 7/- a week; after that whatever they are worth 9/-, 6/-, 7/-, advancing every six months according to their ability.

Hours of work. These girls are under the Factory Act.

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Act. They start work at 8.30. (It is difficult to get them in earlier) and work until 8pm except on Saturday, when close at 4pm. Do not pay for overtime; if anything has to be finished they will stop and do it. On the other hand, they have the bank holidays without any deduction from their pay. One hour is allowed for dinner (1 to 2) and half an hour for tea (4.30 to 5.0 pm). No lunch - "There is nothing about ^{the Act} in it."

Wages. Dressmakers earn 6/- or 7/- a week in the busy season; this is reduced to 6/- when slack. [This of course only applies to the best hand. A large proportion are learners]. Tailors and others earn more than this.

Every needlewoman has two apprentices to assist her. Most of the girls come from the Board schools. There is no lack of applicants for the dressmaking but for mantlemaking but few are offering and it is difficult to get learners. This may be due to the heavier nature of the work.

Milliners are engaged on the same terms as dressmakers, but the staff is not so large. About 30 or 40 girls in the season. Time and conditions of work, same as dressmakers.

3.

The girls come from a rather better class than the dress-makers, most of them have been trained in private schools. Their proportion of apprentices is larger than in dressmaking. Skilled milliners can earn 20/- a week.

4.

Abstracts from Lecture by Miss Frances Hicks
given at the South Place Institute, Finchley
during the Winter 1893-4. Published with others
in book form by Swan Sonnenchein & Co.

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"Dressmaking is technically known as a business". "A business is thought more ladylike than a trade". In dressmaking there are many classes of workers. The largest class consists of the daughters of the skilled mechanics in our towns. Many of the girls refuse to enter the life of the house slavery & equally wish to avoid mixing with factory girls, who are all reputed to be rough. But they cannot begin to earn something immediately they leave school.

"In every suburb & working class district there are to be found a number of women, whs. having worked for a few years in some fashionable dressmaking establishment, & being now married or otherwise at home, have set up for themselves in business as dressmakers, and give to East End style to the neighbouring tradespeople, upper-class servants,

" and perhaps a few wealthier portions. It requires very little capital to start a business of this kind, since the customers generally provide their own materials, and with moderate security a sewing machine can be hired for 15 6d per week. The chief requirements are a tidy room, with fashion plates and magazines on a table, a mirror, and at the window long white curtains which admit a good light to match colours by, & yet screen the customer while garments are being tried on. At first the workroom must be kitchen, living room and workroom combined, but with perseverance & a pleasant manner it is possible in a few years to get a connection sufficiently large to keep half a dozen assistants employed. Then a proper workroom is necessary. From such places as this it is that the large army of dressmakers is recruited. It is always found convenient to have an apprentice to take work home, & to run errands for matching cotton, buttons, button-hole twist, skirtbraid & other miscellaneous necessaries. In the

workroom an apprentice saves much of the constant getting up & sitting down to attend to the fire where an iron is heating; or to answer the door to the brazier, or milkman or street hawker, or a customer, just when a piece of work which requires nicely adjusting is being fixed. In between these duties the apprentice sits down to make pockets, pull out the unnecessary tacking, and "overcast", that is sew over, the raw edges of seams not covered. When there is nothing else she can do she practices on the sewing-machine, or "buttonholes" on odd scraps of material. For time she is entrusted with parts of the commonest work, such as servants' cotton dresses or a shop girl's black dress, which has to be made cheaply. Such an apprentice usually gives six or twelve months service for nothing, and after that continues for another twelve months as an employee at wages of 2/- or 2/6 per week."

Where Miss Hicks worked the hours were from 8 to 8 with one hour for dinner at midday. Tea was given at the work table & they did not cease working for that meal. Were seldom permitted in getting away.

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"An apprentice or improver is generally glad to leave this work & try her hand in the West End. If she has made good use of her time, and applies for work at the right season, that is the end of March or the beginning of April, she can almost certainly get taken on as a season hand at one of the large dressmaking firms in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street, starting with wages of about 8/- a week."

"There is a greater amount of a kind of freedom in this life, for, except in the matter of wages, every one is on terms of perfect equality. Individuality is completely lost sight of, & each one becomes part of a collective machine. It is soon discovered for what branch of the work a girl is most adapted. If she has the knack of doing small trimmings she becomes a sleeve hand, while if her fingers are light enough she arranges lace & soft silks so gracefully that they look as if they had fallen from the wand of a fairy. A costume with an immense amount of work in it, must, when all is finished, look as if hand had never touched it."

"The fitter of the costumes is the forewoman, & is

8.

"seldom a woman who has risen from the ranks of the workroom. She belongs often to the class of show room ladies who have paid a premium to walk about the front shop exhibiting a good figure & making themselves agreeable. But a West End fitter must have in addition great skill & immeasurable patience. Her salary ranges from 2 to 7 or even 8 guineas a week, & raises her far above the level of ordinary dressmakers. The wages of these latter rarely reach one pound, the average for a skilled workwoman being 15/- or 16/- a week."

"The majority of the workers are simply season hands, & if they begin work at the end of March they will perhaps be kept busy until August. Then, if the firm is large enough to have more than one workroom, each room is closed in turn for a few weeks & all the superfluous workers discharged. They may get a few more weeks' work from Oct^t to Dec^r but this is not to be relied upon. What they do until the season begins again cannot be said." Some get needlework

to do at home, others work at the homes of people +
do make up children's clothes or do general repairs
at 2/- or 2/6 a day + their food, others live in a family
& all share the pench, while a large number
from Lancashire or other counties are very reluctant
as to how they live in the winter.*

Owing to these fluctuations in West End trade
many prefer to remain at the work which they
commenced as it is much steadier. Unless
a woman has had enough experience to give her
confidence in cutting up other peoples' materials
she cannot be content to earn a lower wage as
assistant - average 9/- to 10/- a week and
then there will be a few weeks slack time.
Thinks however that it is better than the
higher but fluctuating West End wage as
these places can be obtained near home
& the cost of riding + meals is saved.
Are however more liable to be thrown out
through business changes.

