

**The waste of daylight : text of the Daylight Saving Bill, opinions of eminent men, statement of progress to March, 1914.**

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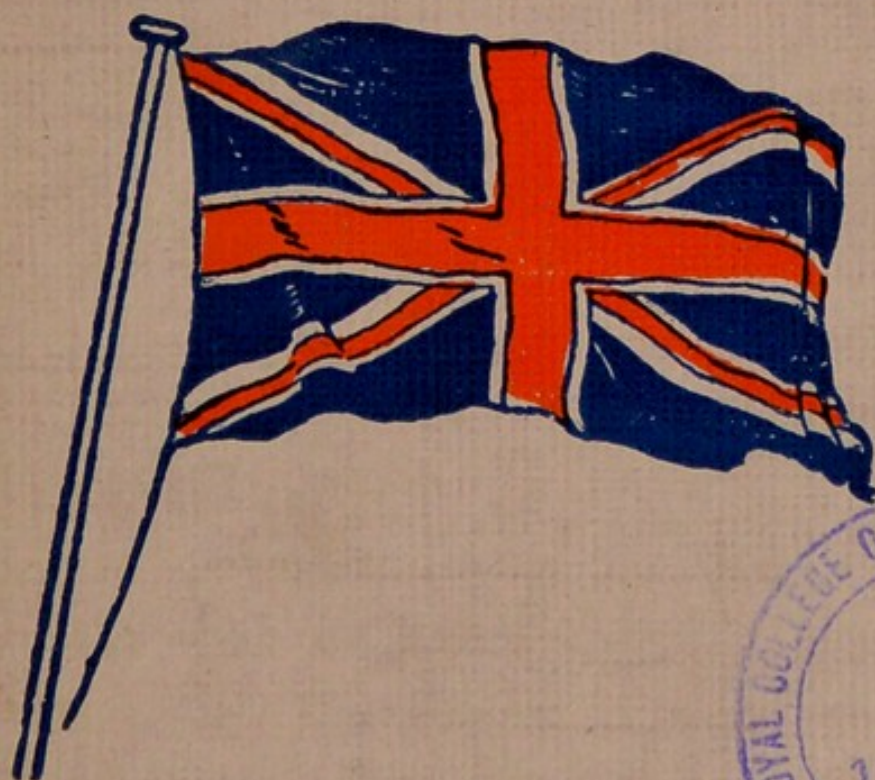


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# THE·WASTE OF·DAYLIGHT

(WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
THE PROGRESS OF THE  
DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.)

18.

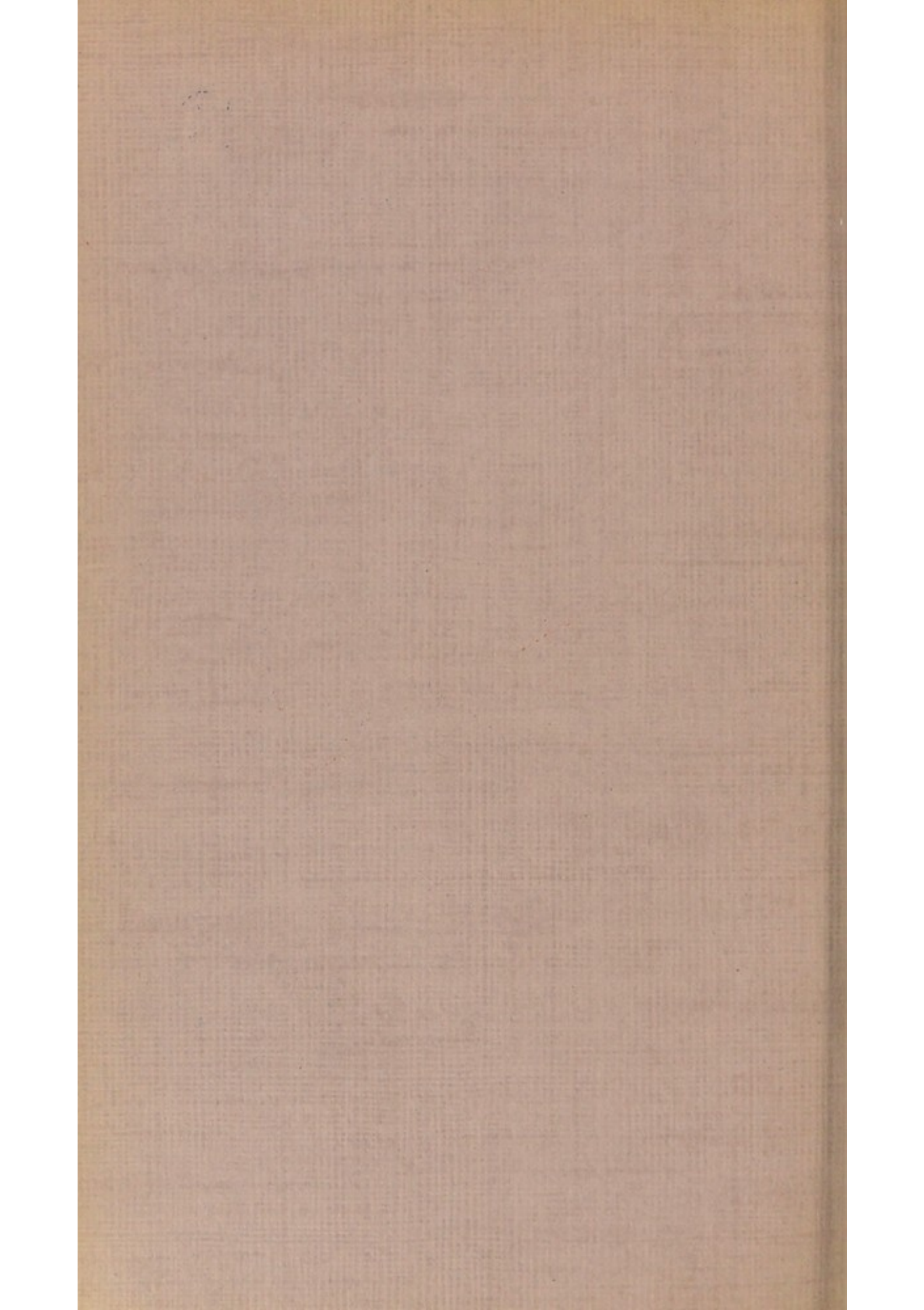


WILLIAM WILLETT

NETEENTH EDITION.

MARCH, 1914.





WITH MR. WILLIAM WILLETT'S COMPLIMENTS.

Sloane Square,  
London, S.W.



London, S.W.

Stamps - Encls.

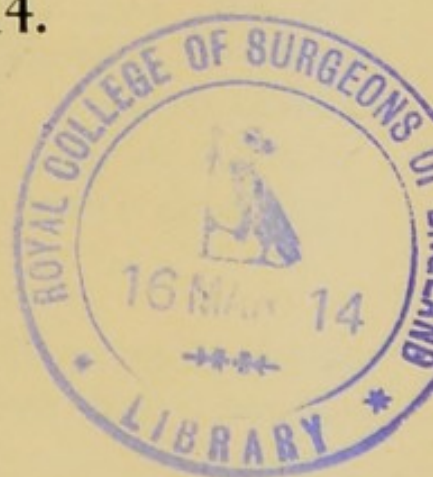
With Mr. William Mitchell's compliments.

# The Waste of Daylight

TEXT of the Daylight  
Saving Bill.

Opinions of Eminent Men.

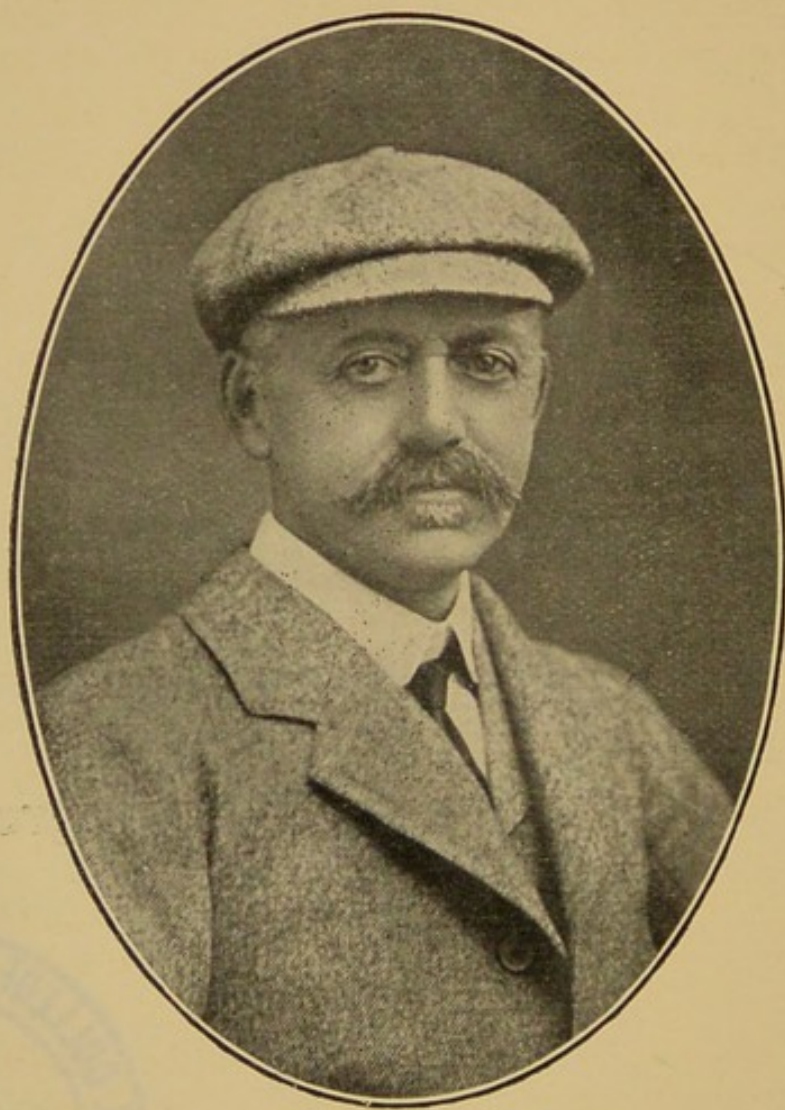
Statement of progress  
to March, 1914.



