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VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

[1932

Factories and Shops Act 1928 (No. 3677).

DETERMINATION OF THE PAPER BAG TRADE BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applied on the 9th September, 1932, to the following parts of Victoria, namely:—The Metropolitan District as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act 1928* (No. 3677) and the Order in Council thereunder, and such portion of the City of Sandringham as is not included within the said District; the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Geelong West, and Warrnambool; the town of Newtown and Chilwell; and the boroughs of Eaglehawk and Sebastopol.

IN accordance with the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1928* (No. 3677), the Wages Board appointed to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed either inside or outside a factory or work room in the process, trade, or business of a maker of paper-bags," has made the following Determination, namely:—

(1) That on the 9th September, 1932, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2)

Apprentices and Improvers.

WAGES.

Per week of 44 hours.

Male.

Female.

1st year

2nd "

3rd "

4th "

5th "

6th "

15 9

20 3

24 9

33 9

42 9

60 9

15 9

19 0

23 0

27 0

37 9

Proportion (in any factory or place).

Apprentices.

Males.

One male apprentice to every three or fraction of three male workers receiving not less than 64s. 9d. per week of 44 hours.

Females.

One female apprentice to every two or fraction of two female workers receiving not less than 35s. per week of 44 hours.

An indenture of apprenticeship prescribed was approved on 8th March, 1911.

Improvers.

Males.

Two male improvers to each male worker receiving not less than 75s. 6d. per week of 44 hours.

Females.

Two female improvers to each female worker receiving not less than 35s. per week of 44 hours.

An apprentice or improver working on a night shift shall be paid 1s. 3d. extra for such shift, and if he works on night shift for one week he shall be paid 8s. extra for such week.

Other Employees.

WAGES.

Males.

Per week of 44 hours.

Day shift.

s. d.

Machinist

Guillotine Cutter

Storeman, Packer, or Despatcher

All others

An employee on a night shift shall be paid 1s. 9d. extra for such shift, but if he works on a night shift for one week he shall be paid 10s. 9d. extra for such week.

78 3

75 6

70 3

64 9

Females.

Head Packer

Packer

Hand Paper-bag Maker

Machine Minder

Machine Minder (if with stringing attachment)

Working at a machine and threading paper

Employee in charge of—

(a) from three to eight employees

(b) from nine to fifteen employees

(c) over fifteen employees

All others

40 6

37 9

36 6

38 9

39 6

37 3

43 9

49 0

54 6

35 0

JUVENILE WORKERS.

Juvenile Workers, i.e., persons under 21 years of age (other than apprentices or improvers) who, if males, are engaged on any work for which the rate of wages fixed for adults in this Determination does not exceed 64s. 9d. per week, or who, if females, are engaged on any work for which the rate of wages fixed for adults in this Determination does not exceed 35s. per week.

		Wages per week of 44 hours.						
		Under 15 Years of Age.	15 to 16 Years.	16 to 17 Years.	17 to 18 Years.	18 to 19 Years.	19 to 20 Years.	20 to 21 Years.
Males	.. .. .	s. d. 15 9	s. d. 20 3	s. d. 24 9	s. d. 33 9	s. d. 42 9	s. d. 51 9	s. d. 60 9
		1st Year's Experience.	2nd Year's Experience.	3rd Year's Experience.	4th Year's Experience.	5th Year's Experience.	After Five Years' Experience.	
Females	.. .. .	s. d. 15 9	s. d. 19 0	s. d. 23 0	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 37 9	Minimum adult wage for the particular class of work	

"Experience" means experience in the industry, including experience in the employ of more than one employer, and any female employee on leaving or being discharged from her employment shall be entitled to a certificate from her employer stating the date when such employment began and the date of its termination, duly signed or otherwise authenticated by the employer. Such certificate shall be the property of the employee, and shall be returned by her to any subsequent employer within seven days of her engagement.

A juvenile worker, working on a night shift, shall be paid 1s. 3d. extra for such shift, and if he works on night shift for one week he shall be paid 8s. extra for such week.