Another class consists mainly of farmer's
daughters who pay a premium to live in a
fashionable dressmaker houses. Twenty years
ago

10.

ago as much as £100 would be paid to Madame who provided board, lodging & pocket money of 2/- a week for 2 or 3 years & was supposed to teach the business thoroughly. In many West End houses there are the only permanent hands 6 or 8 pupils being enough to carry on the business when slack & a number of day workers being engaged during the busy season. A premium of £20 is now sufficient to secure one of these apprenticeships. At its end a situation as indoor hand is frequently offered & accepted, the salary ranging from £8 to £20 a year in addition to board & lodging. This system is dying out, partly because room in the West End is too valuable to be thus used & partly because there is no prospect for a woman, who has passed her youth unless she can command capital to set up as 'Madame' herself. The chief things necessary to a successful dressmaker may be summed up as considerable manual skill & delicate fingers; a good knowledge of fabrics & what can be done with them; the instinct of an artist to grasp the idea of a costume, & to work out the details without

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without having everything set down in black & white;
a quick perception of, and adaptability to, the frequent
changes of style & fashion

12.

The Milliners' & Dressmakers' Provident
& Benevolent Institution. Estab¹ 1849
Secretary: Mr Chas. S. Bradbury, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

The Society gives medical advice and assistance
to members when in necessitous circumstances.
The subscription is 20/- per annum if under 20; 25/-
under 25 & 35/- under 30 years of age. It may be
paid quarterly.

The Income for the year ending January 31/95 was £602
of which £93.13 was members' subscriptions. The
expenditure was £622 of which £519.6 was for
relief to members. Twenty eight members
received relief during the year and one died.

13.

*Miss Collett's Report to the Royal Commission
on Labour" on Work in London - Milliners
June 1892*

III.—MILLINERS.

Nine milliners have given evidence from personal experience in 12 firms, of which six were in West London, two in North London, two in East London, and one in the City.

In no case in West London were the full factory hours habitually worked even in the season, the longest hours being those worked in a mourning house in Regent Street, viz. 8.30 to 7.30 and on Saturdays 8.30 to 2. In North London the full factory hours were worked. In East London in both cases the milliners were engaged on the same terms as shop assistants, and with the definite understanding that when their day's work was over in the millinery workroom they should serve in the shop. In the two houses in North London, Witness 12 stated that during sales or on other occasions of extra pressure, the milliners and apprentices were asked to serve in the shop, and that, although she herself always refused, several of the others consented, the apprentices especially being glad of the opportunity thus afforded of earning money. In several shops the line which separates a shop assistant who does millinery in the back part of a shop from a milliner who comes to serve in the shop seems somewhat arbitrary: the latter case involves a violation of the Shop Hours Regulation Act of 1886.

Overtime was rarely worked in the six West London houses; in one of them it was not customary to pay for overtime, and it was not uncommon for a milliner to be sent after hours to a private sitting-room to do her work. In the City firm overtime was never worked, although the milliner who gave information was employed there during the busy season.

Witness 12 stated that in one firm in North London in which she worked several years, it was no uncommon thing for the milliners to work four nights a week, although notice of one night only was sent to the factory inspector.