Copies of this and other Pamphlets and of  
those circulated in France and Germany,  
may be obtained from

MR. WM. WILLETT,  
Sloane Square, London, S.W.







# THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

**E**VERYONE appreciates the long light evenings. Everyone laments their shrinkage as Autumn approaches, and nearly everyone has given utterance to a regret that the clear bright light of early morning, during Spring and Summer months, is so seldom seen or used.

Nevertheless, Standard time remains so fixed, that for nearly half the year the sun shines for several hours each day, while we are asleep, and is rapidly nearing the horizon when we reach home after the work of the day is over. There then remains only a brief spell of declining daylight in which to spend the short period of leisure at our disposal.

Now, if one of the hours of sunlight wasted in the morning could be added to the end of the day, many advantages would be gained, especially by those who would spend in the open air, whatever time they might have at their disposal after the duties of the day have been discharged.

By a simple expedient, these advantages can be secured. If we will reduce the length of one Sunday, in the Spring, by 60 minutes, a loss of which no one would be conscious, we shall have 60 minutes more daylight after 6 o'clock, on each succeeding day, until the Autumn.

I therefore propose, that at 2 o'clock in the morning of the third Sunday in April, Standard time shall advance 60 minutes, and on the third Sunday in September, shall recede 60 minutes. We should then have one Sunday in April 23 hours long, and one Sunday in September 25 hours long. Having made up our minds to be satisfied, on one occasion, with a Sunday of 23 hours, the advantages aimed at would follow automatically; everything would go on just as it



## THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

does now, except that the later hours of the day would bring more light with them.

Those who have travelled by sea, will remember how easily they accommodated themselves to the alterations of time on board ship, how they adjusted their watches, attended to the engagements of the day in correspondence therewith, and dismissed from their minds all recollection of the alterations that had been made. If this can take place at sea, day after day, without discomfort, may not a similar operation be possible on land, twice in the year?

It is possible, for, in order to meet the general convenience of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, Standard time in the last-mentioned State in 1895 was advanced 20 minutes. In Cape Colony, Standard time, in 1892 was advanced 16 minutes, and in 1903, a further 30 minutes. In France an alteration of 9 minutes 21 seconds was made in March, 1911, and in Portugal one of 37 minutes on the 1st January, 1912. Alterations in Standard Time have been carried out in many parts of the world, without any difficulty or confusion resulting.

How easily an alteration can be made, is demonstrated every time one crosses the Irish Channel. As Standard Time in Great Britain does not coincide with that in Ireland, travellers between the two countries, alter their watches, backwards or forwards, 25 minutes, on or after every journey, and think nothing of it. Is it not well worth while to perform such an easy operation twice a year, in order to secure, in addition to other advantages, the daylight equivalent of a half holiday every week, from the third Sunday in April, to the third Sunday in September? 60 minutes a day amount in a week to seven hours, which is more than the average length of time that can advantageously be spent in exercise, in the open air, on any half-holiday.



## THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

Every hour so spent, makes for health and strength of body and mind. With seven hours every week of additional opportunity, the value of existing opportunities, for exercise, and recreation, would be more than proportionately increased. The brief period of daylight, now at our disposal, between the hours of work and sleep, is frequently insufficient for most forms of recreation, but the daily addition of an hour after 6 o'clock in the evening, would multiply several times, the usefulness of that which we already have, and the benefits afforded by parks and open spaces would be doubled.

If my proposal be adopted, those who now leave off work at 5 or 6 o'clock, will take with them the light hitherto had at 4 or 5 o'clock. On Saturdays those whose half-holiday commences at 12 or 1 o'clock, will have at their disposal as much daylight, as if it now commenced at 11 or 12 o'clock, respectively. By this yearly gain of 154 hours of useful daylight, (equivalent to 17 holidays of 9 hours each), every year of life will be leavened with additional gaiety. It is futile to say that these advantages can be secured by early rising. The exceptional exercise of this virtue, usually calls forth more sarcasm than admiration, or imitation. Leisure must follow, not precede, work, and earlier business hours are quite unattainable.

A powerful attraction of the proposal is, that all trains, excepting those which run in connection with Continental services would continue to run in accordance with existing time tables. Trains which now start at 8 o'clock, would continue to start at 8 by the clock, those at 9 o'clock, at 9 by the clock, and so on—there would be no alteration of inland time tables. Continental train services, would require special time tables, for the period affected. For any trouble in which this may involve them, Railway



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Companies would not only find ample compensation, in reduced expenditure on artificial light, but as people are more ready to travel before, than after sunset, increased passenger traffic, and consequent profit, must also accrue to them. Tramway and Omnibus Companies, also, would carry more passengers, and reap increased dividends, and all householders would find their expenditure on artificial light, reduced.

Owing to the diminished production of gas, and electric light, less coal would be consumed, and less smoke would defile the air. In every 25 years, more than one year's consumption of fuel, for these purposes, would be saved. From the diminished use of artificial light, we may fairly anticipate an appreciable benefit to eyesight, with correspondingly restricted need for the services of the oculist and optician.

These considerations bring into view the National financial aspect of the scheme. Assuming the cost of artificial light averages one-tenth of a penny per head, per hour, and that 154 available hours of daylight can be gained then at least £2,500,000 a year (the interest on One hundred millions of the National Debt) can be saved by the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

We should not pay for these advantages by shortened sleep; on the contrary, we should sleep better, for 60 minutes more daylight in our waking hours, would leave 60 minutes more darkness for our sleeping hours.

For a year or two, some inconvenience from the variation between time in England and other countries may be experienced, but, on the whole, it would be slight, for a loss of convenience in one direction would



# THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

be balanced by a gain of convenience in another. Merchants dealing with Eastern Nations would gain an advantage, while those dealing with Western Nations might suffer some disadvantage. Any inconvenience that might be found, would exist for less than half the year, and would disappear when other nations follow our example.

That so many as 154 hours of daylight are, to all intents and purposes, wasted every year, is a defect in our civilisation. Let Great Britain and Ireland recognise, and remedy it. Let us not hesitate to make the effort, when the cost is so trifling. Light is one of the greatest gifts of the Creator to man. While daylight surrounds us, cheerfulness reigns, anxieties press less heavily, and courage is bred for the struggle of life. Against disease, our ever-besieging enemy, light and fresh air act as guards in our defence, and when the conflict is close, supply us with most effective weapons with which to repel the invader. Even the blind keenly realise the difference between daylight and darkness. They are cheered by the former, but depressed by the latter.

A new Standard Time can be established only by Act of Parliament, and therefore the Daylight Saving Bill, as set out on page 9, has been submitted to the House of Commons. I ask those who approve of it,

1. To represent the advantages of the proposal to their friends, and to request Members of the House of Commons, and Members of the House of Lords, to support the Bill.
2. To recommend the subject for consideration by County Councils, City Corporations, and Town and District Councils, Trade Unions, Debating Societies, Clubs, &c.
3. To secure the passing of the following resolutions by such Councils, and Societies.



# THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT.

## SUGGESTED FORMS OF RESOLUTIONS.

(a) "That the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill  
"would conduce to the physical, mental,  
"moral, and financial welfare of the nation,  
"and that it is deserving of the support of  
"all classes of the community.

(b) "That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded  
"to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary,  
"and the Leader of the Opposition, accom-  
"panied by an expression of hope that they  
"will give facilities for this Bill, and to the  
"Member of Parliament for the Division, re-  
"questing him to support it."

The following is the Form of Resolution, drafted and passed, by the Corporation of the City of Manchester.

"That this Corporation approve of the pro-  
"posed Daylight Saving Bill, and believing  
"that the adoption of the principles therein  
"embodied, would be of incalculable benefit  
"to the community generally, and especially  
"to those engaged in commerce and industry,  
"desire to express the hope, that His Majesty's  
"Government may give their early attention  
"to the measure."



# THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

Reads as follows :

Be it enacted, &c.

