

(No. 2.)

Legislative Council.

No. , 1899.

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## A BILL

To amend the law with respect to Compensation to Workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment.

[MR. C. G. HEYDON ;—10 *August*, 1899.]

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**B**E it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

- 5     **1.** (1) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of Commencement of Act and short title.  
January, one thousand nine hundred.
- (2) This Act may be cited as the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1899."

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2.

Definitions,  
No. 31, 1897.

2. In this Act—

“Dependants” means such members of the workman's family specified in the Compensation to Relatives Act of 1897 as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death. 5

“Employer” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer.

“Engineering work” means any work of construction or alteration or repair of a railroad, harbour, dock, canal, or sewer, and includes any other work for the construction, alteration, or repair of which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is used. 10

“Factory” means—

(1) any works, warehouses, furnaces, mills, foundries, or places 15 named in the Third Schedule to this Act;

(2) also any premises wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes, or any of them, that is to say— 20

(a) in or incidental to the making of any article or of part of any article; or

(b) in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article; or

(c) in or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article, 25 and wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there;

and includes—

(3) any dock, wharf, quay, or warehouse, and so far as relates 30 to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto all machinery and plant used in that process;

(4) also any laundry worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power;

(5) also any premises on which machinery worked by steam, 35 water, or other mechanical power is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building or any structure in connection with a building;

(6) also any building which is either being constructed or repaired or altered by means of a scaffolding; or on which 40 machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or alteration thereof, or which is being demolished,

“Machinery” includes any driving strap or band.

“Mine” means any mine of coal, shale, gold, silver, lead, copper, 45 or any other metal or mineral. “Process”

Third Schedule.

“Process” includes the use of any locomotive.

“Quarry” means any place (not being a mine) in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals.

“Railway company” includes any person authorised to construct or who is the owner or lessee of, or is working any railway.

“Railway” means the railway or tramway of any railway company, and includes every station, siding, wharf, or dock of or belonging to such railway or tramway.

“Undertakers” in the case of a railway means the railway company; in the case of a factory or quarry means the person who actually by himself, his agents, or workmen occupies the premises, or uses the machinery, for the purposes of the work, business, or manufacture carried on there, and is interested in such work, business, or manufacture as owner; in the case of a mine means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of any mine, or of any part thereof, and does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent, or fine from a mine, or is merely the proprietor of a mine subject to any lease, grant, or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil and not interested in the minerals of the mine, but any contractor for the working of any mine, or any part thereof, shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but so as not to exempt the owner from any liability; in the case of an engineering work means the person undertaking the construction, alteration, or repair; and in the case of a building means the persons undertaking the construction, repair, alteration, or demolition.

“Workman” includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service or apprenticeship or otherwise, and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing. Any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representative or to his dependants, or other person to whom compensation is payable.

3. (1) This Act shall apply only to employment by the undertakers as herein defined, on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering work. application of Act.

(2) A workman employed in a factory which is a shipbuilding yard shall not be excluded from this Act by reason only that the accident arose outside the yard in the course of his work upon a vessel in any dock, river, or tidal water near the yard.

Liability of certain  
employers to  
workmen for  
injuries.  
First Schedule.

4. (1) If in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the First Schedule to this Act.

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(2) Provided that—

- (a) the employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed; 10
- (b) when the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act, or take the same proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also 15 under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid; 20
- (c) if it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, or to the breach by him of a statutory rule, or rule made by the employer for the protection of his workmen, if a printed copy of such rule has been conspicuously posted at the place where the business is carried on, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed. 30

(3) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the employment is one to which this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall, subject to the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act. 35

First Schedule.  
Second Schedule.

(4) If, within the time hereinafter in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the Judge before whom the action is tried shall, if either party wishes it, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty 45

liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in his judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act.