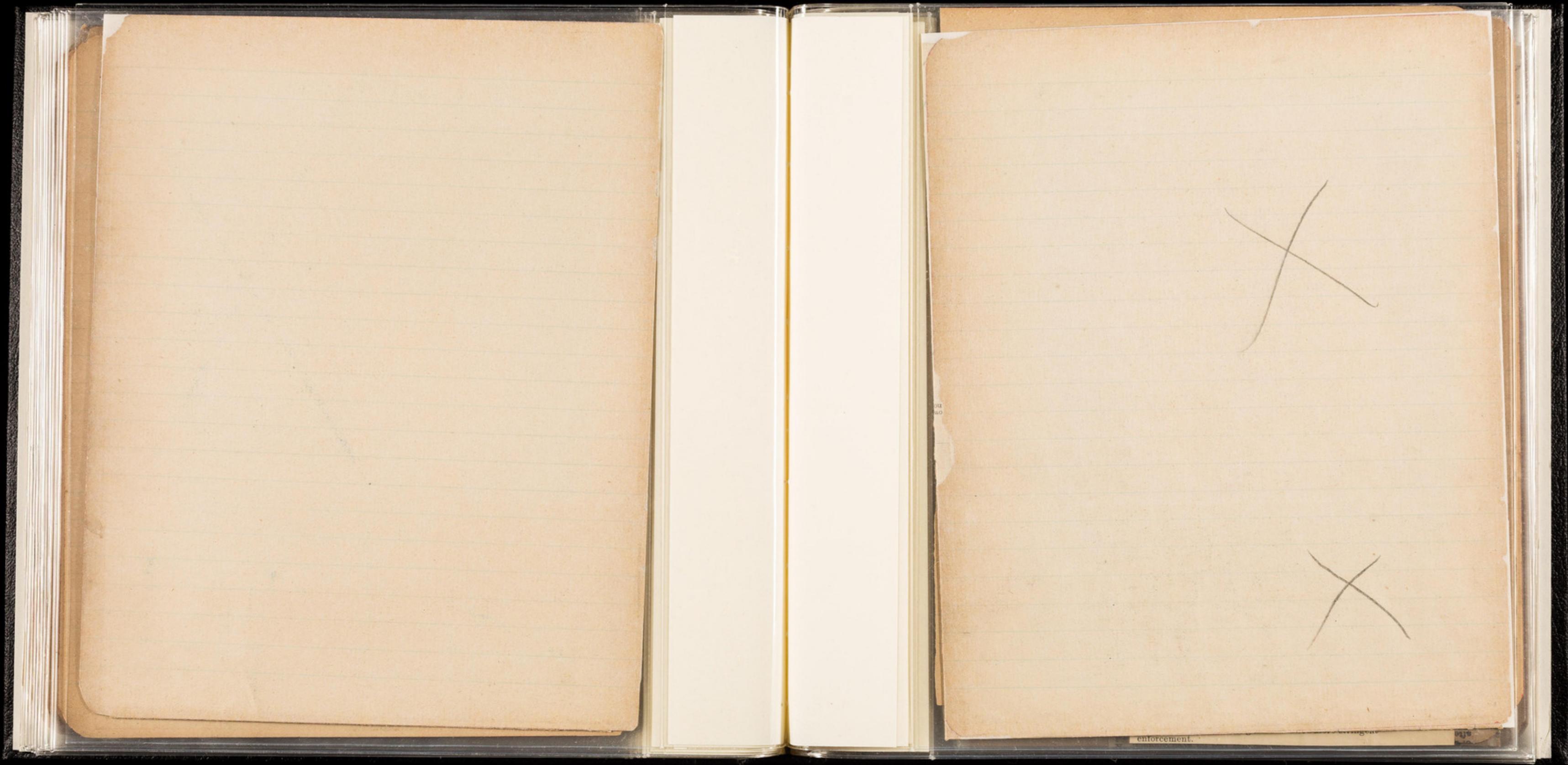
The stated time for meals was in each case half an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea; in two cases the time really allowed for tea was less than this.

A change in the terms of employment of milliners seems to have been gradually taking place during the last 10 years by a process beginning sooner and completed much more rapidly in the case of dressmakers; the following facts should be borne in mind by those

new manager was appointed and changes were made. Previously apprentices on completing their two years' service received at once 5s. a week with dinner and tea; under the new management they were expected to give three months more for nothing; at the end of that time they received 3s. or 4s. a week without meals; previously wages had risen at the rate of 2s. a time; henceforth only 1s. was granted. She herself was asked to take 2s. a week instead of meals, but declined. Meals are now never given to outdoor hands in this firm, except to first hands. A dressmaker, Witness 152, whose experience goes back over more than 30 years and who was well acquainted with the West End trade before the Workshops Acts were passed, stated that the majority of dressmakers and dressmakers' apprentices then lived in the house, and that very much the same change took place in their case. First and second hands still live on the premises, and some houses continue to take apprentices to dressmaking and millinery into their houses with a premium, but in the majority of cases this is not done. As a result she considered that a lower class had come into the dressmaking trade, and that the instruction given was much more specialised and less thorough. Parents who were willing to send their daughters to live in the house would not allow them to go backwards and forwards late at night. A West End dressmaker who had been in the habit of taking apprentices to live in the house before the Workshop Acts were enforced, declined to do so afterwards, telling this witness that she would not "keep" people for seven days who might only do five days' work." A fitter in a West End house, Witness 71, said that she was offered residence in addition to salary and meals, but preferred to live in lodgings, and never thought of asking for extra money instead; her employer had accommodation for her, if she liked to accept it, without any expense to himself, and she had no right to expect payment if she chose to live elsewhere. An employer made the same statement with regard to one of his assistants who lived at home. Another employer said that he paid a lodging-house keeper so much a head for his shop assistants, and that he therefore paid some of his assistants who were married and lived at home the amount which he would otherwise have paid for them at the lodging-house. Two other employers were agreed that, in the event of a shop assistant wishing to live at home, they would not feel called upon to pay her an additional sum in view of

	1886							1888						
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Wkds.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Thurs.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Fri.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Sat.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Sun.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Total	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Hours of opening.														
Hours of closing.														
Minimum total Hours, including Meals														
Total														

enforcement.



15. b.

Miss Collet's Report to the Royal Commission on Labour
on Employment of Women in London. Dressmakers. June 192

Index No. of Witness.	Date of Employment.	Locality of Firm.	Hours on ordinary Days.	He Satt
12	1883	Stoke Newington	—	
	March 1884	Upper Street, Islington	8.30-8	8.
	August 1884	St. Paul's Churchyard	—	
	Nov. 1884-1889	Holloway Road, N.	8.30-8	8.
14	1892	Stratford	Vide No. 15	as
18	1891-1892	Commercial Road	Vide No. 17	as
36	1887-1889	—	—	
	1889-1891	Grafton Street, W.	—	
	1891-1892	Albert Gate	9-7	
44	1890-1892	Recent Statement	8.30-8	

TABLE III.

MILLINERS.

Index No. of Witness.	Date of Employment.	Locality of Firm.	Hours on ordinary Days.	Hours on Saturday.	Time for Dinner.	Time for Tea.	In Salerooms after Working Hours.	Weekly Wages.	Food.	Over
12	1883	Stoke Newington	—	—	—	—	—	Apprentice elsewhere; first 3 months nil, raised to 5s. or 7s.	No	
	March 1884	Upper Street, Islington	8.30-8	8.30-4	—	—	No; others did.	10s. Apprentices 2 years Third year, 5s. Ordinary hands, 12s. Dinner and tea to 14s. Second hand, 18s.	Dinner and tea Tea Tea Dinner and tea Tea	

IV.—DRESSMAKERS.