1. From two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time, in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in April, in each year, until two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time, in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in September in each year, the local time shall be, in the case of Great Britain, one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, and in the case of Ireland, one hour in advance of Dublin Mean Time, and, from two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time, in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in September in each year, until two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in April, in each year, the local time shall be, in the case of Great Britain, the same as Greenwich Mean Time, and, in the case of Ireland, the same as Dublin Mean Time.
2. The time hereby established, shall be known as Summer Season Time in Great Britain, and Ireland, and whenever any expression of time occurs in any Act of Parliament, deed, or other legal instrument, the time mentioned or referred to shall, unless it is otherwise specifically stated, be held, during the interval, from the third Sunday in April, to the third Sunday in September, as above set forth, in the case of Great Britain and Ireland, to be Summer Season Time as prescribed by this Act.



# THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

Greenwich  
Time.

3. Greenwich Mean Time as used for the purposes of astronomy and navigation shall not be affected by this Act.

Short title  
and appli-  
cation.

4. This Act shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and may be cited as the Summer Season Time (Great Britain and Ireland) Act, 1914.

The Bill was first introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. ROBERT PEARCE, M.P., in 1908, secondly by Mr. T. W. DOBSON, M.P., in 1909, when 130 Members voted in its favour, and 94 against it, the second reading being carried, by a majority of 36.

In the Present House of Commons 285 Members have expressed their approval of the principle of the Bill. Among them are :—

## Liberals.

Birrell, Rt. Hon. Augustine  
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston  
George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd  
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J.  
Masterman, C. F. G.  
Norman, Sir Henry  
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L.

## Conservatives.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J.  
Beresford, Admiral Lord  
Charles  
Cave, George, K.C.  
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.  
Austen  
Smith, Rt. Hon. F. E., K.C.

## Labour.

Abraham, Rt. Hon. W.  
Burt, Rt. Hon. Thos.  
Crooks, William  
Hardie, J. Keir  
Macdonald, J. Ramsay  
Snowden, Philip

## Nationalists

Devlin, Joseph  
Hayden, J.P.  
Gwynn, Stephen  
Nugent, Sir Walter R., Bt.  
O'Connor, T. P.  
Redmond, William



## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

The following 59 Members of the House of Lords have also expressed their goodwill towards the Bill :—

Lord Aberconway	Marquess of Linlithgow
Lord Airedale	The Bishop of London
Lord Ampthill	Lord Lucas
The Bishop of Bath and Wells	Lord Manners
Lord Belhaven and Stanton	The Earl of Meath
Lord Biddulph	Viscount Milner
Lord Brownlow	The Earl of Morton
The Earl of Bessborough	Lord Napier of Magdala
The Bishop of Bristol	Lord Newton
The Earl of Clarendon	Lord Northcliffe
Lord Clifford	Lord Nunburnholme
Lord Crawshaw	Lord O'Hagan
The Duke of Devonshire	The Earl of Onslow
The Earl of Drogheda	Lord Playfair
Lord Dynevor	Lord Plunket
Lord Ebury	Lord Redesdale
The Bishop of Exeter	Earl Roberts
The Earl of Gainsborough	Lord Rotherham
Lord Glenconner	Earl Russell
Viscount Gladstone	The Bishop of St. Albans
Lord Grenfell	Lord Sandys
Lord Hatherton	Lord Shaftesbury
Lord Ilkeston	Lord Southwark
Lord Joicey	Earl Stanhope
Lord Kenyon	Lord Sudeley
Lord Kinnaird	Lord Swaythling
The Earl of Kinnoull	The Bishop of Wakefield
Lord Lamington	Lord Waleran
The Earl of Leicester	Lord Wenlock
	The Bishop of Worcester



# THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

STATEMENT of PROGRESS to MARCH, 1914.

The first Daylight Saving Bill, introduced in the House of Commons, in 1908, was referred to a Select Committee, which examined 41 witnesses, and reported that the effect of the Bill would be (*inter alia*):

To facilitate the training of the Territorial Forces ;

To benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes of the community ;

To reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure, on artificial light ;

That the object of the Bill is desirable, and would benefit the community, if it can be generally attained, and that the weight of the evidence submitted to the Committee agrees with, and supports this view ;

That the objects proposed cannot be attained without legislation ; and

That a single alteration of the clock, one hour in April, and a similar alteration of one hour in September, is the best mode of attaining the object of the Bill.

In 1909, when the second reading was carried by 130 to 94, another Select Committee was appointed to hear further evidence.

This Committee examined 24 witnesses, and the Chairman drafted a report in favour of the Bill, but it was rejected by a majority of one. The Committee then recommended, that the Bill be not further proceeded with, owing to "great diversity of opinion," and to "doubts which have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation without giving rise, in cases involving important interests, to serious inconvenience."

The Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, of each Committee voted in its favour.



# THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

A manifesto, set out on pages 26 and 27, protesting against this report, was, thereupon, signed by, (among others) :—

4 Judges.

60 Members of Parliament.

8 Privy Councillors.

33 Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors and Provosts.

5 Railway Chairmen and General Managers, and 101 other leading men.

The only opposition, of any importance, came from—

(a) The Great Eastern, and the South Eastern and Chatham, Railway Companies.

(b) Some agriculturists.

(c) Some members of the theatrical profession.

(d) The Committees of the London Stock Exchange, and Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

As to (a). The opposition of the Great Eastern and South Eastern and Chatham Companies, was limited to their Continental traffic, a matter of relatively small importance, having regard to the fact, that out of a total of 1,326 million passengers carried in a year, only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions are Continental passengers, and of these, some are carried by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and the London and South Western Railway, both of which Companies support the Bill.

When a Bill is supported as this is, by such Railway Companies as the

London and North Western,  
Midland,

London and South Western,  
London, Brighton and South Coast,  
Great Central,  
Furness, and  
Caledonian ;

it is clear that very little weight can be attached to any objection to it from a Railway point of view. The



## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

General Manager of the London & South-Western Railway Company estimated, that the saving in the cost of artificial light, to all the Railways in Great Britain, not including Ireland, would amount to £92,000 a year, and the General Manager of the Great Central Railway said that the number of accidents would be reduced, because 73 per cent. take place during the dark months, against 27 per cent. during the light months of the year.

As to (b). Some agriculturists gave evidence in favour of the Bill. Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P., himself a farmer, said that there would be no substantial disadvantage to agriculturists, and that there would be distinct advantages to allotment, and small holders. Mr. W. Berry, J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Kent Education Committee, one of the largest fruit growers in Kent, stated that "the extra hour of daylight in the evening would, in some seasons, enable many tons of fruit, and hops, to be picked, which would, otherwise, never be gathered at all."

At a meeting in 1912, of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union, the Secretary said: "In piece work, and in harvest time, the Bill will not make much difference to us," and a farmer said: "The Bill is meant for those poor devils who are grinding out their lives behind a counter, so that they can get out earlier in the evening. I have served nine years behind a counter, and know what it means. It will not affect us."

Fifty leading Fruit Merchants of Covent Garden, signed a memorial stating that the proposed change would be of the greatest benefit to the fruit trade generally.

Three Secretaries of Chambers of Agriculture wrote to me in favour of the Bill, one of them as follows:—

"The passing of this Bill, will be of the greatest benefit, to every individual in the British Isles."



## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

As to (c). Possibly fewer people would attend indoor entertainments on fine evenings in the summer months. Mr. Hayden Coffin, the well-known actor, gave evidence in favour of the Bill, and Mr. C. Armbruster, Musical Adviser to the London County Council said:—"I am satisfied that the attendance of the public, to hear our bands, would be almost doubled. Thus more value would be obtained for the money spent, and while people are enjoying fresh air, and listening to music, they are kept from public houses and similar places."

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association consider it would greatly increase the opportunities for enjoyment of Parks, and other open spaces, all over the Kingdom.

As to (d). The Stock Exchange difficulty could be overcome by Stockbrokers, and Cottonbrokers, transacting American business, working until 5 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock, until America makes an alteration in her Standard Time, parallel to that proposed here, when the difficulty would disappear. The Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Cardiff, and 72 others, support the Bill (*See page 52*).

The Secretary of the Post Office stated, that only about one half of the Continental mails (representing 6 per cent. of the total handled by the Post Office), might be prejudicially affected, and that the remaining 94 per cent. could be dealt with without difficulty. The present Postmaster General voted in favour of the Bill, and Sir Alexander F. King, K.C.B., the present Secretary of the Post Office, supports it.

Resolutions in favour of the Bill have been passed by 4 County Councils.

685 City Corporations, and Town, and District Councils, as set out on pages 29 to 51,



## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland (representing 199 towns).

The Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales, when over 200 Councils were represented.

82 Chambers of Commerce (as set out on page 52).

The Associated Chambers of Commerce, in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913,

The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at their Congress in June, 1912.

59 Trade Unions, and 47 branches of the Shop Assistants' Union, and by

Over 400 business, political and other Associations and Societies.

These resolutions supply conclusive proof, that the business world approves the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1908, and attaches no importance to the doubts and fears of the majority of the Committee of 1909.

