



VICTORIA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

[1926.]

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE BOTTLE COVERS BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applies 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 trade of making bottle covers of straw" has made the following Determination, namely:—

- (1) This Determination shall come into force on 8th December, 1926.  
(2)

Apprentices or Improvers.		Other Employees.	
Wages per Week of 48 Hours.		Wages per Week of 48 Hours.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Under 17 years of age .. .. .	25 0	Adults .. .. .	87 0
17 years of age .. .. .	33 0		
18 years of age .. .. .	45 0		
19 years of age .. .. .	52 6		
20 years of age .. .. .	60 0		
PROPORTION (IN ANY PLACE).			
<i>Apprentices.</i>			
One apprentice to every three or fraction of three adult workers.			
<i>Improvers.</i>			
Eight improvers to every adult worker.			

- Time of Beginning. Time of Ending.
- (3) TIME OF BEGINNING { 7.30 a.m. .. .. . 12 noon on Saturday.  
AND ENDING WORK { 7.30 a.m. .. .. . 5.30 p.m. on the other working days of the week.
- (4) OVERTIME—  
For work done outside the hours specified in clause 3 .. .. . } Time and a half.  
For work done within the hours specified in clause 3 but in excess of 48 hours in any week .. .. . }
- (5) SPECIAL RATES.—Time and a half shall be the rate payable for all work done on New Years Day, Foundation Day, Eight Hours Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.
- (6) TIME RATE.—Any person employed on time wages for less than the number of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work shall for each hour worked up to one half the number of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work be paid at the ordinary wages rate with an addition of 33½ per cent.
- (7) TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Seven days' notice of termination of employment shall be given by either employer or worker, except in cases of misconduct.
- (8) PIECE-WORK.—The lowest piece-work prices to be paid for the making of bottle covers of straw shall be at the rate of 5s. 3d. per thousand covers.

P. J. CONLON,  
Chairman.  
GEO. O'TOOLE,  
Secretary.

Melbourne, 11th November, 1926.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. Each method has its own set of advantages and limitations, and the choice of which to use depends on the specific requirements of the study.

The third section provides a detailed overview of the results obtained from the data analysis. It shows a clear trend of increasing activity over the period studied, which is consistent with the expectations set out in the initial hypothesis. The data also indicates that certain factors have a significant impact on the overall performance, while others appear to have a minimal effect.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the findings. These suggestions are aimed at improving efficiency and reducing costs, and they are supported by the evidence presented throughout the report. The author also notes that further research is needed to explore some of the more complex aspects of the data.

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The following table summarizes the key findings of the study. It shows that the majority of respondents reported a positive change in their behavior, which is a strong indicator of the effectiveness of the intervention. The data also shows that there is a significant correlation between the duration of the intervention and the magnitude of the change.

The results of the study have several implications for practice. First, it suggests that a structured and supported intervention is more likely to lead to lasting change than an unstructured one. Second, it highlights the importance of ongoing support and monitoring to ensure that the gains are maintained over time. Finally, the study provides a model for how such interventions can be designed and evaluated.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the factors that influence behavior change. The findings suggest that a combination of education, skill-building, and ongoing support is the most effective way to achieve lasting results. These insights can be used to inform the development of future interventions and to improve the effectiveness of existing ones.