Twelve dressmakers have given information as to their personal experience in 23 firms. In six of these the full time allowed by the Factory and Workshops Act was habitually worked. In all the other cases the hours were nominally less than this.

The clause of the Factories and Workshops Acts requiring that there shall be allowed for meals on every day except Saturday not less than one hour and a half, of which one hour, at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is, in the majority of cases, satisfied by assigning 8 to 8.30 as the time for breakfast, and then allowing one half hour for dinner in the middle of the day; the girls, of course, do not have breakfast at 8, but do not have to come to their work until 8.30. As many of them come very long distances to their work, it follows that a large number of dressmakers have only half an hour's interval for food and rest between 7.30 a.m. when they leave home and 4.30 p.m. or 5 p.m. They, however, much prefer this arrangement to the alternative of coming at 8 o'clock. In two cases where the work began at 8, only half an hour was allowed before 3 o'clock; in both cases the dressmakers giving evidence lived on the premises. One of them stated that in her house of business the outdoor hands had one hour for dinner, and she was under the impression that this clause of the Act was only obligatory in the case of outdoor hands. In two cases, both in ladies' tailoring workrooms, no time at all was allowed for tea, the girls taking it while they worked; in two cases only 20 minutes were allowed; in three cases only 15 minutes. But in each of these three cases in which the Act was infringed the arrangement made was more satisfactory to many of the girls than that prescribed by the Act, the other 15 minutes being assigned for lunch or being added to the half hour for dinner.

The word "overtime," as used by the girls, may mean either time worked beyond the ordinary hours allowed by the Act or time worked beyond their nominal hours. In the latter case the overtime worked may be quite permissible without any notice having been given to the inspector. None of the milliners and dressmakers who have given evidence have shown any desire to make out a case against their employers, and it is only with regard to overtime and non-payment for overtime that they have evinced any strong feeling of discontent. It is also noteworthy that when it has been pointed out to them that the overtime complained of is permissible by the Act if due notice is given, they have in each case seemed to accept overtime as therefore a necessary evil, and have never suggested that the Act needed alteration. This submission to law was most strikingly illustrated by a girl who, speaking very warmly in favour of her employers, said that it was quite true that they worked them overtime in the season, but they were compelled to do so by the Factory Act.

out resorting to such unwholesome measures; the provisions as to overcrowding seem to need more stringent enforcement.

In one firm illegal overtime on Saturday was stated to have been frequent until evidence was given about and by the firm before the Sweating Committee, after which it was never allowed. One witness had, once or twice in one year, worked until 11.30 p.m. Witness 59 said that overtime was worked three nights a week in the season and frequently on Saturdays; her usual hours, however, were less than the full time allowed by the Act. Witness 63 said that she often worked until 6 p.m. on Saturday, and that although the ordinary hours were from 3 to 4 on Saturday they were only allowed one interval of 10 minutes for lunch. Witness 72 stated that overtime in one house was often worked, and that notice was rarely given to the inspector; her employer was, however, fined twice, and the practice of working overtime on Saturday was eventually stopped. In another house overtime was frequent; she herself never worked later than 10 p.m., but there were many French dressmakers resident in the house who occasionally worked all night; when found working by the factory inspector they falsely declared that it was the first night they had worked overtime that week. The salutary effect produced by prosecution was shown in the case of one firm in which, I was informed, overtime had never been worked during the last two years. The name of the firm is to be found in the list of convictions for illegal overtime in 1888. The extra half hour for supper which, by the Factory Acts, should be given whenever overtime is worked later than 9.30 seems never to be given. Witness 152 was not aware that employers were under any obligation

to grant this time, and notwithstanding her experience of many years, knew no house of business in which it was given. At the time of my inquiry the dress-making season had not begun, and there was no opportunity of ascertaining whether the clauses of the Act of 1891, requiring that a notice of overtime shall be kept affixed in the workshop while overtime is worked, was being carried into effect. Although the evidence given testified to the vigilance of the factory inspector, it was obvious that illegal overtime is frequently worked, and that, as the pressure comes on many business houses simultaneously, it would require several inspectors to detect any considerable number at one time. If employers who may legally employ their workpeople for 14 hours a day for 48 days in the year find it worth while to risk a penalty by not giving notice of overtime to the inspector, it may be inferred that they detain their employees oftener than the Acts allow. When the sedentary nature of the employment, without any opportunity in many cases of even a few minutes' recreation in the open air during the day, is taken into account, it may be doubted whether overtime should be allowed at all in the case of young persons. It does not seem desirable that girls of 16 or 17 should be shut up in a close room from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m., and be obliged to go home from Regent Street to Camberwell or Wandsworth at that late hour in all weathers.

The principal complaints with regard to sanitation relate to overcrowding during the season in rooms lighted with gas, the absence of ventilation, carelessness in keeping waterclosets in good order, and want of fires in some houses in winter. The manager of a home for girls stated that in many cases in winter her girls were obliged to work without any fire, the room being heated, if at all, with the gaslights kept burning. This statement was confirmed by Witness 152, who had frequently worked in her outdoor jacket until the room became hot through burning gas jets and overcrowding. There is no provision in the Factory and Workshops Acts for ensuring that the temperature shall be maintained above a certain degree and without resorting to such unwholesome measures; the provisions as to overcrowding seem to need more stringent enforcement.

(d.) Work-room accommodation.

