



# VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[1925.

Factories and Shops Acts.

## DETERMINATION OF THE FURNITURE (WIRE MATTRESS) BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination on the 23rd October, 1925, applied to the whole of the State of Victoria.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, 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 in the manufacturing of wire mattresses" has made the following Determination, namely:—

- (1) That on the 23rd October, 1925, the last previous Determination shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.
- (2)

Wages per week of—					WAGES. Per Week of 48 hours. s. d.	WAGES. Per Week of 48 hours. s. d.		
Experience.	Males—48 hours.		Females—44 hours.				Males. s. d.	Females. s. d.
	Apprentices.	Improvers.	Apprentices.	Improvers.				
1st six months ..	16 6	23 0	14 6	15 0	1st year ..	22 6		
2nd ..	20 6	27 0	16 6	16 6	2nd ..	28 6		
3rd ..	25 0	30 9	22 6	22 0	Boult's carver or shaping machine operators ..	110 6		
4th ..	28 6	37 6	24 0	24 0	Buzzer, planing machine, circular saw, band saw, 3 or 4 side-planer, tenon- ing machine, or turning lathe operators ..	102 6		
5th ..	32 0	46 3	29 6	29 6	Boring machine operators ..	99 0		
6th ..	41 0	55 3	31 6	31 6	Yardmen or labourers en- gaged in stacking timber ..	88 0		
7th ..	48 0	61 6	44 0	44 6	All others ..	100 0		
8th ..	54 0	67 3	47 0	47 0		Per week of 44 hours.		

  

APPRENTICES.	IMPROVERS.
<p>PROPORTION (in any factory or place).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Males.</i></p> <p>One male apprentice to every two or fraction of two male workers receiving not less than 88s. per week of 48 hours.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Females.</i></p> <p>One female apprentice to every two or fraction of two female workers receiving not less than 64s. per week of 44 hours.</p> <p>An indenture of apprenticeship prescribed was approved on 3rd February, 1912.</p>	<p>PROPORTION (in any factory or place).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Males.</i></p> <p>One male improver to the first ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen .. workers receiving not less than 88s. per week of 48 hours.</p> <p>Two male improvers to fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, or nineteen ..</p> <p>Three male improvers to twenty; and thereafter one additional male improver to every ten additional males ..</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Females.</i></p> <p>One female improver to every five female workers receiving not less than 64s. per week of 44 hours.</p>

(3) TIME OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK—

Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
7.30 a.m. .. .. .	12 noon on the day on which the half-holiday is observed, and
7.30 a.m. .. .. .	5.15 p.m. on the other working days of the week.

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

- (a) Outside the hours fixed as the times of beginning and ending work .. .. . Time and a half.
- (b) Within the hours fixed as the times of beginning and ending work in excess of 48 hours in any week for males and 44 hours in any week for females .. .. .

(5) SPECIAL RATES.—Double time shall be the rate for all work done on New Year's Day, Foundation Day (26th January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Eight Hours Day (21st April), Christmas Day, or Boxing Day; but if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the above-named holidays, the special rates shall only be payable for work done on the day so substituted.

W. W. HARRIS,  
Chairman.  
W. PAUL WEIR,  
Secretary.

Melbourne, 8th October, 1925.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that incomplete or inconsistent records can lead to significant legal and financial consequences for the organization.

2. The second section focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It outlines various control mechanisms, such as segregation of duties, regular audits, and the implementation of robust approval processes. The document stresses that these controls are not merely administrative tasks but are critical components of a strong organizational governance structure. It also mentions that effective internal controls can help in identifying potential risks and vulnerabilities before they escalate into major issues.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data management in the modern business environment. With the increasing volume and complexity of data, organizations face significant difficulties in ensuring data integrity, security, and accessibility. The text suggests adopting advanced data management solutions and implementing strict data governance policies to address these challenges. It also highlights the importance of employee training and awareness in maintaining high standards of data handling and protection.

4. The final section discusses the impact of external factors on organizational performance. It examines how economic fluctuations, technological advancements, and changes in market dynamics can influence an organization's operations and strategic decisions. The document advises organizations to remain agile and proactive in their response to these external changes, regularly reviewing and adjusting their strategies to stay competitive in a rapidly evolving market.