Public Meetings, presided over by the Lord Mayor, have been held at the Guildhall, London, in 1909, 1911 and 1912, at each of which about 1,800 persons were present, and Resolutions were passed approving the Bill, and requesting the Government to grant facilities for its consideration by the House of Commons.

Similar Bills have been introduced into the Parliaments of Canada, New Zealand, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, and Newfoundland.

The Canadian Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which, after taking evidence, reported favourably thereon. The New Zealand Bill has been considered by a Select Committee, which also reported in its favour and it passed a second reading, in the House of Representatives, in August, 1913.



## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

The Select Committee appointed by the Parliament of Victoria, after examining 62 witnesses, reported in favour of the Bill, and recommended its adoption throughout the Commonwealth, adding that "if the" "other (Australian) States should not agree to adopt" "the Bill, the advantages arising from its adoption" "in this state (Victoria), would so greatly outweigh" "any disadvantages that it should be passed into" "law in this State (Victoria), as they were con-" "vinced that it would give their industrial" "population such an advantage, that the other" "States would necessarily have to fall into line."

The Prime Minister of Victoria in 1913 expressed in Parliament his approval of the Bill, and stated that he would bring the subject before the next Conference of State Premiers with a view to concerted action by all the States of the Commonwealth.

In New South Wales a Parliamentary Select Committee has been appointed, and has commenced to hear evidence.

In the Cities of Fort William, and Port Arthur, Ontario, the principle of the Bill has been in operation for the past three years, and in the City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, for one year. All objections have been forgotten, and everyone is agreed upon the great benefit gained during the summer months.

In France, the Editor of "La Petite Republique," writing on the subject said:—"Remember how last year we advanced our clocks nine minutes. No one complained of it. Consider the advantages to be derived from Mr. Willett's system. Five months out of the twelve, we shall gain one hour's sunlight each day, seven hours sunlight each week, the equivalent of what we allow ourselves for outdoor recreation on Sunday. And note well, that we shall not have stolen anything from the hours allotted



## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

to sleep. We shall go to bed and we shall get up one hour earlier than usual (by the sun). That is all !”

A Daylight Saving Bill for Germany is advocated by the Chambers of Commerce of Barmen, Elberfeld, Nürnberg, Cassel and Gottingen, and by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the German Empire. The latter, at their Conference in Cologne, in June last, passed a Resolution that they “not only agreed to the proposal of advancing the clocks, by one hour per day, during the summer months, from 1st May to 30th September, but that they would further the same by all possible means.”

The proposal has also been noticed favourably throughout the German Press

An article by Professor Dr. Eduard Engel, in “Die Woche,” concludes with the words “When England has once stolen the blessings of more sunlight, all other countries will soon follow.”

From Denmark, Lieut. J. P. Müller, Author of “My System,” “The Fresh Air Book,” and other publications writes :—

“The extra hour of sunshine, which the Bill seeks  
“to impart into the daily life of the community,  
“will be an inestimable boon. I am convinced  
“that if England thus leads the way in secur-  
“ing brighter days for her people, other nations  
“will speedily follow her noble example.”



# THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

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HIS LATE MAJESTY, KING EDWARD VII,  
for many years before the introduction of the Bill,  
caused his clocks, at Sandringham, to be advanced  
30 minutes, in the summer months. His Majesty  
deplored the way in which the first hours of daylight  
are wasted, and in the last two years of his life  
caused the same rule to be observed at Windsor  
and Balmoral, and said that he was favourably  
disposed towards the Bill.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Major Murray, writing on behalf of His Royal  
Highness, said: "He wishes your undertaking  
every success."

The Late Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, P.C.

"It would be a great convenience to merchants  
and bankers, and what is of more importance, to  
our clerks. The inconvenience of the changes is  
quite infinitesimal, compared with the convenience  
of the millions of people that would be affected  
beneficially. I think the American houses would  
be able to conform with the provisions of the Bill."

The Late Sir ROBERT S. BALL, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,  
F.R.A.S.,

Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, Cambridge.

"Which is the better for our waking hours, glorious  
sunshine, which costs us nothing, or expensive and  
incomparably less efficient artificial light? Only  
perverted habits could make us hesitate as to the  
answer to this question. The admirable scheme  
of Mr. Willett, will rescue 210 hours\* of our waking  
life, from the gloom of man's puny efforts at illum-  
ination, and substitute for it—sunbeams. There

\* The original proposal was for an advance of 80 minutes by four movements.



are no difficulties connected with the scheme which could weigh for a moment against the advantages of its adoption. . . Meridians were made for man, not man for meridians. . . Time must be regulated, in spite of meridians, to suit man's convenience."

Sir THOMAS BARLOW, K.C.V.O.,

Physician to His late Majesty King Edward VII.  
President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

"The Medical case for the Bill is a strong one. You stand to gain by sunshine all along the line. An extra hour of daylight for all purposes, instead of artificial light, from the point of view of eyesight, and therefore of health, (because eyesight affects the health), would be a great national asset."

G. H. BURFORD, Esq., M.B.

President of the 1912 International Congress of Homœopathic Physicians.

35, QUEEN ANNE ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

"The simple manœuvre which can add 154 hours of daylight during the year, to our waking time . . . indicates a new potential force of importance in heightening the average of national vigour. . . Science teaches us, ever more impressively, how much daylight and sunshine mean for public health. The waste of the light of the morning hours, is a flagrant squandering of that health."

The Rt. Hon. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

"I think that it would be a distinct boon to many, especially clerks, shop assistants and so forth, who would find their opportunities for healthy outdoor recreation greatly increased."

The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M.P.

"The measure simply proposes to substitute a convenient, for an inconvenient, standard of artificial time. . . . . Agriculturists, in spite of their hard life, have the one great consolation that they are in close touch with Nature, from



day to day, and year to year. Such is not the fortune of the urban population, they live under artificial conditions. . . . Future generations will unquestionably enjoy the great advantages of this system, and other countries will follow, or will conform, to our mutual advantage. . . . The Admiral commanding one of the battle squadrons has successfully introduced the Daylight Saving principle in his fleet. He makes all possible use of the daylight without any consciousness of getting up earlier than usual and without altering the usual fleet routine."

J. J. CROSFIELD, Esq.

"My firm, Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, most cordially welcome Mr. Willett's proposal."

F. DUDLEY DOCKER, Esq., C.B., J.P.

Director of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.,  
Chairman of the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway  
Carriage & Wagon Company, Ltd., Birmingham.

"I think your scheme excellent in every way. . . . I very much hope your efforts will soon be crowned with success."

Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

"It would make for the health and happiness of the majority of the community, and the next generation of Britishers would be the better for having had this extra hour of daylight, in their childhood. The general standard of health and of stature would probably be increased by it. The objections are in the minority as compared with the advantages."

Admiral The Hon. Sir E. R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B.

"I was lukewarm, and doubtful at first, now I am thoroughly in favour, and I am convinced, that after the first year's trial, people would take it as a matter of course."



F. A. GOVETT, Esq.

(Messrs. Govett, Sons & Co., Stockbrokers),

6 THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

"It is an admirable idea, and if you succeed in carrying it through, you will have accomplished a great beneficial reform."

## HARRODS' STORES.

(Richard Burbidge, Esq., Managing Director).

"We have between 4,000 and 5,000 employees, many of them girls. They are not able on summer evenings to make use of the 14 acres of recreation ground we place at their disposal, in fact, it is only on Saturday afternoon they can do so. If they could get an hour added to the daylight which they now enjoy, there is hardly one evening in the week, in summer, in which they would not get sufficient time, to take advantage of the Athletic Club and Grounds."

So strongly do Harrods' Stores support the Bill that they have printed and issued at their own expense, 50,000 copies of a pamphlet explaining it.

The late Rt. Hon. Sir WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON, G.C.M.G., when Governor of Cape Colony, writing from Cape Town:

"There is no doubt that the extra three quarters of an hour of afternoon daylight, due to the adoption here of 30th meridian time, is a boon especially to employees who cannot leave their work till late in the afternoon."\*

## VISCOUNT GLADSTONE,

Governor General of South Africa.

"I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the late Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, as to the general advantages which resulted from putting on the clocks in the Cape Peninsula by three-quarters of an hour."

\*The Time shown by clocks at Cape Town is now 46 minutes in advance of that shown by the sun dials.



Sir ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Bart.,  
Chairman of the Great Central Railway Co.

"I see no great difficulty in carrying out the scheme.  
. . . . From the Railway point of view, I can see  
many advantages."

C. F. HIGGINSON, Esq.,  
Joint Manager of the National Bank,  
OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

"Your suggestion is one of infinite good, and  
appeals strongly to those, like myself, whose lives  
are spent in close and somewhat dark conditions  
of City life."

The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

"If the change is practicable, it would mean an  
addition to the health and happiness of all who  
live in London. The addition of an hour, for  
exercise by daylight, between business hours and  
the evening meal, would mean health to thousands."

Sir JOSEPH LYONS, D.L.,  
Chairman, Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

"I regard the measure with nothing but favour. I  
am convinced it will be a great boon to the working  
class, and I sincerely hope it will become law."

The late Rt. Hon. A. LYTTELTON, M.P., P.C., K.C.