In any proceeding under this subsection, when the Judge assesses the compensation he shall give a certificate of the compensation he has awarded and the directions he has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding for a fine under the enactments relating to mines or factories, or the application of any such fine, but if any such fine, or any part thereof, has been applied for the benefit of the person injured, the amount so applied shall be taken into account in estimating the compensation under this Act.

5. (1) Proceedings for the recovery of compensation under this Act shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death: Provided always that the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect, or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect, or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause.

(2) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same to, or at the residence or place of business of, the person on whom it is to be served.

(4) The notice may also be served by post by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence or place of business, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(5) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at,  
or

or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the employer at, the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

Contracting out.

6. (1) If the Registrar of Friendly Societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workmen of an employer in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, is on the whole not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of this Act, the employer may, until the certificate is revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act.

(2) The registrar may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period not less than five years.

(3) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring.

(4) If complaint is made to the Registrar of Friendly Societies by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer that the provisions of any scheme are no longer on the whole so favourable to the general body of workmen of such employer and their dependants as the provisions of this Act, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the registrar shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exists for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate.

(5) When a certificate is revoked or expires, any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in the event of a difference of opinion.

(6) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the employer to answer all such inquiries and to furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

(7) The Registrar of Friendly Societies shall include in his annual report the particulars of his proceedings under this Act.

Sub-contracting.

7. Where, in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed

employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation 5 which is payable to the workman, whether under this Act or in respect of personal negligence or wilful act independently of this Act, by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies :

10 Provided that the undertakers shall be entitled to be indemnified by any other person who would have been liable independently of this section.

This section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or 15 business carried on by such undertakers respectively.

8. Where any employer becomes liable under this Act to pay compensation in respect of any accident, and is entitled to any sum from insurers in respect of the amount due to a workman under such liability, then in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, 20 or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or if the employer is a company of the company having commenced to be wound-up, such workman shall have a first charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount so due, and any District Court Judge may direct the insurers to pay such sum into the Post Office Savings Bank 25 in the name of the registrar of the District Court holden at Sydney, and order the same to be invested or applied in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule hereto with reference to the investment in the Post Office Savings Bank of any sum allotted as compensation, and those provisions shall apply accordingly.

Compensation to workmen in case of bankruptcy of employer.

First Schedule.

30 9. Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the workman may, at his option, proceed, either at law against that person to recover damages, or against his employer for compensation 35 under this Act, but not against both, and if compensation be paid under this Act, the employer shall be entitled to be indemnified by the said other person.

Recovery of damages from stranger.

40 10. Any contract existing at the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act.

Provision as to existing contracts.

SCHEDULES.

## SCHEDULES.

Sections 4, 8.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## SCALE AND CONDITIONS OF COMPENSATION.

*Scale.*

1. The amount of compensation under this Act shall be—
- (a) where death results from the injury—
- (i) if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, whichever of those sums is the larger, 10 but not exceeding in any case three hundred pounds, provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act shall be deducted from such sum, and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be one hundred and 15 fifty-six times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer;
- (ii) if the workman does not leave any such dependants, but leaves any dependants in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing 20 provisions, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be determined, on arbitration under this Act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants; and
- (iii) if he leaves no dependants, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding fifteen pounds; 25
- (b) where total incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding fifty per centum of his average weekly earnings in the employment of the same employer during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same 30 employer, such weekly payment not to exceed one pound;
- (c) where partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding fifty per centum of the difference between the amount of such average weekly earnings as aforesaid and the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident, such 35 weekly payment not to exceed one pound.
2. In fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to any payment not being wages which he may receive from the employer in respect of his injury during the period of his incapacity.
3. Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if so required by 40 the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination takes place. 45
4. The payment shall, in case of death, be made to the legal personal representative of the workman, or, if he has no legal personal representative, to or for the benefit of his dependants, or, if he leaves no dependants, to the person to whom the expenses are due; and if made to the legal personal representative, shall be paid by him to or for the benefit of the dependants or other person entitled thereto under this Act. 50
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5. Any question as to who is a dependant, or as to the amount payable to each dependant, shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act.