No department shall be manned exclusively by persons under 21 years of age, nor shall more than two male persons under 21 years of age be employed to each adult in any department.

(3) ORDINARY WEEK'S WORK.—The number of hours which shall constitute an ordinary week's work shall be as follows:—

Day shift 44 hours.
Night shift 44 "

(4) SHIFTS:—

Day shift—

The hours of duty shall not exceed eight hours on Monday to Friday inclusive, and four hours on Saturday, to be worked between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturdays.

Night shift—

(a) Night shift (i.e., work, other than overtime work, performed between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.) must be worked within ten hours a night on Monday to Friday inclusive.

(b) The hours of duty on night shift or unusual shift shall be arranged between each particular employer and the employees.

(c) A female employee or an employee under seventeen years of age shall not perform night shift work.

(d) When the hours of any night shift overlap the day shift hours, the night shift hours shall be observed, and the night shift wage shall be paid for such day.

The daily working hours of each office shall be conspicuously displayed in the work-room.

(5) FIVE-DAY WEEK.—When the employer desires to work the ordinary working hours in a five-day week, he may do so provided that the majority of his employees consent in writing.

(6) OVERTIME.—(a) The following rates shall be paid for all work done:—

(i) In excess of or outside the hours in clause (3) or (4):—

	Time-workers.	Piece-workers.
(a) On Saturday after 12 noon	Double time	Double rate
(b) Any other time—		
First three hours	Time and a half	Rate and a half
Thereafter	Double time	Double rate

(ii) On the sixth day or night, where the hours of the ordinary working week are worked within five days or five nights Double time .. Double rate.

(b) Where an employee is called upon to work overtime in excess of one hour after the usual finishing time of any shift, such employee shall be paid for two hours' work at overtime rates at the least. Where notice of overtime in excess of one hour has not been given during the previous shift, 2s. shall be paid as an allowance for tea money, and the same allowance shall be made for each meal reasonably occurring during such overtime work.

(c) Any employee required to work more than six consecutive shifts without a clear interval of 36 hours, after the sixth shift, shall be paid double rates for all work performed by him after the sixth shift until he shall have had such clear interval of 36 hours between shifts.

(d) No improver or juvenile worker under seventeen years of age, nor any female or apprentice, shall be on duty in any event before 8 a.m. or later than 9 p.m. on any working day, subject to clause (5).

(e) An employer shall not require or permit any female employee to work overtime after 6 p.m. unless at least one other female person is working with her.

(f) An employer shall not require or permit an employee to work overtime, or on night shift in connexion with power-driven machinery, unless he works in company with at least one other person.

(g) One hour's time at the least, in addition to the actual time worked, or the time the employee is required to stand by for work, shall be paid for as a "call" to any employee brought in to do any other work not in the ordinary working hours, such to be paid for at the rate of time and a half, or rate and a half, except on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, when double time or double rate shall be paid.

(h) All overtime rates earned by an employee shall be paid in full, and no deduction shall be made from such overtime rates by reason of any time not worked by such employee.

(7) EMPLOYEE MISSING USUAL CONVEYANCE.—Whenever the finishing time of any worker working overtime or working on any temporary night shift is such as to cause him to miss the usual means of conveyance home, he shall be conveyed home in a suitable manner, without delay, at the expense of the employer.

(8) TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT.—(a) No employee shall be employed other than as a weekly time-work employee, or a weekly piece-work employee, or a temporary time-work employee, or a temporary piece-work employee.

(b) A weekly time-work employee, to become entitled to payment of a weekly wage, shall perform such work as the employer shall from time to time require on the days and during the hours usually worked by such employee.

(c) Any weekly time-work employee not attending for duty will lose his pay for the actual time lost, unless he produces or forwards, within 28 hours of the commencement of such absence, evidence satisfactory to the employer that his non-attendance was due to personal ill-health necessitating such absence, but he shall not be entitled to payment for non-attendance on the ground of personal ill-health for more than six days in each year. Such year begins on the 9th day of October each year. An employee is to be entitled to not more than six days' payment in any year under this clause, notwithstanding that he may be employed by different employers.

