

1895.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

The SECRETARY, Department of Labour, to the Hon. the MINISTER of LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 26th June, 1895.

I have the honour to present herewith the fourth annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1894, to the 31st March, 1895. It is not brought up to the present date, as some time has necessarily been taken up in compiling returns into statistical tables.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Minister of Labour.

LABOUR.

The general depression of trade all over the world has not passed by without affecting considerably the position of working-men and -women in New Zealand. The low price of most colonial products was in some degree balanced by the greater output in many directions, but in some there was a falling-off in amount so serious as to affect greatly not only the income of employers but their power of giving work to others. The harvest was in good quality; but its quantity was small, owing to the small area of land put down in crop. Wool and frozen-meat brought such low quotations in the Home market as to have a most depressing effect upon farmers and owners of stock, while many runholders, who had obtained advances on the security of their clip, found themselves with a deficit to supply on receipt of their sale-notes. The small quantity of grain, &c., carried on the Government railways caused the revenue from that source to fall below the average. From these causes has resulted an unusual depression in the labour market, and a corresponding difficulty in finding employment. In New Zealand the unskilled labourers consist of two classes, the floating and the permanent. The permanent labourers are settlers who, while cultivating their holdings, or, perhaps, only their gardens, are, in the country, grouped in villages or near stations. They provide the general, agricultural, and pastoral labour, and are to be relied upon in case any of their richer neighbours wish to employ them. In town these men are householders, usually residing in the suburbs, and there they carry on the occupations which the requirements of cities demand. This year, however, the difficulty of providing for the other class—the floating or unstable bodies of workmen—has been augmented by the addition to their numbers of many settlers and others hitherto belonging to the permanent labourers. These, under pressure of the scarcity of money, have recruited the ranks of the wanderers, and helped to swell the number of the unemployed. The skilled trades have also contributed their quota, boilermakers, painters, printers, &c., stepping down into the ranks of untrained labour for the sake of employment on road-works or in railway construction.

Although the above remarks present a true picture of the state of affairs during last year, I am glad to be able to report that with the new financial year the tide of business has again commenced to flow, and that probably the depression is over. There are signs of a steady though gentle upward tendency in prices, and employment is not so difficult to obtain as it was some months ago. The rise in the price of wheat is causing large areas of land to be prepared for the sowing of grain. The mining industry is reviving; and the large yields of gold coming to the surface are inducing capital from older countries to flow into Auckland and the West Coast. Wool has risen in price; and the market for frozen-mutton and chilled-beef looks healthier than it has done for some time. Factories that were working half-time, or short-handed, are now filling again with hands, and the outlook generally is more cheerful.

During the hot dry summers of Australia many of its inhabitants formerly took advantage of the short distance between that island and New Zealand to visit us in search of a cooler climate

and beautiful scenery. The emolument to this colony for such tourist-traffic has been usually very considerable; but during the last two years the commercial trouble under which Australia has laboured was reflected to us by the decrease of travellers and the loss of traffic. With the reviving prosperity of the sister colonies, we may look forward to renewed communication, not only for sympathetic but for financial reasons.

It has been found necessary, on account of the number of men out of employment, to put the co-operative labourers at public works on three-quarter-time. This is one of those temporary economies sometimes forced on by pressure of circumstances when the money to be spent is limited by vote, and the number of applicants is in excess. Request has been made to Ministers that the same principle should be applied to skilled workmen, such as carpenters, painters, and others employed on Government buildings, &c. There are considerable objections to any such course. Although it is difficult to know how to meet the demands of unemployed artisans, and although it may seem at first sight fair that those already in work should share their time with less fortunate craftsmen, I fear that the effect of such an innovation would be disastrous to workmen by lowering wages generally. So soon as it was found that a carpenter, working four days a week, received only £1 10s. for the week, so soon would there grow up an accepted idea in the market that a carpenter's ordinary wage was £1 10s. a week. The effect would be disastrous to the skilled trades. It would be better if carpenters and others getting 8s. or 10s. a day for every working-day in a week should voluntarily set aside 2s. a day towards a fund for the relief of those out of work in their own trade than that they should suffer the general lowering of wages.

I have received many complaints from working-men during the year as to the manner in which they have been received when seeking work by landholders in the country districts, and there has been no lack of accusations from all parts of the country as to hands being discharged unnecessarily in order to embarrass the department in its efforts to provide employment. I am afraid that the expression, "Go and get work from the Government you put in," has been only too frequently used; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the phrase is perhaps more often the expression of momentary irritation than of real feeling, and that the pecuniary position of employers has been in such a depressed state that they have, in some cases, not been able to find funds to make improvements or carry on necessary work, much less to exercise a large indiscriminate hospitality. It should, however, not be forgotten by them that it is to the fluctuating character of the work they sometimes offer that the formation of a class of wandering labourers is due, and that if it were not for shearing, harvesting, &c., requiring numbers of men at one time, and dispensing with them afterwards, the very existence of such a class would be unnecessary. Its disappearance would leave the larger landholders and flockmasters in a very awkward position; therefore the necessities and poverty of such workmen should meet with at least civil treatment.

The Labour Journal has been carried on regularly, and has met with appreciation from those for whom its articles are intended—viz., those who have not time or means to procure and peruse the many journals and magazines which contain articles touching on the social and industrial conditions of the working-classes. Those responsible for the Journal have endeavoured to treat all sides of a question with fairness, and to show the different lights in which labour problems appear from many points of view. That the Journal should gain the approbation of every one is impossible; the effort to please universally would be in vain, because to a certain order of mind the views expressed must be their views, and those only. Nevertheless, it has met with approbation not only in New Zealand but in other lands.