6. The sum allotted as compensation to a dependant may be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto, as agreed, or as ordered by the  
5 committee or other arbitrator.

7. Any sum which is agreed or is ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested may be invested in whole or in part in the Post Office Savings Bank by the registrar of the District Court in his name as registrar.

8. Any sum to be so invested may be invested in the purchase of an annuity from  
10 any approved Insurance Company through the Post Office Savings Bank, or be accepted by the Postmaster-General as a deposit in the name of the registrar as such, and the provisions of any statute or regulations respecting the limits of deposits in savings banks, and the declaration to be made by a depositor, shall not apply to such sums.

9. No part of any money invested in the name of the registrar of any District  
15 Court in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act shall be paid out, except upon authority addressed to the Postmaster-General by the Treasurer or by the Judge of the District Court.

10. Any person deriving any benefit from any moneys invested in a post-office savings bank under the provisions of this Act may, nevertheless, open an account in a  
20 post-office savings bank or in any other savings bank in his own name without being liable to any penalties imposed by any statute or regulations in respect of the opening of accounts in two savings banks, or of two accounts in the same savings bank.

11. Any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer, or by any person by whom the employer is entitled to be indemnified,  
25 from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, or such other person; but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practitioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his condition when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the medical practitioners appointed for the purposes of this Act,  
30 as mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, and the certificate of that medical practitioner as to the condition of the workman at the time of the examination shall be given to the employer and workman, and shall be conclusive evidence of that condition. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination  
35 has taken place.

12. Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act.

13. Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months,  
40 the liability therefor may, on the application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, to be settled, in default of agreement, by arbitration under this Act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested or otherwise applied as above mentioned.

14. A weekly payment, or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be  
45 capable of being assigned, charged, or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

15. The provisions as to arbitration hereinafter contained shall only apply where  
50 the employer has refused or neglected for the space of seven days after application has been made to him therefor to pay compensation under this Act, or to enter into an agreement to pay the same, and no application for arbitration under this Act shall be made until after such refusal or neglect.

## Section 4.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Arbitration.*

The following provisions shall apply for settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration:—

1. If any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as hereinafter provided. 5 10

2. If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within three months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of agreement by the District Court Judge, according to the procedure prescribed by rules of Court, or according to the like procedure, by a single arbitrator appointed by such District Court Judge. 15

3. Any arbitrator appointed by the District Court Judge shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers of a District Court Judge, and shall be paid in accordance with regulations to be made by the Treasurer out of moneys to be provided by Parliament. 20

4. The Arbitration Act, 1892, shall not apply to any arbitration under this Act; but an arbitrator may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the District Court Judge, and the decision of the Judge on any question of law, either on such submission, or in any case where he himself settles the matter under this Act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court either party appeals to the Court of Appeal; and the District Court Judge, or the arbitrator appointed by him, shall, for the purpose of an arbitration under this Act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the claim for compensation had been made by plaint in the District Court. 25 30

5. Rules of court may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this Act of any party by some other person.

6. The costs of and incident to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator. The costs, whether before an arbitrator or in the District Court, shall not exceed the limit prescribed by rules of Court, and shall be taxed in manner prescribed by those rules. 35

7. In the case of the death or refusal or inability to act of an arbitrator, a Judge of the Supreme Court in Chambers may, on the application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

8. Where the amount of compensation under this Act shall have been ascertained, 40 or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided, under this Act, either by a committee or by an arbitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by rules of Court, by the said committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the registrar of the District Court for the district in which any person entitled to such compensation resides, who shall, subject to such rules, on being satisfied 45 as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the said memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a District Court judgment: Provided that the District Court Judge may at any time rectify such register.