Passing from infringements and defects of the Workshops Acts, attention should be given to the injustice done by employers who either do not pay for overtime, or, if asked for it, give less than the ordinary rate per hour. In three houses overtime was paid at a higher rate than ordinary time; but in one of these houses a girl less favoured than the witness who gave evidence was frequently obliged to stay late "to finish her work" without being paid for the overtime. Witness 62 stated that she worked overtime three nights a week in the season and received no pay for it; during the slack time she was obliged to take one or two days' holiday a week without pay. Witness 72 was paid for overtime in the busy season, but not in slack times; no injustice was involved in this, however, as if kept on in the slack season no deduction was made from her weekly wage for short time. Witness 63 received no pay for overtime unless she asked for it, which she disliked doing; and occasionally after working overtime the employees were told not to come next morning, and the half morning's pay was deducted. Witness 64 was not paid for overtime, but she received a yearly salary and board and lodgings.

Both milliners and dressmakers were ignorant of the provisions of the Workshops Acts. Those who had noticed the abstract posted up in the workroom had never read it. Witness 152 stated that in the last house in which she was employed there was an abstract on the wall in the bodice room, but none in the skirt room, although the skirt hands never went into the bodice room. The number of abstracts is left by the Acts to the discretion of the factory inspector, and it is quite possible that if the girls were observant they would all be able to see the abstract in some part of the house; but it might be desirable to bring it more immediately under their notice by having a copy affixed in every workroom of a workshop.

Nearly all the dressmakers who were persuaded to give evidence on the assurance that their name should not be published or even required by the Assistant Commissioner proved to be bedized hands, who are somewhat better paid than skirt hands. There seems, in fact, to be another social division between the two, although not so clearly marked as that between

milliners and dressmakers and between resident and non-resident employees. These social differences all stand in the way of trade association. It is not the custom to discuss wages and salaries together, and shop assistants are especially reluctant to mention their salaries in the presence of others. The larger associations of workers who manage homes and clubs for working girls on a religious basis, and do most excellent work, succeed in influencing a larger number of these girls than any other organisations in London, and in the majority of cases their attitude is hostile to trade unionism or any movement which seems to them to stir up antagonism between the girls and their employers. They aim at teaching the girls to conscientiously perform their duties to those in authority over them, and look with disfavour on agitation which seems to them to have only material and intellectual progress as an end.

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Particulars of wages are given in the tabulated evidence of the dressmakers themselves. In addition are here given the tables of wages furnished by Witnesses 32 and 27. Another employer in South London, employing 120 dressmakers, said that their

Index No. of Witness.	Date of Employment.	Locality of Firm.	Hours on ordinary Days.	Hours on Saturday.	Time for Dinner.	Time for Tea.	Weekly Wages.	Food.	Overtime.
1	1886	Oxford Street	8.30-8	8.30-4	1 hour	4 hour	Bodice hand, 15s. Permanent bodice hand, 12s., 18s. Assistant bodice hands, 8s., 14s.	No	Twice
1886-7	Vere Street	-	8.30-7.30	8-2 (no meal).	1 hour by choice	20 minutes	14s., 15s., 16s. -	No	Often on Saturday without any meal.
1887-89	Regent Street	-	8-8	8-3 now 4	1 hour	4 hour	Ladies' tailoring skirt hand, 17s., 18s., 21s., 25s., 27s.	No	Often on Saturday until Sweating Committee.
2	1889	Duke Street, Oxford Street	8.30-7.30	8-4	1 hour	4 hour tea 4 hour lunch	Dress brazier, 16s. -	No	Twice in 14 days Paid for overtime and supper given.
1890	Beak Street	-	8-8	8-4	-	-	18s., 20s.	-	Paid at higher rate Once or twice till

1 hour tea and dinner hand would not earn more than 10s., and
1 hour lunch and two sips tea for Board conduced. A

TABLE IV.
DRESSMAKERS.

Index No. of Witness.	Date of Employment.	Locality of Firm.	Hours on ordinary Days.	Hours on Saturdays.	Time for Dinner.	Time for Tea.	Weekly Wages.	Food.	Overtime.
1	1886	Oxford Street	8.30-8	8.30-4	1 hour	4 hour	Bodice hand, 15s. Permanent bodice hand, 12s., 18s. Assistant bodice hands, 8s., 14s.	No	Twice
1886-7	Vere Street	-	8.30-7.30	8-2 (no meal).	1 hour by choice	20 minutes	14s., 15s., 16s. -	No	Often on Saturday without any meal.
1887-89	Regent Street	-	8-8	8-3 now 4	1 hour	4 hour	Ladies' tailoring skirt hand, 17s., 18s., 21s., 25s., 27s.	No	Often on Saturday until Sweating Committee.
2	1889	Duke Street, Oxford Street	8.30-7.30	8-4	1 hour	4 hour tea 4 hour lunch	Dress brazier, 16s. -	No	Twice in 14 days Paid for overtime and supper given.
1890	Beak Street	-	8-8	8-4	1 hour	-	18s., 20s.	-	Paid at higher rate Once or twice till

19.

Report by Miss Collet to Royal Commission on Labour
on Conditions of Employment of Milliners, Dressmakers
& Mantlemakers in Provincial Towns, Feb/93.

II.—DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND MANTLEMAKERS.

Nineteen witnesses have given evidence relating to 24 dressmakers', milliners', and mantlemakers' establishments. The dressmakers seem much less migratory than the shop assistants, and have, therefore, a smaller range of experience; but, on the other hand, they speak much more freely to each other about their wages, and on this point are able to give more information than the shop assistants.