"Nobody can doubt that the time standard is  
purely a conventional standard. I myself have  
lived under conditions under which it has been  
altered, without any inconvenience at all."

The EARL OF MEATH, K.P., P.C.,  
Chairman of the Metropolitan Public Gardens  
Association,

"I fear that no common action is to be  
hoped for without the intervention of the Legis-  
lature. I trust, that before long your ideas may  
be the means of adding to the amount of sunshine  
enjoyed by Britons . . . Sunshine destroys germs  
and raises the vitality."



Viscount MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.

"The scheme appears to me quite easy of realisation, and surely no one could question the beneficence of the result."

Sir CHARLES OWENS,

When General Manager of the London and South-Western Railway.

"I shall be quite willing to sign the manifesto in support of your scheme."

R. PEARCE, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.P.

"The high merit of your proposal is the simple way of it, and the extraordinarily slight disturbance of existing things. . . . As to the artificial light objection, it is in itself in your favour."

A. A. RAMBAUT, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.,

RADCLIFFE OBSERVER, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

"The objections which might be urged are trifling, compared with the benefits to be derived from the increase of sunlight during waking hours."

Sir WM. RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.,

"I am glad to add my testimony to the common sense, and applicability, of the plan of lengthening the 'day' which you propose. . . . I hope you will manage to carry it through. The advantage to eyesight, can hardly be over-estimated."

A. W. G. RANGER, Esq., D.C.L.

(Messrs. Ranger, Burton & Frost, Solicitors),

Chairman of the British and Foreign Blind Association (Incorporated),  
and Governor of the College for the Higher Education of the Blind.

"To the small section of the community to which, as a blind man, I belong, the gain would be peculiarly joyous, and beneficial; for, to the blind, sunlight and fresh air are essentially conditions precedent to good health, and really enjoyable life."



The Late Sir EDWARD SASSOON, Bart., M.P.,  
Chairman of the 1908 Select Committee of the House  
of Commons on the Bill.

"I trust London citizens will endorse the health-  
giving daylight-increasing scheme."

J. St. LOE STRACHEY, Esq.,  
Editor of the "Spectator."

"The busy man must keep the same hours as other  
people, in order to meet them, and co-operate with  
them, in business, politics or pleasure. That being  
so, there is only one practical way under which we  
can hope to get the full enjoyment of the daylight,  
and that is by altering the clock."

ANTHONY TRAILL, Esq., LL.D., M.D., D.L.,  
Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

"I entirely approve of your scheme."

H. H. TURNER, Esq. D.Sc.,  
Savilian Professor of Astronomy, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

"There is no scientific issue involved, which, in my  
opinion, ought to stand in the way of the public  
convenience. . . . The merit of Mr. Willett's  
proposal is, that the alteration is to be made for  
all, by altering the symbol which guides us all.  
The clock, in this connection, is no standard, in the  
sense of representing a unit of time : it is a mere  
symbol, representing an epoch, which is largely  
arbitrary."

Dr. WARREN,  
President of Magdalen College, and late Vice-  
Chancellor of Oxford University.

"I heartily approve of, and should support your  
proposal."



THE FOLLOWING MANIFESTO appeared  
in the newspapers :

11th February, 1910.

### THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

We have read the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1909), and regret that, though they express approval of the proposal, they recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with, for the following reasons only :

1. Great diversity of opinion.
2. Grave doubts which have been expressed, as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation, without giving rise to serious inconvenience, in cases involving important interests.

These reasons seem to us inadequate, having regard to the fact that the Select Committee, which sat to consider the Bill in 1908, reported that the effect of the proposals of the Bill would be, *inter alia* ;

To facilitate the training of the Territorial Force ;

To benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes of the community ;

To reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light ;

That the object of the Bill is desirable, and would benefit the community, if it can be generally attained, and that the weight of the evidence submitted to the Committee, agrees with, and supports this view ; and

That the objects proposed cannot be attained without legislation.

We are of opinion, that the conclusions of the 1908 Committee are sound, that the Bill is a good one, and that, if it be passed into law, it will appreciably add to the health, and happiness, of the nation.



(Signed) W. ABRAHAM (The Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, P.C., M.P.).  
 ALFRED ASLETT (J.P., Gen. Manager Furness Railway).  
 WILLIAM BILSLAND (Sir Wm. Bilsland, Bart., late Lord  
 Provost of Glasgow).  
 CHARLES BOOTH (The Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, P.C.).  
 JOHN BRUNNER (The Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Brunner,  
 Bart., P.C., D.L.).  
 DAVID BURNETT (Sir David Burnett, Bart., Ex-Lord  
 Mayor of London).  
 JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A., D.D., LL.D.  
 STEPHEN COLLINS (Sir Stephen Collins, M.P.).  
 THOS. BOOR CROSBY (Sir Thomas B. Crosby, M.D.,  
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).  
 CHARLES DARLING (The Hon. Mr. Justice Darling).  
 A. DENNY (J.P., Messrs. Wm. Denny & Bros., Shipbuilders).  
 A. CONAN DOYLE (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, D.L., LL.D.)  
 SAM FAY (Sir Sam Fay, General Manager Great Central  
 Railway).  
 C. W. FREMANTLE (The Hon. Sir Charles W. Fremantle,  
 K.C.B., J.P., late Deputy Master of the Mint).  
 WALTER GUINNESS (The Hon. Walter E. Guinness,  
 M.P.).  
 ALEX. HENDERSON (Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart.  
 J.P., Chairman of the Great Central Railway).  
 HENRY HOLLOWAY (J.P., Holloway Bros., Ltd., Builders).  
 ALFRED LYTTELTON (The late Rt. Hon., P.C., M.P.).  
 STANLEY MACHIN (Chairman of the London Chamber  
 of Commerce, Partner in Messrs. Batger & Co.).  
 CHARLES McLAREN (The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles McLaren  
 Bart., K.C., (now Lord Aberconway) Chairman of  
 the Metropolitan Railway Co., and of John Brown  
 Ltd., & Co., Sheffield).  
 RALPH NEVILLE (The Hon. Mr. Justice Neville).  
 ALFRED J. NEWTON (Sir Alfred J. Newton, Bart.  
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).  
 H. STANLEY POCHIN (Managing Director, The Standard  
 Engineering Co., Limited, Leicester).  
 ALBERT SPICER (Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P.).  
 T. VEZEY STRONG (Right Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, P.C.,  
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).  
 J. E. K. STUDD (President Polytechnic, Regent  
 Street).  
 W. P. TRELOAR (Sir William P. Treloar, Bart., Ex-Lord  
 Mayor of London).  
 G. WYATT TRUSCOTT (Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.,  
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).  
 ALGERNON WEST (The Right Hon., P.C., K.C.B.).  
 J. G. WILDING (President Southampton Chamber of  
 Commerce).

AND 181 OTHERS OF EQUAL STANDING.



# THE FOLLOWING PUBLICLY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill :—

## 4 COUNTY COUNCILS.

SURREY	DENBIGH
MERIONETH	TRALEE

The Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales (when over 200 Councils were represented).

The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland  
(representing 199 Towns).

(The London County Council in 1913 passed a Resolution declaring, that in the opinion of the Council, the provisions of the Shops Act would be improved by the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill, and the Education Committee of the Council recommended, that the Bill should be approved by the Council, as the local Education Authority), and

685 CITY CORPORATIONS, TOWN AND DISTRICT COUNCILS, as follows :—



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**

**Bedford**

**Biggleswade**

**Luton**

**BERKSHIRE.**

**Abingdon**

**Maidenhead**

**Newbury**

**Reading**

**Wantage**

**Windsor**

**Wokingham**

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**

**Aylesbury**

**Buckingham**

**Chesham**

**High Wycombe**

**Marlow**

**Newport Pagnell**

**Slough**

**West Wycombe**

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**

**Cambridge**

**Wisbech**

(Though the Town of Cambridge has not passed a Resolution in favour of the Bill, the Union Society of Cambridge University has passed such a Resolution by a large majority).