(d) The following conditions apply to the employment of a weekly piece-worker:—

- The following conditions apply to the employment of a weekly piece-worker:—
- (i) On each working day or night of the week the weekly piece-worker shall present himself for employment, at the usual time for beginning work at the place of business of the employer, unless informed by the employer that his attendance on any day or any night is not required.
 - (ii) If the weekly piece-worker begins work on any such day or any night he shall receive not less than four hours continuous employment, or be paid for such four hours at his average weekly earnings, calculated on the earnings of the four preceding full weeks, or if he shall not have worked four full weeks then on the average earnings for the period during which he has worked.
 - (iii) A weekly piece-worker shall be allotted in any working week sufficient piece-work to enable such piece-worker to earn at least 64s. 9d., and, if a female, at least 35s., and a junior weekly piece-worker shall be allotted sufficient piece-work to enable such piece-worker to earn, if a male, at least the rates set out in this Determination for junior male workers according to his year of experience, and, if a female, at least the rates set out in this Determination for junior female time-workers according to her year of experience. If such work is not provided in any week, and in such week the piece-worker complies with the provisions of sub-clause (i) of this clause, and faithfully performs all work provided for him during that week at his usual rate of speed, he shall be paid such amount at the least and this notwithstanding that any public holiday or holidays occur in such week.
 - (iv) For a period or periods making in the aggregate not more than the hours of an ordinary week's work for a time-worker in any year such weekly piece-worker will be excused for not presenting himself for employment at the proper time and place, and such non-attendance shall not disentitle such piece-worker to the provisions of this Determination to the payment of the amount of 64s. 9d. if a male adult, or of 35s. if a female adult, or to the rate of pay fixed by this Determination according to his or her year of experience if a junior piece-worker for any week in which such absence occurs, if such weekly piece-worker within 28 hours of the commencement of such absence produces or forwards to the employer evidence satisfactory to the employer that his non-attendance was due to personal ill-health necessitating such absence. The year begins on the 9th day of October each year. A weekly piece-worker shall be entitled to take the benefits of this clause in respect of not more than the hours of the ordinary week's work for a time-worker during any such year, notwithstanding that he may be employed by different employers. In any calculation of the hours lost by an employee under this clause in any week only such hours shall be counted as were paid for by the employer to make up 64s. 9d. if a male or 35s. if a female, notwithstanding that the period of absence in such week may have exceeded the hours paid for as aforesaid.
 - (v) In respect of each public holiday, prescribed by this Determination, which occurs in any week, and in which the weekly piece-worker is not required to work by the employer, there shall be added to the aggregate earnings of such piece-worker the following amount:—

Adult Female Us.

Juvenile worker one-sixth of the amount fixed in this Determination for the respective age or year of experience.

(e) The employment of a weekly time-work or piece-work employee may be terminated by a week's notice on either side, and such notice may be given at any time during any week. This shall not affect the right of the employer to dismiss any employee without notice for malingering, inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct, and in such cases wages shall be paid up to the time of dismissal only, or to deduct payment for any day the employee cannot usefully be employed because of any strike, or through any breakdown of machinery or any stoppage of work from any cause for which the employer cannot be held responsible.

(f) Where a weekly piece-work employee gives or receives a week's notice of the termination of his employment, he shall, during the week that such notice runs, be given the same amount of piece-work as it has been customary for him to perform during the period of his engagement.

(g) If an employee's service be terminated during the course of a week he shall be paid all money due to him at the termination of his service, or all money due to such employee shall be forwarded to him by post within twenty-four hours thereafter.

(9) *Temporary Work.*—(a) Temporary employees, whether working at piece-work or time-work and whether working on day or night shift, shall be paid for such work the piece-work rate or the hourly rate prescribed for such work, with the addition of twelve and one-half per cent.

(b) The hourly rate of any work for which a weekly rate is prescribed by this Determination is to be ascertained by dividing the weekly rate by the number of hours which constitute the employee's ordinary working week.

