

29. In *Appendix D*, Table No. 45 shows the degree of organisation found among employers visited during the inquiry and also indicates the proportion of workers employed by organised and unorganised employers. Table No. 46 shows the degree of organisation found among workers employed by firms visited during the inquiry.

PART II.

Main results indicated in the Tables in the Appendices.

30. Table 1 in *Appendix A* shows the ten districts into which Great Britain was divided for the purpose of the inquiry. Table 2 shows that substantial numbers of returns were obtained from each area. It will be seen that 4,827 of the 5,316 firms visited supplied information. Of the remaining 489 firms the great majority were found to be conducting businesses outside the scope of the inquiry. The total number of effective wage returns was 39,711 of which 3,405 related to males and 36,306 to females.

31. Table 3 shows that at the time the inquiry was made, 1,226 firms out of 4,827 firms were "one-man" or family businesses in which the workers (if any) were not under a contract of service. The table also shows that 10 multiple firms in London employed 12,594 workers as compared with 5,743 workers employed by 820 other London firms.

32. Table 4 shows that numerically the most important types of establishments visited were tea-rooms, restaurants and dining-rooms.

33. Table 5 shows that the principal occupational groups in the trade were waitresses and female kitchen hands. These two groups together covered 82.2 per cent. of the female workers included in the returns.

34. Table 6 shows that the proportions of workers provided with meals were 84.3 per cent. of the males and 94.2 per cent. of the females. A relatively small number were employed under the "living-in" system, while a still smaller number received no allowances of meals or lodging.

35. Table 7 shows that of the 15,596 waitresses, in respect of whom wages returns were furnished, 11,001 received tips, while of the 408 waiters 243 received tips.

36. Table 8 shows that adult workers are mainly employed in the trade, as the percentage of workers 21 years of age and over, was 77.0 among males and 72.6 among females. The female workers constituted over 91 per cent. of the workers covered by the inquiry. The most important group numerically consisted of adult females provided with meals.

37. Tables 9 and 10 show that the great bulk of workers provided with board received two or three meals a day and that the