**CHESHIRE.**

**Alderley Edge**

**Altrincham**

**Bowdon**

**Bredbury and Romilly**

**Cheadle and Gatley**

**Chester**

**Compstall**

**Crewe**

**Birkenhead**

**Congleton**

**Dukinfield**

**Hoylake & W. Kirby**

**Runcorn**

**Stalybridge**

**Stockport**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Cheshire—continued.*

**Ellesmere Port**

**Hale**

**Hyde**

**Knutsford**

**Lower Bebington**

**Macclesfield**

**Middlewich**

**Nantwich**

**Northwich**

**Sale**

**Sandbach**

**Wallasey**

**Winsford**—(This Council was the first to pass a resolution in favour of the Bill.)

**Yeardsley-cum-Whaley**

**CORNWALL.**

**Falmouth**

**Camborne**

**Illogan**

**Launceston**

**Newquay**

**Penzance**

**Redruth**

**St. Austell**

**St. Ives**

**Stratton and Bude**

**Truro**

**Wadebridge**

**CUMBERLAND.**

**Carlisle**

**Maryport**

**Cockermouth**

**Egremont**

**Flimby**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10 000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Cumberland—continued.*

**Keswick**

**Penrith**

**Stanwix**

**Whitehaven**

**Workington**

**DERBYSHIRE.**

**Alfreton**

**Ashborne**

**Bakewell**

**Belper**

**Buxton**

**Chapel-en-le-Frith**

**Chesterfield**

**Clay Cross**

**Derby**

**Dronfield**

**Fairfield**

**Glossop**

**Hasland**

**Heanor**

**Ilkeston**

**Long Eaton**

**Matlock**

**Matlock Bath and  
Scarthin Nick**

**Melbourne**

**Pinxton**

**Ripley**

**South Darley**

**DEVONSHIRE**

**Barnstaple**

**Swadlincote & District**

**Whittington & Newbold**

**Devonport**



*Devonshire—continued.*

**Bovey Tracey**

**Brixham**

**Budleigh Salterton**

**Crediton**

**Dartmouth**

**Exeter**

**Great Torrington**

**Heavitree**

**Ilfracombe**

**Lynton**

**Newton Abbot**

**Okehampton**

**Sidmouth**

**South Molton**

**Tavistock**

**Tiverton**

**Torquay**

**Totnes**

**East Stonehouse**

**Exmouth**

**Paignton**

**DORSETSHIRE.**

**Blandford Forum**

**Bridport**

**Dorchester**

**Lyme Regis**

**Poole**

**Poole R.D.C.**

**Portland**

**Shaftesbury**

**Swanage**

**Weymouth**

**Wimborne Minster**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

**DURHAM.**

<b>Annfield Plain</b>	Blaydon
<b>Bishop Auckland</b>	Brandon & Byshottles
<b>Chester-le-Street</b>	Crook
<b>Consett</b>	Hartlepool
<b>Darlington</b>	Hebburn
<b>Durham</b>	Hetton
<b>Easington</b> R.D.C.	Ryton-on-Tyne
<b>Felling</b>	Sildon & East Thickley
<b>Ferry Hill</b>	South Shields
<b>Gateshead</b>	Spennymoor
<b>Houghton-le-Spring</b>	Stanley
<b>Jarrow</b>	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Seaham Harbour</b>	Sunderland
<b>Southwick-on-Wear</b>	Tanfield
<b>Sunderland</b> R.D.C.	Whickham
<b>Tow Law</b>	
<b>West Hartlepool</b>	

**ESSEX.**

<b>Braintree</b>	Barking Town
<b>Chingford</b>	Chelmsford
<b>Clacton-on-Sea</b>	Romford
<b>Colchester</b>	Wanstead
<b>East Ham</b>	West Ham
<b>Grays</b>	
<b>Great Dunmow</b>	
<b>Halstead</b>	
<b>Harwich</b>	
<b>Ilford</b>	
<b>Leigh-on-Sea</b>	
<b>Leyton</b>	
<b>Loughton</b>	



*Essex—continued.*

**Maldon**  
**Southend-on-Sea**  
**Waltham Holy Cross**  
**Walton-on-the-Naze**  
**Woodford**

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

**Cheltenham**  
**Gloucester**  
**Kingswood**  
**Nailsworth**  
**Stroud**

**Bristol**

**HAMPSHIRE.**

**Aldershot**  
**Alton**  
**Basingstoke**  
**Bournemouth**  
**Christchurch**  
**Havant**  
**Itchen**  
**Lymington**  
**Petersfield**  
**Portsmouth**  
**Winchester**

**Eastleigh & Bishopstoke**  
**Farnborough**  
**Gosport and Alverstoke**  
**Southampton**

**HEREFORDSHIRE.**

**Kington**

**Hereford**

**HERTFORDSHIRE.**

**Bishops Stortford**  
**Cheshunt**  
**Great Berkhamsted**  
**Harpenden**  
**Hoddesdon**

**Barnet**  
**East Barnet Valley**  
**Hemel Hempstead**  
**Hertford**  
**Hitchin**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Hertfordshire—continued.*

**Rickmansworth**  
**Sawbridgeworth**  
**Stevenage**  
**Ware**  
**Watford**

**St. Albans**

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—(None.)

ISLE OF WIGHT.

**Cowes**  
**East Cowes**  
**Shanklin**  
**Ventnor**

**Newport**  
**Ryde**

KENT.

**Ashford**  
**Beckenham**  
**Broadstairs**  
**Bromley**  
**Chatham**  
**Cheriton**  
**Chislehurst**  
**Dartford U.D.C.**  
**Dartford R.D.C.**  
**Deal**  
**Faversham**  
**Folkestone**  
**Gravesend**  
**Herne Bay**  
**Hythe**  
**Maidstone**  
**Margate**  
**New Romney**  
**Northfleet**

**Bexley**  
**Canterbury**  
**Dover**  
**Erith**  
**Gillingham**  
**Ramsgate**



*Kent—continued.*

Penge  
Queenborough  
Rochester  
Sandgate  
Sevenoaks  
Sheerness  
Sittingbourne  
Southborough  
Tonbridge  
Tunbridge Wells  
Walmer

LANCASHIRE.

Accrington	Ashton-under-Lyne
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Barrow-in-Furness
Aspull	Blackburn
Atherton	Bolton
Audenshaw	Burnley
Bacup	Crompton
Blackpool	Failsworth
Blackrod	Heaton Norris
Bootle	Hindley
Brierfield	Ince-in-Makerfield
Bury	Lancaster
Carnforth	Mossley
Chadderton	Padiham
Chorley	Ramsbottom
Clitheroe	St. Helens
Colne	Walton-le-Dale
Dalton-in-Furness	
Darwen	



*Lancashire—continued.*

Denton  
Droylsden  
Eccles  
Farnworth  
Fleetwood  
Formby  
Grange  
Great Crosby  
Great Harwood  
Haslingden  
Heywood  
Horwich  
Hurst  
Kearsley  
Lathom & Burscough  
Leigh  
Litherland  
Littleborough  
Little Hulton  
Liverpool  
Lowton  
Manchester  
Middleton  
Milnrow  
Morecambe  
Much Woolton  
Nelson  
Newton-in-Makerfield  
Norden  
Oldham  
Orrell



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Lancashire—continued*

Oswaldtwistle  
Poulton-le-Fylde  
Prescot  
Preston  
Prestwich  
Radcliffe  
Rawtenstall  
Rishton  
Rochdale  
Royton  
St. Anne's-on-Sea  
Salford  
Southport  
Stretford  
Swinton and  
Pendlebury  
Trawden  
Tottington  
Turton  
Tyldesley  
Ulverston  
Up Holland  
Urmston  
Wardle  
Warrington  
Waterloo-with-Seaforth  
West Houghton  
Whitworth  
Widnes  
Wigan  
Worsley



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch

Coalville

Ashby Woulds

Leicester

Hinckley

Loughborough

Market Harborough

Mountsorrell

Shepshed

Wigston Magna

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Alford

Boston

Brigg

Grantham

Cleethorpes

Spalding

Gainsborough

Grimsby

Lincoln

Mablethorpe

Scunthorpe

Skegness

Woodhall Spa

LONDON.

Battersea

Chelsea

Bermondsey

Lambeth

Bethnal Green

Lewisham

Camberwell

Deptford

Finsbury

Fulham

Greenwich

Hackney

Hammersmith

Hampstead



*London—continued.*

**Holborn**

**Islington**

**Kensington**

**London** (Common  
Council)

**Paddington**

**Poplar**

**St. Marylebone**

**St. Pancras**

**Shoreditch**

**Southwark**

**Stepney**

**Stoke Newington**

**Wandsworth**

**Westminster**

**Woolwich**

**MIDDLESEX.**

**Acton**

**Chiswick**

**Ealing**

**Edmonton**

**Enfield**

**Feltham**

**Finchley**

**Hampton**

**Hampton Wick**

**Hanwell**

**Hendon**

**Heston & Isleworth**

**Hornsey**

**Ruislip-Northwood**

**Brentford**

**Friern Barnet**

**Harrow**

**Southgate**

**Teddington**

**Twickenham**



*Middlesex—continued.*

Southall-Norwood  
Staines  
Sunbury-on-Thames  
Tottenham  
Uxbridge  
Wealdstone  
Wembley  
Willesden  
Wood Green

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny	Abercarn
Abersychan	Bedwelty
Abertillery	Rhymney
Blaenavon	Risca
Chepstow	
Ebbw Vale	
Llanfrechfa Upper	
Nanty-glo and Blaina	
Newport	
Panteg	
Tredegar	
Usk	

NORFOLK.