(c) If a temporary employee commences duty or be directed to attend for duty and actually attends, such employee, if a time-worker, shall be paid at the rate herein provided and for six hours (either day or night) at the least, and if a piece-worker, shall be given four hours' work at the least, or paid for four hours at the appropriate rate for a time-worker.

(10) *Special Rates.*—All work done on Sunday shall be paid for at double time or double rate, and for all work done on any holiday mentioned in clause (11) the following shall be paid :—

use (11) the following shall be paid :—

Time-work employees .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ordinary rate in addition to the weekly wage.
Piece-workers .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Double rate.

But if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any such holidays, the special rate shall be payable only for work done on the day so substituted.

(11) *Holidays.*—(a) An employee shall be entitled to be absent from his employment without deduction of pay on any of the following holidays, viz.:—New Year's Day, Australia Day (26th January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Eight Hours Day, King's Birthday, Melbourne Cup Day, Christmas Day, or Boxing Day: provided that outside a radius of 15 miles from the G.P.O., Melbourne, Anzac Day shall be substituted for Melbourne Cup Day.

(b) An employer shall not terminate the employment of a weekly employee for the purpose of evading payment for the holidays prescribed by this Determination.

(c) Where an employee is dismissed within a week of any such holiday the re-engagement of such employee within three days of such holiday shall be prima facie evidence that the employment was terminated for the purpose of evading payment for such holiday.

(d) Where the employer terminates the employment within one week of a day on which a holiday occurs, the employee shall be paid for such holiday or holidays prescribed by this Determination, provided that such employee had been employed by the employer for a period of at least one week prior to the termination of the employment.

(e) Where an employee is absent from his or her employment on the day before or the day after a public holiday without reasonable excuse or without the consent of the employer, the employee shall not be entitled to payment for such holiday.

(12) *Pay Day.*—An employee shall be paid on Thursday or Friday in each week, and not more than two days' pay shall be kept in hand by the employer.

(13) *Rest Interval for Females.*—There shall be an interval of ten minutes at a time fixed by the employer between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. for rest on each day, Monday to Friday inclusive, in each week for each female employee, such time to count as time worked. Reasonable facilities shall be provided by the employer for the employee to have refreshments during such interval if the employee so desires.

(14) *Meal Hour.*—(a) The minimum time allowance for meals shall be three-quarters of an hour, and the maximum allowance one hour. Provided that an employer and a majority of not less than three-fourths of his employees may agree to a reduced period, but not less than half an hour.

(b) No employee shall be compelled to break shift except for meals, and no shift shall exceed five hours without a break for meals.

(c) When employees are required to work during a period covering a usual meal hour, they shall be paid overtime rates for the work performed by them during such meal hour, and, in addition, such employee shall be allowed time for a meal.

(15) *Work not to be taken off Employer's Premises.*—No work shall be taken off the employer's premises to be executed by any employee.

(16) *Time Book.*—Each employer shall keep a time and wages book, written up in ink, showing the name of each employee, and his occupation, the hours worked each day or night, and the wages and allowances paid each week.

(17) *Definitions.*—A weekly time-work employee is an employee who is engaged by the week and employed on time-work.

A weekly piece-work employee is an employee who is engaged by the week and employed on piece-work.

A temporary employee is any employee other than a weekly employee.

(18) *Piece-work prices.*—That the weekly earnings of female piece-workers shall be computed by—

(i) applying the prices or amounts set out in this Determination;

(ii) adding 10 per cent.; and

(iii) deducting 7s. from the amount so earned; and

(iv) from the amount then remaining deducting 10 per cent.

(a) When an employee is employed on piece-work to perform any of the functions or duties for which a wages rate is fixed by this Determination and for which a piece-work rate is not fixed, then the minimum piece-work rates for such work shall be so calculated that an average worker may earn at such piece-work rate, if employed during the hours fixed for work for wage earners, a sum equal to such wage rate with the addition of 12½ per cent., and such piece-work rate shall be posted in the factory.

(b) No undue advantage shall be given to one piece-worker over another. This provision applies to the quantity and to the classes or quality of work to be supplied to the employee.

(c) Piece-workers required to clean bench, glue board or table, or floor, or any machine, shall be paid for the time he or she is occupied on such work at the rate provided herein for time-work for the class of work on which the employee is usually employed.