1. Hours of work.

The legal hours of labour in these workshops are 59½ per week, exclusive of meal times, and of the 1½ hours overtime permitted on 48 nights in the year. Notwithstanding this liberal allowance, which permits little girls of 14 years of age to be kept at work from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. for three nights a week for four months in the year, there is no industry in which illegal overtime is more persistently worked. The annual reports of the chief inspector of factories and workshops show this very clearly, although the inspectors do not seem so successful in discovering illegal night work as in detecting the overwork which is almost the rule in dressmakers' workshops on the short day.

Witness 255, when 13 years of age, went to a private dressmaker as a learner. There she sometimes worked till 11 o'clock at night. After two years there she went as dressmaker in a shop. Here the hours were from 8.30 to 7.30 with one hour for dinner, and on Saturdays from 8.30 to 4 with half an hour for dinner. They sometimes worked legal overtime till 9.30, and then had 30 minutes for tea and were paid a higher rate. The apprentices at this place were never kept overtime. At a third place, a private dressmaker's, the girls often worked till 5 on Saturdays and were never paid for overtime.

Witness 274, a skirt hand at a private dressmaker's, worked from 8.30 to 7 with 30 minutes for dinner and 30 minutes for tea, and on Saturdays from 8.30 to 4 with 30 minutes for dinner. On Fridays they worked until 8, but she only once worked until 9 p.m. On Saturdays they frequently worked until 4.30 or 4.45.

Witness 275, a bodice hand at a private dressmaker's, worked from 9 to 8 with 1½ hours for meals, and from 9 to 4 on Saturdays with one hour for meals. She worked a little overtime often on Saturdays, but had only once worked overtime in the evening.

Witness 276, a bodice hand at a shop, worked from 9 to 7.30 with 1½ hours for meals, and from 9 to 4 on Saturdays. She had often worked till 5 on Saturdays and worked till 8.30 at least one night a week, but did not know whether due notice was sent to the inspector.

Witness 290, a mantlemaker at a shop, worked from 8.30 to 7.30 with 1½ hours for meals, and from 8.30 to 1 on Saturdays. The hours used to be 8.45 to 7 and 8.45 to 4, but they preferred the present arrangement which gave them a real half holiday on Saturday, although it entailed two hours more work. Overtime was put to their credit and balanced against short time. She had sometimes worked until 10 p.m., but had never been given the extra half hour for supper required by the Act. She had often worked through the dinner hour.

Witness 291, a skirt hand in a shop, never worked overtime and only worked 54½ hours in the busiest times.

Witness 344, dressmaker, learnt her business at a private dressmaker's; she often worked there till 10 or 11 p.m. and always as late as 8. In her next place the hours were nominally 8 to 7 and 8 to 4 on Saturday, but they always worked later than this. Here she never worked later than 10 p.m. and always had the full time for meals.

Witness 347, a dressmaker at a shop, worked from 8.30 to 7.30 and till 3 on Saturdays. They used to leave off at 8 o'clock, but they all petitioned to leave off at 7.30 and the request was granted. They did not often work overtime, and when they did it was put against time deducted.

Witness 399, a Jewess, was apprenticed when 13 to a private dressmaker. The nominal hours were from 9 to 8, but she often had to work until 10 or 10.30, and frequently had to work during meal times. She did not go on Saturdays but had work given her to do on Sundays. The overtime injured her health so much that, although 5*l.* premium had been paid for her, her parents took her away before her apprenticeship was over.

Witness 403, a mantle maker in a shop, never worked overtime, and worked 54½ hours a week.

Witness 414 often worked overtime, but did not know whether due notice was given. She was never paid for overtime and often worked during the dinner hour.

Witness 417, a milliner in a shop, worked 53½ hours a week in summer and 48½ in winter. She never worked overtime.

Witness 478, an apprentice to a private dressmaker, worked 57 hours a week and never worked overtime.

Witness 518, a milliner, when apprenticed worked 59½ hours a week but never worked overtime, and was not obliged to be punctual. At her next place the hours were from 8.30 to 8. If busy they worked until 9 p.m. They generally worked until 10 on Saturdays in the season. She was kept until 11 one night, and her father went to fetch her and took her away. One apprentice at this place was unusually clever at the work, and was often kept late. She lived at a great distance and went home by train. On one occasion she refused to stay later than 9 p.m. because she would lose her train, and she was dismissed in consequence.

As an instance of the difference between the hours of dressmakers and factory girls, may be quoted the statement of a manager of evening classes for girls in Birmingham, that whenever a tea-party was arranged for factory girls they could have it at 7 o'clock; if for dressmakers it could not begin earlier than 8 o'clock. In Manchester this might have been explained by the earlier hours at which work began, but in Birmingham in many factories the girls did not begin work until 8 a.m. or later.

No class of workers that I have come across and paid

Sages

Witness 276 was apprenticed to a private dressmaker; was paid nothing the first year, 1s. a week the second year, and 2s. the third year. Then went to a shop as bodice hand at 3s. a week; she had been there five years and was now paid 9s. a week. About 70 girls were employed at this place, and 21s. was the lowest charge to customers for making a dress. It was very rare for any girl to be paid more than 12s.; skirt hands were never paid more than 11s.

Witness 290, a mantlemaker, had been 12 years at a shop; the first year she earned 1s. a week and tea, which was raised about 1s. a week each year. She was then earning 12s. and tea, but did not expect to get a further increase. Only one in her room was paid more than 12s., and that was the fitter, who had been there 30 years. Dressmakers were paid the same as mantlemakers, and 12s. was considered good pay. A machinist there, who was paid 10s. in London, had moved into this town with her parents, and was then paid 8s.