9. Where any matter under this Act is to be done in a District Court, or by, to, 50 or before the judge or registrar of a District Court, then, unless the contrary intention appear, the same shall, subject to rules of Court, be done in, or by, to, or before the judge or registrar of, the District Court of the district in which all the parties concerned reside, or if they reside in different districts the district in which the accident, out of which the said matter arose, occurred, without prejudice to any transfer in manner 55 provided by rules of Court. 10.

10. The duty of a District Court Judge under this Act, or of an arbitrator appointed by him, shall, subject to rules of Court, be part of the duties of the District Court, and the officers of the Court shall act accordingly, and rules of Court may be made both for any purpose for which this Act authorises rules of Court to be made, and also generally for carrying into effect this Act so far as it affects the District Court, or an arbitrator appointed under this Act, and proceedings in the District Court or before any such arbitrator, and such rules may be made by the District Court Judges in the same manner as rules may be made by them under the District Courts Act of 1858, and the Acts amending the same, and when so made shall have full effect, and the expression "rules of Court" in this Act means rules so made.

11. No Court fee shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceeding under this Act in the District Court prior to the award.

12. Any sum awarded as compensation shall be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and his solicitor or agent shall not be entitled to recover from him, or to claim a lien on, or deduct any amount for costs from, the said sum awarded, except such sum as may be awarded by the arbitrator or District Court Judge, on an application made by either party to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the said solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by rules of Court.

13. The Treasurer may appoint legally qualified medical practitioners for the purpose of this Act, and any committee, arbitrator, or Judge may, subject to regulations made by the Treasurer, appoint any such practitioner to report on any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration; and the expense of any such medical practitioner shall be paid in accordance with regulations to be made by the Treasurer out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 2.

1. "Print works," that is to say, any premises in which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted, or silken yarn, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper.
2. "Bleaching and dyeing works," that is to say, any premises in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on.
3. "Earthenware works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making or assisting in making, finishing, or assisting in finishing, earthenware china of any description, except bricks and tiles not being ornamental tiles.
4. "Lucifer-match works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making lucifer matches, or in mixing the chemical materials for making them, or in any process incidental to making lucifer matches, except the cutting of the wood.
5. "Percussion-cap works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making percussion caps, or in mixing or storing the chemical materials for making them, or in any process incidental to making percussion caps.
6. "Cartridge works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making cartridges, or in any process incidental to making cartridges, except the manufacture of the paper or other material that is used in making the cases of the cartridges.
7. "Paper-staining works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in printing a pattern in colours upon sheets of paper, either by blocks applied by hand, or by rollers worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power.
8. "Fustian-cutting works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in fustian cutting.
9. "Blast furnaces," that is to say, any blast-furnace or other furnace or premises in or on which the process of smelting or otherwise obtaining any metal from the ores is carried on.

- "Copper mills." 10. "Copper mills."
- "Iron mills." 11. "Iron mills," that is to say, any mill, forge, or other premises in or on which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel, or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel.
- "Foundries." 12. "Foundries," that is to say, iron foundries, copper foundries, brass foundries, 5 and other premises or places in which the process of founding or casting any metal is carried on; except any premises or places in which such process is carried on by not more than five persons and as subsidiary to the repair or completion of some other work.
- "Metal and india-rubber works." 13. "Metal and india-rubber works," that is to say, any premises in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used for moving machinery employed in the 10 manufacture of machinery, or in the manufacture of any article of metal not being machinery, or in the manufacture of india-rubber or gutta-percha, or of articles made wholly or partially of india-rubber or gutta-percha.
- "Paper mills." 14. "Paper mills," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on. 15
- "Glass works." 15. "Glass works," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on.
- "Tobacco factories." 16. "Tobacco factories," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of tobacco is carried on.
- "Letter-press printing works." 17. "Letter-press printing works," that is to say, any premises in which the 20 process of letter-press printing is carried on.
- "Bookbinding works." 18. "Bookbinding works," that is to say, any premises in which the process of bookbinding is carried on.
- "Flax scutch mills." 19. "Flax scutch mills."