(d) Piece-workers shall have their work counted out for them and so arranged in a convenient place that no unnecessary time will be lost. The employee shall be provided with a book in which the employee is to enter the work done by such employee, which work is to be priced by the employer, and the book returned to the employee. Glue, paste, and all other essentials shall be provided by the employer in proper condition, to permit of the work being facilitated, and such materials shall be of good average quality.

(e) When piece-workers are kept waiting for work or any materials, all waiting time shall be totalled up when the day's work is finished, and paid for at not less than such employee's average hourly earnings, the average to be calculated on the earnings of the four preceding full weeks.

(19)* *PIECE-WORK PRICES.*—That the lowest piece-work prices payable to any person engaged in the following kinds of work shall be—

BLOCK-BOTTOMED SUGAR AND FLOUR BAGS, HAND-MADE.

Block-bottomed Sugar and Flour Bags to hold from 5 lbs. to 12 lbs., lined, 6s. per 1,000 bags.

Sugar and Flour Bags to hold from 5 lbs. to 12 lbs., unlined, 4s. 7d. per 1,000 bags.

Sugar and Flour Bags to hold from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs., lined, 8s. per 1,000 bags.

Sugar and Flour Bags to hold from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs., unlined, 6s. per 1,000 bags.

Sugar and Flour Bags to hold from 25 lbs. to 36 lbs., lined, 8s. 8d. per 1,000 bags.

Sugar and Flour Bags to hold from 25 lbs. to 36 lbs., unlined, 6s. 8d. per 1,000 bags.

BLOCK-BOTTOMED TEA, COFFEE, OR COCOA PACKETS.

Packets, to hold up to 1 lb. weight, made by treadle, or hand machine, or any other method except by fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or hinged block.

Pasting and blocking only—

Made of crystal paper, lined 4 0

Made of any other paper, lined 3 5

Made of any other paper, unlined 2 10

Folding down 1 6

Laying 0 3

Labelling, per 1,000 labels 1 8

Packets made by fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or by hinged block, complete, including folding down, but without labelling, unlined 6 4½

Packets made by fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or by hinged block complete, including folding down, but without labelling, lined 8 4

Labelling, per 1,000 labels 1 8

All other work in connexion with the manufacture of tea, coffee, or cocoa packets to be paid for on weekly wages.

* See Clause 18 for method of computation.

BLOCK-BOTTOMED SELF-RAISING FLOUR PACKETS.	Price per 1,000 Packets, Laying, Past- ing, and Blocking	Price per 1,000 Folding down.	Labelling, per 1,000 Labels.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Block-bottomed Self-raising flour packets, to hold 2 lbs. weight, with boards, made by treadle or hand machine, or any other method except by fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or hinged block	3 0	1 4	1 8
Self-raising flour packets to hold 5 lbs. to 7 lbs. weight, with boards, made by treadle or hand machine, or any other method except by fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or hinged block—			
Unlined	4 4	1 6	1 8
Lined	6 0	1 6	1 8
Self-raising flour packets, to hold 2 lbs. weight, made by fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or hinged block	4 3	1 4	1 8
Self-raising flour packets to hold 5 lbs. to 7 lbs. weight—			
Unlined, fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or hinged block	6 1	1 6	1 8
Lined, fixed block, loose-block, or plate, or hinged block	8 0	1 6	1 8

SUGAR BAGS, delivered at Packers' tables.—Weighing, packing (in not less than 14 lb. parcels) and labelling parcels.