Witness 291, a skirt hand, was apprenticed to a private dressmaker and received 1s. a week for the first two years. Then she went to a shop as improver, and was paid 5s. at first, and at the end of four years here was paid 11s. a week, only the first hand in her room being paid more than this. There were 25 skirt hands in her room, and the majority were paid from 5s. to 9s.

In another town, Witness 344, dressmaker, was apprenticed to a private dressmaker for two years, receiving "pocket money" the first year and 2s. 6d. a week the second year. Then she went to a shop as improver at 7s. 6d. a week, and at the end of four years was earning 11s., and was then a best hand. She could make the dress right through.

Witness 347, dressmaker, said that at the shop at which she worked learners were paid nothing the first year, 2s. a week the second year, and could remain as improvers if they liked at 5s. An average hand when she was about 20 would get about 10s. A good hand might get 12s., but 14s. would be quite exceptional. Apprentices learned the work right through.

Witness 403, a first hand in the mantle room of a large shop, said that here apprentices both in the mantle and dress rooms had nothing for six months; then they were paid 1s. 6d. or 2s., which was raised by degrees. Assistants would earn from 8s. to 10s.; a really experienced bodice hand would earn from 14s. to 16s., but the great majority of full bodice hands would earn from 10s. to 12s. The mantle makers were paid somewhat higher than the dressmakers, but had more slack time.

Witness 415, working in a shop as second bodice hand said there were about 30 in her room. Apprentices were paid 1s. 6d. the first year; then, as improvers' wages were raised 6d. or 1s. a year. When 18 or 19 they would generally be earning about 8s. or 9s. A good bodice hand might earn from 14s. to 15s. Some only learned to make skirts and some bodices; they could learn both if they liked. Skirt hands would earn from 7s. to 9s.; a best "drapery skirt hand" might earn 14s. or 15s. She herself had had 11 years' experience and was earning 15s. a week. Witness 415, a bodice hand in the same room, with seven years' experience, was earning 11s. a week. Witness 414, a sleeve hand, was paid 7s. a week.

Witness 417, a milliner, had been 13 years at a shop. She was not paid the first two years; then she was paid 5s., 7s., and 9s. in the next three years. Several would only have been paid 5s., 6s., and 7s. in those years. For the last eight years she had been a second hand, and was now paid 16s. and would expect a rise however long she might stay.

Milner

In another town—

Witness 433, the manager of dressmaking rooms at a large shop, said apprentices came for two years and received 1s. a week the first year for good conduct. A good bodice hand would not earn more than 15s., and a large number would only earn 8s. to 10s. In the mantle department there was no specified apprenticeship. All were on piece-work, and the earnings ranged from 7s. 6d. to 30s. in busy seasons; the highest earned in the previous week was 23s.

Witness 479 was apprenticed to a village dressmaker, and gave three years for nothing; she was supposed to be taught to make dresses throughout, but really only learned to make bodices. Then she stayed a fourth year as assistant bodice hand at 5s. a week. Then she went to one of the best shops in this town as an assistant bodice hand at 10s. a week. There were 20 girls in her room; the highest pay of the bodice hands there was 14s.; in some other rooms she believed the pay was higher.

In another town—

Witness 518, a milliner, gave two years for nothing; two other apprentices were employed and only one milliner. Then she went to another place as improver, and gave three months for nothing, and then had 5s.; another girl, 19 years of age, was paid 6s. a week. In consequence of excessive overtime she left at the end of six months, and went to third place as shop assistant and milliner, and again worked three months for nothing, and was then paid 6s. a week with tea.

Witness 572, a mantle fitter, said that there were seven girls in her room. One was the second hand who cut out. The second was a machinist who was paid 17s. a week, and had full work all the year round. The third was rather old, but had not had much experience and was paid 12s. a week. The fourth was 16 years old and had been there 2½ years, she was paid 6s. a week. The other three were apprentices, who gave one year for nothing, and these were paid 2s. 6d., 4s., and so on.

This mantle fitter, who had many years' experience, was paid 95s. a year with meals.

A mantle cutter in the same town was paid 65s. a year without meals. At another place in another town she was paid 85s. a year with good board and lodging. Her health had broken down, and she had taken her present post because the work was much lighter.

The low wages earned by dressmakers are not compensated for by regularity of employment. It seems best to give the evidence on this point along with the evidence as to the conditions of living of these girls.

Witness 255 was out of work; she had been earning 10s. a week. She had tried to save, but she had no parents, and there was always so much slack time that she was never able to keep her savings, although she did not pay the full cost of her board and lodging.

Witness 274 said she had 14 days' holiday without pay in the summer, and, besides this, was "not more than a month out of work" during the previous year. She had, however, also been ill for 16 weeks this year. She earned 10s. a week, lived at home and paid her mother 4s. a week. She dined at the workshop: they could not heat any dinner, but could make a cup of tea or cocoa for themselves. She had a hot dinner when she went home. All the girls at her place lived with their parents.

At the place where her sister worked three of the girls had no father, and one lived in lodgings and paid 6s. 6d. a week for board and lodging although she earned under 10s.

5. Irregularity of employment and conditions of living.

Witness 275 said she had 14 days holiday in summer, besides bank holidays. She often lost a quarter of a day through slackness, and was away one week last year for the same reason. She was ill for 14 days at Christmas, and later on for four weeks. Her sister, Witness 276, at another place had lost a fortnight through slackness at Christmas, and had then been on three-quarter time for one month. She was absent two weeks through illness and was also absent one week when her sister was ill.