Downham Market	Norwich
East Dereham	
Great Yarmouth	
Hunstanton	
Kings Lynn	
Sheringham	
Walsoken	



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

**Daventry**  
**Desborough**  
**Higham Ferrers**  
**Irthlingborough**  
**Kettering**  
**Northampton**  
**Peterborough**  
**Raunds**  
**Wellingborough**

**Rushden**

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

<b>Amble</b>	<b>Ashington</b>
<b>Berwick-upon-Tweed</b>	<b>Bedlingtonshire</b>
<b>Haltwhistle</b>	<b>Blyth</b>
<b>Hexham</b>	<b>Earsdon</b>
<b>Rothbury</b>	<b>Gosforth</b>
<b>Wallsend</b>	<b>Newburn</b>
<b>Weetslade</b>	<b>Newcastle-upon-Tyne</b>
	<b>Tynemouth</b>
	<b>Whitley &amp; Monkseaton</b>

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

<b>Arnold</b>	<b>Beeston</b>
<b>East Retford</b>	<b>Carlton</b>
<b>Eastwood</b>	<b>Hucknall Torkard</b>
<b>Kirkby-in-Ashfield</b>	<b>Newark</b>
<b>Mansfield</b>	<b>Nottingham</b>
<b>Mansfield Wood- house</b>	
<b>Sutton-in-Ashfield</b>	
<b>West Bridgford</b>	
<b>Worksop</b>	



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

**Banbury**  
**Bicester**  
**Chipping Norton**  
**Oxford**  
**Witney**

**RUTLANDSHIRE.—(None.)**

**HROPSHIRE.**

<b>Church Stretton</b>	<b>Wenlock</b>
<b>Dawley</b>	
<b>Ellesmere</b>	
<b>Newport</b>	
<b>Oakengates</b>	
<b>Oswestry</b>	
<b>Shrewsbury</b>	

**SOMERSETSHIRE.**

<b>Bath</b>	<b>Bridgewater</b>
<b>Burnham</b>	<b>Weston-super-Mare</b>
<b>Chard</b>	
<b>Crewkerne</b>	
<b>Frome</b>	
<b>Glastonbury</b>	
<b>Highbridge</b>	
<b>Keynsham</b>	
<b>Midsomer Norton</b>	
<b>Minehead</b>	
<b>Radstock</b>	
<b>Shepton Mallet</b>	
<b>Street</b>	
<b>Taunton</b>	
<b>Watchet</b>	
<b>Wellington</b>	



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Somersetshire—continued.*

**Wells**

**Wincanton**

**Yeovil**

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**

**Brierley Hill**

**Burntwood**

**Burton-on-Trent**

**Coseley**

**Darlaston**

**Fenton**

**Kidsgrove**

**Kinver**

**Leek**

**Lichfield**

**Longton**

**Newcastle-under-Lyme**

**Perry Barr**

**Rowley Regis**

**Short Heath**

**Smallthorne**

**Smethwick**

**Stafford**

**Stoke-on-Trent**

**Tamworth**

**Tipton**

**Uttoxeter**

**Walsall**

**Wednesbury**

**Wednesfield**

**West Bromwich**

**Wolverhampton**

**Audley**

**Bilston**

**Brownhills**

**Cannock**

**Handsworth**

**Heath Town**

**Sedgley**

**Willenhall**

**Wolstanton United**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

SUFFOLK.

Aldeburgh  
Beccles  
Bungay  
Felixstowe  
Ipswich  
Lowestoft  
Newmarket  
Sudbury  
Woodbridge

Bury St. Edmunds

SURREY.

Barnes  
Carshalton  
Chertsey  
Croydon  
Egham  
Epsom  
Esher  
Frimley  
Guildford  
Hambleton R.D.C.  
Haslemere  
Merton  
Reigate  
Richmond  
Surbiton  
Woking

Caterham  
Kingston-upon-Thames  
Sutton  
The Maldens & Coombe  
Walton-upon-Thames  
Wimbledon

SUSSEX.

Arundel  
Battle  
Bexhill  
Brighton  
Chichester



*Sussex—continued.*

**Crawley**  
**Eastbourne**  
**East Grinstead** U.D.C.  
**East Grinstead** R.D.C.  
**Hastings**  
**Horsham**  
**Hove**  
**Ifield**  
**Lewes**  
**Littlehampton**  
**Newhaven**  
**Portslade**  
**Rye**  
**Seaford**  
**Shoreham**  
**Southwick**  
**Worthing**

WARWICKSHIRE.

**Coventry**  
**Kingsbury**  
**Leamington Spa**  
**Nuneaton**  
**Rugby**  
**Stratford-upon-Avon**  
**Studley**

WESTMORLAND.

**Ambleside**  
**Kendal**  
**Windermere**

WILTSHIRE.

**Bradford-on-Avon**  
**Chippenham**

**Birmingham**  
**Sutton Coldfield**  
**Warwick**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Wiltshire—continued.*

**Corsham**

**Malmesbury**

**Marlborough**

**Salisbury**

**Swindon**

**Trowbridge**

**Warminster**

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**

**Bromsgrove**

**Droitwich**

**Kidderminster**

**North Bromsgrove**

**Redditch**

**Stourbridge**

**Upton-on-Severn**

**Worcester**

**Yardley**

**YORKSHIRE.**

**Ardsley**

**Baildon**

**Barkisland**

**Birkenshaw**

**Birstall**

**Bolton-upon-Deerne**

**Bradfield**

**Bradford**

**Brighouse**

**Cudworth**

**Darfield**

**Featherstone**

**Flockton**

**Goole**

**Great Driffield**

**Dudley**

**Kings Norton**

**Lye & Wollescote**

**Malvern**

**Oldbury**

**Beverley**

**Bridlington**

**Balby with Hexthorpe**

**Batley**

**Bingley**

**Castleford**

**Cleckheaton**

**Dewsbury**

**Doncaster**

**Eston**

**Golcar**

**Halifax**

**Handsworth**

**Harrogate**



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000, and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Yorkshire—continued.*

Greetland  
Guisborough  
Guiseley  
Halifax R.D.C.  
Haworth  
Hebden Bridge  
Hemsworth Parish  
Hessle  
Hipperholme  
Holmfirth  
Honley  
Hornsea  
Horsforth  
Hoyland-Nether  
Huddersfield  
Hull  
Keighley  
Knottingley  
Linthwaite  
Luddenden Foot  
Malton  
Meltham  
Mexborough  
Middlesborough  
Midgley  
Mirfield  
Monk Bretton  
Mytholmroyd  
Norton R.D.C.  
Oakworth  
Ormesby  
Ossett

Leeds  
Liversedge  
Morley  
Normanton  
Pudsey  
Shipley  
Skelton & Brotton  
Skipton  
Stanley  
Swinton  
Thornaby-on-Tees  
Todmorden  
Wath-upon-Dearne



City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

*Yorkshire—continued.*

Otley

Oxenhope

Penistone

Pontefract

Rawmarsh

Redcar

Ripon

Rotherham

Rothwell

Saddleworth

Saltburn-by-Sea

Scarborough

Settle

Sheffield

Shelf

Shepley

Silsden

Slaithwaite

South Bank in Normanby

Sowerby Bridge

Soyland

Thurgoland

Thurlstone

Thurstonland

Tinsley

Wakefield

Whitby

Whitwood

Withernsea

Wombwell

Worsborough

Yeadon

York



It will be observed that in the Counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Oxfordshire, Sussex, Westmorlandshire, and Wiltshire, EVERY town having a population of 10,000 or upwards has passed a Resolution in favour of the Bill, and that in EIGHT Counties every such town but one has passed a Resolution.

Similar Resolutions have also been passed by the following Towns in WALES :—

Aberystwith	Llanfyllin
Bala	Llangefui
Barmouth	Llangollen
Barry	Llanwrst
Bethesda	Llanwrtyd Wells
Bettws-y-Coed	Merthyr Tydvil
Brecon	Mold
Buckley	Mountain Ash
Caerphilly	Oystermouth
Cardiff	Pembroke
Cardigan	Penmaenmawr
Carnarvon	Pontardawe
Colwyn Bay	Porthcawl
Conway	Rhondda
Criccieth	Ruthin
Denbigh	Swansea
Festiniog	Tenby
Holyhead	Towyn
Holywell	Welshpool
Knighton	Wrexham
Lampeter	Wrexham R.D.C.
Llandrindod Wells	Ynyscynhaiarn
Llandudno	



Resolutions in favour of the Bill have also been passed by the following Towns in SCOTLAND:—

Arbroath	Kilmarnock
Dumbarton	Linlithgow
Dundee	Musselburgh
Eastwood Parish Council	Newport
Forfar	Peebles
Fortrose	Perth
Galashiels	Pollokshaws
Glasgow	St. Andrews
Hamilton	Selkirk
Inverness	Tayport
Inverurie	

and by

The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland  
representing 199 Towns

and by

the following Towns in IRELAND :—

Bangor	Dublin
Belfast	Londonderry
Clonmel	Portadown
Drogheda	

THE ABOVE POPULARLY ELECTED  
BODIES REPRESENT A POPULATION OF  
ABOUT 27,000,000 and comprise more than  
one-half the total number of such Corporations  
in England and Wales.