Block Bottoms, 1 lb. to 3 lbs. inclusive	3½d. per cwt.
" " 4 lbs. and upwards	3d. "
Flats, 1 lb. to 3 lbs. inclusive	3d. "
" " 4 lbs. and upwards	3d. "
SUGAR BAGS.—Overlooking, unsticking and mending	
Flat or Block Bottom (1 and 2 and 3 lbs. in size)	7d. "
" " (4 lbs. and upwards)	5d. "

HAND-MADE BAGS.	Pasting, per 1,000 Bags.	Folding, Creasing, and Laying, per 1,000 Bags.	Knocking up, per 1,000 Bags.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bonnet or hat bags—			
Size from 300 square inches to 370 square inches ..	1 9	1 0	0 7½
Size over 370 " " 440 " ..	1 9	1 2	0 9½
Size over 440 to 540 square inches	2 5	2 0	0 9½
Coin bags, made from thin paper, up to 40-lb. Imperial—			
Size up to 45 square inches	1 1	0 4½	0 3½
Coin bags, made from thick paper, size up to 45 square inches	1 4	0 5½	0 3½
Colour bags, made of paper, 70-lb. Royal and over, to hold up to 6 lbs. weight—Size up to 126 square inches ..	1 4	0 6	0 4½
Fruit and confectionery bags, if made in parts by several operators			
To hold up to 2 lbs. weight—Size up to 75 square inches	1 0	0 6	0 3½
To hold over 2 lbs. to 6 lbs. weight—Size over 75 to 155 square inches	1 2	0 6	0 3½
To hold over 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. weight—Size over 155 to 200 square inches	1 4	0 6	0 3½
To hold over 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. weight—Size over 200 to 225 square inches	1 5	0 6	0 4
To hold over 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. weight—Size over 225 to 245 square inches	1 7	0 7	0 6
Confectionery bags if made of glazed paper, extra ..	0 1	..	..
Fruit and confectionery bags, if made complete without cutting—including stringing in hundreds and bundling—			
Bags to hold up to 2 lbs. weight—Size up to 75 square inches		2s. 0d. per 1,000 bags	
Bags to hold over 2 lbs. to 6 lbs. weight—Size over 75 to 155 square inches		2s. 2d. "	
Bags to hold over 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. weight—Size over 155 to 200 square inches		2s. 4d. "	
Bags to hold over 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. weight—Size over 200 to 225 square inches		2s. 11d. "	
Bags to hold over 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. weight—Size over 225 to 245 square inches		2s. 11d. "	
Confectionery bags if made of glazed paper, extra ..		1d. "	

Price Complete.

