

tion with the trade. (8.) All work on the statement embodied in Rule 26 shall be performed in the factory or work-shops only, except when permits to work at home are granted to workmen for special reasons. Such permits shall be obtained from the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the district in which the question shall arise. (9.) The various departments shall be classified as follows: (1) The click department, consisting of clickers; (2) the benching department; (3) the finishing department; (4) the machinery department, consisting of operatives employed in working machinery in connection with benching or finishing. (10.) The recognised regular hours of work shall be fixed by each employer, and shall be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on five days of the week, and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on the recognised factory half-holiday, subject to forty-eight hours being considered a full week. Beyond this overtime rates must be paid. Should a public holiday intervene, the time lost through such holiday shall be deducted from the forty-eight hours, and not from the overtime. Any time lost by any workman in any one week shall be deducted from any overtime worked by him during that week before he shall be paid overtime rates. (11.) No employer employing workmen at weekly wages shall (except as provided) pay to any such workman any less sum than £2 sterling for each week's work. (12.) All overtime shall be paid for as time and a quarter. Threepence per hour above the prices hereinafter mentioned shall be paid for all piecework worked by overtime. (13.) Instructors for apprentices shall be paid not less than £2 10s. per week. No instructor shall be allowed to receive any commission out of the earnings of the boys under his charge. Clickers, benchers, or finishers in charge of any machine, and filling up their time at their branch of the trade, shall be paid not less than £2 per week. (14.) In case of men in the clicking department who are not capable of commanding the minimum wage, they may refer their case to the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation for the district in which the question arises, who shall deal with it, and whose decision shall be final. (15.) (a.) All apprentices shall serve for a term of five years. (b.) The proportion of apprentices to journeymen in the several branches of the trade shall be as follows, and no greater: Clicking and machinery departments, one apprentice to every three men or fraction of the first three; benching and finishing department, one to every four. (c.) For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, a given number of men must have been employed in any shop or factory for six months equal to two-thirds of full time. (d.) For the purpose of determining the proportion in the machinery department all branches of the trade to which the award applies in which machinery is used shall be treated as one department. (e.) The preceding rules are not to interfere with the engagements of present apprentices, but no new apprentice shall be taken by any employer until the number of apprentices employed by him shall be reduced to the proportions herein provided. (f.) Employers' sons shall not be restricted by the foregoing rules. Rules 16 to 23 govern technicalities. (24.) The price of all extras shall apply to work as required to be added to the boot before it leaves the hand of the workman to whom it is given; extras required after shall be subject to an advance of 25 per cent. upon the price fixed for that extra. If the extra is nailing, 1d. per pair above the ordinary extra shall be paid for that work. (25.) Every employer shall pay to each workman and apprentice employed by him all moneys due to such workman or apprentice, whether for weekly wages or for work worked by piecework, once at least in each week. (26.) Every employer employing workmen to execute work by piecework shall pay to such workmen the prices specified for such piecework, according to the nature of the work executed.

Then followed the log, which covered eleven foolscap sheets, closely typewritten. The log shows that the Court has increased the piece rates for small work practically along the lines suggested by the Workmen's Association.

The Court ordered that the award should take effect from the 12th September, 1898, and continue in force until the 1st September, 1900.

This award applies to the trade in Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington.

*Bakers' Dispute.*—Certain affidavits were filed in the Supreme Court in connection with the applications which were made to Mr. Justice Pennefather for leave to issue writs of attachment against William Wright, Peter John Calder, and James Walker for alleged non-compliance with terms of the award made in December last by the Court of Arbitration in the bakers' dispute, but they were not referred to in the course of the proceedings.

*William Wright's Case:* The affidavit of William Cunningham Simpson sets out that he is a member of the Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union, and that William Wright is a member of the Master Bakers' Association, which, the deponent stated, was registered as an industrial union pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act; that William Wright personally took part in the dispute between the union and the Master Bakers' Association before the Arbitration Court, and was, the deponent was informed and verily believed, present when the award was delivered. The affidavit proceeded:—

By the said award it was adjudged, *inter alia*, that the proportion of apprentices to men should be as follows: For the first three men, or any less number, one apprentice; for more than three men and up to six men, two apprentices; and so on in the same proportion. The said William Wright employs in his bakery four men—namely, Gilbert Stratton, James Reid, James Taylor, and Albert T. White; and employs in his said bakery four apprentices—namely, David Daniels, Peter Neilson, Robert Johnson, and John Thompson, being two apprentices in excess of the number provided for by the said award.

The affidavit of William Wright, in reply, stated:—

(1.) I have read the affidavit of William Cunningham Simpson, sworn herein on the 13th day of June, 1898. (2.) The Master Bakers' Association of Dunedin was not on the 9th day of December, 1897, and never has been, an association registered as an industrial union under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," as alleged in paragraph 4 of the said affidavit, or under any other Act of Parliament. (3.) It is not true, as alleged in paragraph 8 of the said affidavit, that at the time of swearing the said affidavit I employed in my bakery two apprentices in excess of the number provided for by the award mentioned in the said affidavit. (4.) At the time of swearing the said affidavit I employed, and I still employ, in my said bakery eight men—namely, Gilbert Stratton, James Taylor, James Reid, Albert T. White, Robert Cook, Henry Laing, Dundas Porteus Wright, and William Edgar, none of whom then received, or now receive, as wages less than the sum of £2 5s. per week. (5.) At the same time I employed in my said bakery, and I still employ, three apprentices only—namely, David Daniels, Peter Neilson, and Robert Johnston. (6.) John Thompson, named in the said paragraph 8, was at the time of swearing the said affidavit employed by me in the said bakery, but he was not then, and never has been, employed as an apprentice.

*Peter John Calder's Case:* The affidavit of George Anning, secretary of the Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union, after reciting that Peter John Calder is a member of the Master Bakers' Association, stated that by the award of the Court of Arbitration it was adjudged, *inter alia*, that no second hand receive less than £2 10s. per week, and no table hand less than £2 5s. per week, and that the said Peter John Calder was, at the date of the award, and still is, employing one Joseph Ayres as a table hand in his bakery at a weekly wage of £1 12s. 6d.

The answering affidavit of Peter John Calder was to the following effect:—

(1.) I am a baker carrying on business in Walker Street, Dunedin. (2.) My business is too small to occupy a journeyman in addition to myself, and up to the month of March last I did the work myself, with the assistance of an improver, to whom I paid a weekly wage of £1 12s. 6d. (3.) In the month of March last my improver left, and one