RESOLUTIONS in favour of the Bill have been passed by the following

## 82 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

London	Cleckheaton	Oxford
Liverpool	Heckmondwike	Horsham
Manchester	North Stafford-	Penzance
Leeds	shire	Ramsgate
Hull	Tunbridge Wells	Warrington
Sheffield	Tonbridge	Wakefield
Bristol	South of Scotland	Portsmouth
Southampton	Batley	Burnley
Oldham	Streatham	Wandsworth
Blackburn	Torquay	Trowbridge
Barrow-in-Fur-	Acton	Frimley
ness	Worcester	Newport (Mon.)
Coventry	Cheltenham	Halifax
Wolverhampton	Leicester	Luton
Norwich	Margate	Canterbury
Exeter	Derby	Wilmslow
Dublin	St. Anne's-on-Sea	Goole
Belfast	Sydenham,	Walsall &
Cardiff	Forest Hill	District
Swansea	and District	Cork
Ipswich	Maidenhead	Bury
Dudley	Reigate	Inverness
Worksop	Camborne	Thirsk
Wood Green	Guildford	Brighton and
Hunstanton	Crawley	Hove
Reading	Brierley Hill	Londonderry
Kidderminster	Chester	Staines & District
Taunton	Huddersfield	Lewes
Hackney and Stoke Newington		St. Albans
Huntingdon		



AND BY—

The Associated Chambers of Commerce—five times—at their Meetings in London, in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

AND BY

The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at their Congress in London in June, 1912.

(The Conference of Chambers of Commerce of the German Empire at their Meeting in Cologne in June, 1912, passed a resolution advocating a Daylight Saving Bill for Germany, as have also the separate Chambers of Barmen, Elberfeld, Cassel, Gottingen, and Nürnberg.)

AND BY

## 59 TRADE UNIONS.

	Having a Membership of
Northumberland Miners' Association ...	32,327
Amalgamated Society of Tailors ...	13,842
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and 47 Branches thereof ...	20,218
Railway Clerks' Association ...	10,114
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	30,512
British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron and Tin- plate Workers ...	15,028
Paisley Trades and Labour Council ...	
Nelson Labour Party ...	
Cycle Allied Trades' Association ...	
National Association of Grocers' Assistants	
United Society of Brushmakers ...	1,332
Birmingham Britannia Metal Workers Asso'n.	



## TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade Protection and Death Society ... ..	319
Sheffield Machine File Cutters ... ..	108
Floorcloth, Lino. Printers' Union, Gt. Britain	
Heywood and District Amalgamated Union of Machine and General Labour ...	130
Galvanised Holloware, Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Association ... ..	410
Asso'd Iron and Steel Workers of Gt. Britain	6,510
Dundee & Dist. Union of Jute & Flax Workers	4,240
Amalg't'd Society of Operative Lacemakers	3,197
British Labour Amalgamation ... ..	1,575
Long Eaton and District Association of Operative Lacemakers... ..	218
Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain... ..	4,438
Scottish Block Printers ... ..	
National Amalgamated Society of Printers, Warehousemen and Cutters ... ..	4,091
National Association of Prudential Agents	2,817
Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League ... ..	3,493
Operative Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Bollington Branch) ...	
Denton Silk Hat Trimmers & Stitchers' Union	147
Ramsbottom Weavers, Winders and Warp- ers Association... ..	2,116
Bamber Bridge and District Power-Loom Overlookers' Association ... ..	
Bedstead Workmen's Association ... ..	1,949
National Federation of Blastfurnacemen ...	9,754
United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers ...	9,076
Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society ...	222



# TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Walsall and District Gig Saddlers' Union ...	143
Hinckley and District Trimmers' Union ...	153
Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessels Engineers and Firemen's Union ... ..	1,059
Lancashire Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Pro- tective Society (Haslingden and Ross- endale District Branch) ... ..	
Gunpowder Employees' Union (Affiliated to the United Government Workers' Federation) ... ..	350
Yorkshire Managers and Overlookers' Soc- iety (Bradford Branch) ... ..	220
Darwen and District Power-Loom Over- lookers' Provident Association ...	393
Sheffield Silver and Electro-Plate Finishers	120
Sheep-Shear Makers', Grinders', Finishers and Benders' Union ... ..	
Hull Seamen's and Firemen's Union ...	609
Leeds Amalgamated Jewish Tailors' Machin- ists' and Pressers' Union ... ..	960
Newmilns and District Textile Union ...	560
Amal'd Society Wood Turners, Sawyers, &c.	196
Friendly Society of Ironfounders (Wakefield b'nch)	—
Women's Labour League (Cent. London Bh.)	140
National Union of Clerks (Hackney Branch) ditto. (Erith Branch) ... ..	—
National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland ... ..	—
Amalgamated Moulders' Union ... ..	1,200
Federation of Shopworkers, Warehousemen and Clerks (Plymouth)... ..	600
United Kingdom Postal Clerks' Association	—
Wigan & District Carters' & Lorrymen's Union	



## TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Darwen & District Power-Loom Overlookers'  
Union ... ..

Post Office Engineering Clerks' Association

Lancashire Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Pro-  
tective Society (Gt. Harwood Branch)

**RESOLUTIONS in favour of the Bill have also  
been passed by**

**438 SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS,  
among which are**

MEETINGS OF CITIZENS UNDER THE  
PRESIDENCY OF THE RIGHT HON.  
THE LORD MAYOR, AT THE GUILD-  
HALL, LONDON, IN 1909, 1911, AND  
1912.

ASSOCIATION OF TRADE PROTECTION  
SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
(representing 100 Societies with a Membership  
of about 50,000)

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE (repre-  
senting 100,000 Traders)

DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE  
WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS' GUILD

The National Association of Local Government  
Officers and 29 Branches of such Association

National Market Traders' Federation

MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION OF IM-  
PORTERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association  
WHOLESALE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

National Federation of Hairdressers

Association of the Head Masters of Endowed  
Schools in the Midland Counties

THE UNION SOCIETY OF CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY



SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS continued.

Sheffield Federated Health Association

City of London Hairdressers' Guild.

FEDERATION OF GROCERS' ASSOCIATIONS  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead

MOTOR UNION

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association

Manchester Steamship Owners' Association

CITY OF LONDON TERRITORIAL ASSO'N

Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association

National Federation of Sub-Postmasters

L. & N. W. R. Temperance Union (Membership 17,531)

Liverpool Cycle and Allied Trades' Association

Lichfield Medical Practitioners' Association

Incorporated Institute of Hygiene

WOLVERHAMPTON LAW SOCIETY

BELFAST WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' &  
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Belfast and North of Ireland Grocers' Association

Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers and  
Perfumers, Birmingham

Liverpool Wool Brokers' Association

Liverpool Shipping and Forwarding Association

Liverpool Society of Chartered Accountants

Liverpool and District Fruit Buyers' Association

Incorporated Society of Accountants, Liverpool

Incorporated Trade Protection Society Liverpool

Radlett Conservative and Unionist Association

Mid-Whitgiftian Association

Manchester Liberal Federation

Dulwich Liberal and Radical Association



## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS continued.

## Gresham Angling Society

Bassetlaw United Liberal Association

Portsmouth, Gosport and South Hants Grocers' Pro-  
vident and Protection Association

# Portsmouth and District Federation of Trades

Brighton Grammar School Old Boys' Association

Southsea, Portsmouth and District Hairdressers' Asso'n

Hammersmith Liberal and Radical Association

Alliance Lodge of the United Order of Sons of Phoenix

Charles Connolly Lodge, Sons of Phoenix }  
Unity Lodge " " } Southwark

## Unity Lodge

99

99

Wednesbury Business League

Fowey Mercantile Association.

Princes Street Young Men's Institute, Gravesend

## Young Scot's Society

## League of the Kingdom

Sparkhill and District Amateur Horticultural Society

## The Hardwicke Society

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation

Eastwood and District Associated Trade Guild

Walthamstow Liberal, Radical and Progressive  
Association

Poplar                      do.                      do.                      do.

Nat. League of Young Liberals (Stanley Atkinson B'ch)

Do. do. do. (East Islington Branch)

Do.      do.      do.    (Roe Green Branch)

Do.      do.      do.      (Farnham Branch)

Do. do. (Sale & Ashton-on-Mersey Branch)

Do. do. (Stepney Branch)

Do. do. (Horsham Branch)

Do. do. (Devonport, Stonehouse & Dis. B'ch)

## Farringdon Wards Club



## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS continued.

Norwich Laundries Association

Wellingborough Association of Teachers

Dartford Co-operative Society

National Federation of Boot Trades Associations

Birmingham and District Boot Trades Association

Manchester and Salford District Boot Trades Assn.

High Wycombe Boot Trades Association

Blackburn and District Boot Retailers Association

## CLUBS.

Royal Automobile Club    Portsmouth Clarion Cycle Club

Ranelagh Club    North Middlesex Auto. Club

Cyclists' Touring Club    Southsea Rowing Club

St. Edmund's Club    Federation of Rambling Clubs

Magee Old Boys' Ramblers    Littleborough Cricket Club

Grafton Cycling & Rambling Club    Cardiff Rowing Club

Norbury Park Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club (playing membership over 200)

London C.H.A. Rambling Club

London Wesleyan Cricket League (playing Membership over 1,000)

Wood Green Football League (playing membership 600)

Workmen's Club & Institute Ltd., Ushaw Moor, Durham

Sesame Club    Camera Club

Jewish Working Men's Club

MANY GOLF, RIFLE AND BOWLING CLUBS AND  
SEVERAL HUNDRED LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

**WM. WILLETT.**

SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.,

March, 1914.