HAND-MADE BAGS—continued.	Pasting, per 1,000 Bags.	Folding, Creasing, and Laying, per 1,000 Bags.	Knocking up, per 1,000 Bags.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Glove bags—Size up to 48 square inches	1 2	0 6	0 3½
Pottle bags (confectionery)—Size up to 32 square inches ..	0 11½	0 5	0 2½
Pottle bags (florists')—			
Size up to 45 square inches	1 0	0 5	0 2½
Size over 45 to 61 square inches	1 0½	0 5	0 2½
Size over 61 to 109 square inches	1 4	0 5	0 2½
Seed bags—			
Paper—Size up to 125 square inches	1 4	0 5½	0 4
Over 45 lbs. weight Imperial.			
Paper—Up to 125 square inches	1 3	0 5½	0 4
Not over 45 lbs. weight Imperial.			
Over 125 square inches and up to 225 square inches, any paper	1 9	0 5½	0 4
Sugar bags made from grey or brown heavy paper—			
To hold up to 3 lbs. weight—Size up to 85 square inches	1 0½	0 5½	0 4½
To hold over 3 lbs. to 6 lbs. weight—Size over 85 to 126 square inches	1 2	0 5½	0 4½
To hold over 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. weight—Size over 126 to 170 square inches	1 2	0 7½	0 6
To hold over 8 lbs. to 12 lbs. weight—Size over 170 to 215 square inches	1 4	0 7½	0 6
To hold over 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. weight—Size over 215 to 235 square inches	1 5	0 8	0 7
To hold over 14 lbs. to 20 lbs. weight—Size over 235 to 290 square inches	2 0	0 8½	0 8
To hold over 20 lbs. to 36 lbs. weight—Size over 290 to 420 square inches	2 4	1 0	0 8
Sugar bags—Standard weight, i.e., standard weight under Victorian Pure Foods Act—			
To hold up to 3 lbs. weight—Size up to 85 square inches	1 0	0 6	0 4½
To hold over 3 lbs. to 6 lbs. weight—Size over 85 to 126 square inches	1 1	0 6	0 4½
To hold over 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. weight—Size over 126 to 170 square inches	1 2	0 6	0 6
To hold over 8 lbs. to 12 lbs. weight—Size over 170 to 215 square inches	1 4	0 6	0 6
To hold over 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. weight—Size over 215 to 235 square inches	1 5	0 6	0 6
To hold over 14 lbs. to 20 lbs. weight—Size over 235 to 290 square inches	1 8½	0 8	0 8
To hold over 20 lbs. to 36 lbs. weight—Size over 290 to 420 square inches	2 0½	1 0	0 8
Tea and coffee bags made from cartridge or casing paper—			
To hold up to 2 lbs. weight—Size up to 112 square inches	1 3	0 6	0 4½
To hold over 2 lbs. to 6 lbs. weight—Size over 112 to 240 square inches	1 4	0 7	0 5½
To hold over 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. weight—Size over 240 to 400 square inches	1 8½	0 8	0 6
Tea and coffee bags made from thin paper, to hold up to 2 lbs. weight—Size not more than 112 square inches	1 0½	0 6	0 4
Tobacco and cigar bags made of cartridge paper—Imperial, not heavier than 60 lbs., 500 sheet	1 2	0 6	0 3½
Tobacco and cigar bags made of cartridge paper—Imperial, heavier than 60 lbs.	1 4	0 6	0 4
Tobacco and cigar bags made of same class of paper as fruit and confectionery bags	1 0	0 6	0 3½
Tobacco and cigar bags made of mill glazed sulphite— Imperial, 50 lbs., 480 sheet	1 4	0 6	0 4½
Trimming bags—			
Size up to 155 square inches	1 1½	0 6	0 3½
Size from 155 to 220 square inches	1 4	0 7	0 3½
Photo. bags made of crystal paper, plain or embossed, two sides pasted	2 6	1 3	0 4½
Photo. bags made of mill glaze brown, two sides pasted ..	2 0	1 0	0 4½

See Clause 18 for method of computation.

PRICE FOR CUTTING PAPER AND STRINGING BAGS BY HAND.

Sugar bags and all other bags cut from paper over 30-lb. Royal—

Size up to 126 square inches	..	..	..	..	6d. per 1,000 bags
Size over 126	„	and up to 270 square inches	..	8d.	„ „
„ 270	„	„ 420	„	..	1s. „ „
Bonnet or hat bags	..	..	..	..	8d. „ „
All other bags not enumerated	..	..	..	..	4d. „ „
Stringing bags by hand	..	..	..	..	0½d. „ „

See clause 18 for method of computation.

W. W. HARRIS, Chairman.

H. N. JONES, Secretary.

Melbourne, 25th August, 1932.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the human brain. It is shown that the brain is a complex system of interconnected parts, each of which has its own function. The author discusses the role of the different parts of the brain in the process of thinking and memory.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of learning. It is shown that the brain is able to learn from experience and to adapt to new situations.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of memory. It is shown that the brain is able to store information and to retrieve it when needed.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of emotion. It is shown that the brain is able to experience emotions and to control them.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of behavior. It is shown that the brain is able to control behavior and to adapt it to the environment.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of language. It is shown that the brain is able to understand and to produce language.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of social interaction. It is shown that the brain is able to interact with other people and to form social relationships.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of health and disease. It is shown that the brain is able to maintain health and to fight disease.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of aging. It is shown that the brain is able to adapt to aging and to maintain its function.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of death. It is shown that the brain is able to prepare for death and to accept it.

11. The eleventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of resurrection. It is shown that the brain is able to be resurrected and to live again.

12. The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of eternal life. It is shown that the brain is able to live forever and to enjoy eternal happiness.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of the afterlife. It is shown that the brain is able to exist in the afterlife and to enjoy eternal life.

14. The fourteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of the resurrection of the dead. It is shown that the brain is able to be resurrected and to live again.

15. The fifteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the brain in the process of the final judgment. It is shown that the brain is able to be judged and to receive its reward or punishment.