These two girls had no father. Their mother, who was in a situation, paid the rent of their room, 2s. 6d., and occasionally gave them presents. Their united income when in full work was 17s. a week. Neither of them could have food heated at the workrooms. They generally had a cup of coco with their bread and butter (or bread and cold meat) in winter and a cup of milk in summer. They had nothing cooked when they went home, because there was no one to do it; they rarely had a hot meal except on Sundays. Another dressmaker whom they knew, who earned 8s. a week, lived with her sister, and paid her 3s. for food and 1s. for lodging. At the shop where one sister worked, where there were a large number employed, nearly all lived with their parents. There were four women over 30 years of age, but they all lived at home. These two girls added to their earnings by dressmaking for neighbours in the evenings.

Witness 290, earning 12s. a week, lived with her parents. She would shortly be obliged to take three weeks holiday, but would be paid for one week of it. It used to be the rule in the mantle room to give one week with pay; now only persons engaged on that understanding were paid, and the practice would die out as soon as these older hands left. Work was fairly regular for her, but several of the others had to stay away eight or 10 weeks in the year. One girl there earned 12s. a week, and paid 9s. for board and lodging, and went home to her mother when work was slack. One

woman who earned 11s. a week, was a widow with two children to support. The majority lived with their parents.

Witness 291 said there was a great deal of slack time; they had to take three weeks holiday without pay in summer, and were generally away for three weeks after

Under 12s.	Total Wage.	Average Wage.	Sick. Wage.	Average Wage.								
266	1,353	14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188	1,353	12 4	20	8 1	159	12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	1,350	12 4	43	8 9	81	12 4	40	8 4	154	12 2	49	12 1
249	1,251	12 5	40	8 4	116	12 10	49	8 7	116	12 6	25	1,248
252	1,248	12 5	40	8 4	116	12 10	47	8 6	175	12 6	14	1,259
247	1,248	12 5	40	8 4	116	12 10	47	8 6	175	12 6	14	1,372
259	1,259	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	48	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,269
262	1,262	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	48	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,269
268	1,269	12 6	40	8 4	116	12 10	40	8 4	122	12 0	14	1,269
260	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
261	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
263	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
264	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
265	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
266	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
267	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
268	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
269	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
270	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
271	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
272	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
273	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
274	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
275	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
276	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
277	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
278	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
279	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
280	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
281	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
282	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
283	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
284	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
285	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
286	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
287	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
288	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
289	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
290	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
291	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
292	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
293	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
294	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
295	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
296	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
297	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
298	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
299	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
300	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
301	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
302	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
303	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
304	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
305	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
306	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
307	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
308	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0	14	1,272
309	1,272	12 6	43	8 5	116	12 10	43	8 5	122	12 0</td		

Oct 10/96
84

24.
Miss Marian Tuckwell.

Women's Trade Union League. Club & Institute Union
Clerkenwell Road.

Called respecting the Women's Unions in the
Clothing Trades.

The Shirt & Collar makers' Union has collapsed. Mrs
Holton was the Secretary. She left it - joined the Salvation
Army and her defection caused the break up.

The Dressmakers, Milliners, & Mantonmakers

Union is an ^{old} small society started by Mrs Paterson
It has about 30 members. The Secretary is Miss Addis,
4 Sherborne Street, Blandford Square N.W.

The Public & Westminster Tailoresses Society
has been re-organised. It meets at 2 Chapter Street
Westminster. Has about 50 members, mainly women
employed at the Army Clothing Factory and earning
about 15/- a week. Pay 2^d or 3^d a week subⁿ.
which entitles them to 5/- or 7/- a week sick pay.

There are two other tailoresses unions, branches
of the Amalgamated Society. and there is a
Bootmaker branch of the National Union of Boot &
Shoe Operatives.

About 50 women in the Independent Tailors.
W. Schneider, 7 Houghton Street, Strand WC.

The Chelsea Seamstresses Union is not known
to Miss Tuckwell. Expects it is defunct.
Shirt makers' Co-operative Society was worked by
Mrs Holton - She is still at 41 Poland St.

30

Statistics Shrubberies

Shrub

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Chapter II.

Machinists

Persons Represented.

Census Enumeration

Enumerated by families

Females		Males		Total	Sex:	Male	816	
-19	20-	-19	20-			Female	1123	
2887	6222	4461	1113	10663	Birth Place	In London 62%	1197	Meadow
						Out of London 38%	742	Landis
					Indus	Employers 5%	57	
					Arial	Employed 88%	1701	1939
					Status	Master 9%	181	

Remarks.

Total Population Concerned.

Family Heads	Others coupled	Un- occupied	Servants	Total
1939	1614	3135	24	6715

Distribution

East	North	West	South	Total
3154	2089	1239	4178	10663

Classification Distribution

Unmeasured during the review			
Forwards to arrows. 978 + 14620	8 Oct.	Jan 22!	1015
26 wds 3 - - - - 1877	28-0%	Count 394	
Forwards 2 - - - - 26602	35-6%	North Jan 25	1205

This section was intended for the use in
of cranes, winches, & other heavy machinery, but from

age & sex of the workers it is evident that there
are mostly workers of sewing machines who

have been included with Shurtwater Williams.

Carlos Bootmater.

Less than 1 m/s }
 More than 45 mins } 4/15 21.1% West June 1998 300
 4 hours or more } 6/15 11.1% Cite 200
 24 hours or more } 1/15 1.1% Cite 1998 111

85 28 21

2209

Season 5 21 139 Sept 11th 1922

venues 24 5 w South W ^{venues 495}
^{Block 485} 975

Total 67/15 or 100% Total June 28/01 67/15

Gates 394-582

Dinner · Brunch · Breakfast

Crowded 87.3% 1139.

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nor - 46° 66° 57°

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