The department, during the year, has granted assistance to 3,030 men, having 8,883 persons dependent upon them. Of the men assisted, 2,007 men were married and 1,023 single. Of these, 2,136 were sent to public and 894 to private employment. Some were assisted by means of passes to places where work was plentiful. A detailed account will be found among the statistics accompanying this report. The numbers assisted since the establishment of the department in June, 1891, are as follows:—

	Men.	Dependents.
June, 1891, to 31st March, 1892	2,593	4,729
1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893	3,874	7,802
1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	3,371	8,002
1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895	3,030	8,883
	12,868	29,416

Total, 42,284 persons.

WOMEN'S LABOUR.

Those interested in women's labour and the position of feminine workers in New Zealand will find in the appended report by Mrs. Grace Neill some valuable information. The manner in which she has carried out her duties in the department has not only justified the creation of a woman-inspectorship but also the wisdom of personal choice in her appointment. Mrs. Neill has lately been transferred to an Inspectorship of Hospitals and Asylums, where her long experience will be of great service.

The provision of employment for women and girls is another branch of duty lately assumed by the Labour Department. It was thought neither wise nor just that the necessities of one-half of our population should be neglected, or that women-citizens of our colony should not be provided with equal means of escaping destitution as their male relatives, so far as the resources of the Government allow. The departmental machinery already existent permits without expense the concentration of valuable information in regard to the position of female as well as male labour, and with slight addition to our resources an engine of considerable potency will probably be exercised. The office lately set up in the Government Buildings, under the charge of Miss

Margaret Scott, registers the names and requirements of women out of work, or of employers needing assistance. All classes of labour, mental as well as physical, can there be enrolled or applied for, and, although the safety-valve of Government work for those not successful in engagement by private employers cannot be utilised in the case of women, the experiment is likely to prove a success, according to the signs visible at present. Without wishing to interfere with the business of well-conducted private registry-offices, there is plenty of opening for an institution where women and girls without means, or whose small means are too precious to be wasted on high fees, should receive such advice and assistance as the resources of the Labour Department can provide. The effort is at present only tentative and experimental. It is confined to Wellington Provincial District, but, if proved to be successful, will be extended to the other centres of population.

I do not present figures or a detailed report on this subject, as the office has only been open for a few weeks, and does not properly appear in the space of time covered by this paper, but, nevertheless, it should be mentioned as a new departure.

STATE FARMS.

It appeared desirable to the Government that the establishment of labour colonies, or state farms, should not be entered upon in a rash or expensive manner. A single farm of 800 acres was procured at Levin, on the line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway, and about sixty miles north of the capital city. The experiment has hitherto been confined to a single example, for two reasons: firstly, to test the capability of the Labour Department in Wellington to manage an agricultural community at a distance, and, secondly, to make trial of the quality of the labourers sent, and the utility of their efforts.

I am glad to say that both branches of the inquiry have, in my opinion, borne the test satisfactorily. Little difficulty has been found either in governing the operation from head-quarters or in proving that such establishments may be set up in other places to national advantage. The families and single men sent to the farm have behaved exceptionally well, and have been welcomed in the district. The work done has not only been thoroughly good of its kind, but has been performed at very reasonable rates. The resident families sent a year ago to Levin have tided over in a comfortable manner a time of considerable depression in the labour world, and have been securely isolated from that which to many of them would doubtless have been a period of hardship and dire struggle.

The little settlement on the farm has been, so far as most of the buildings are concerned, of a temporary character only. With the exception of a few acres of open land at one corner, on which the dwellings stand at present, the farm was all in heavy bush, and until this had been fallen and burnt no permanent homesteads could be apportioned. Work has been carried out as far as possible on the co-operative system, lengths of road-making and fencing and areas of bush to be felled being let to small parties of men. Four hundred and forty acres have been felled, burnt, and sown with grass, roads have been formed, fruit- and shelter-trees planted, fences set up, schoolhouse, manager's house, store, stables, &c., erected, timber exported, and many improvements made, which have greatly added to the value of the property. A balance-sheet and a more detailed account of the farm will be found in Mr. Mackay's report, presented herewith.

FACTORIES.

It is a subject of congratulation that the new consolidation measure, "The Factories Act, 1894," has given almost universal satisfaction. Factory-owners throughout the colony speak in terms of high praise concerning the Act, and acknowledge that any little crudeness in the former statute has been mellowed away in its successor, and that their suggestions as to points likely to induce friction have been attended to. On the other hand, employes are largely benefited.

The section compelling the written permit of the Inspector to be conspicuously fastened to the wall of the room in which overtime is being worked is a great safeguard, as formerly the persons employed had only the word or inference of the overseer or forewoman as to the Inspector granting leave. That the Inspector should have full power over permits for overtime is essentially necessary, for the physique and strength which would enable one person or set of persons to work very long hours with impunity may be absent in the case of others. Few trades are entirely healthy; almost every industrial employment has its own particular disease and its own particular drawback. Even shop-assistants suffer from curvature of the spine from too long standing. Overtime-work at all is a thing to be deprecated. It is generally unnecessary and preventible, and I look forward to a time when the general public will be educated highly enough to desist (except under absolute necessity) from rushing to their tradespeople with sudden orders for clothing, &c., when a little forethought for the health and comfort of those employed would dispense with undue haste caused by obedience to some whim of fashion. Overtime-work engenders habits of irregularity, and the small extra money earned is often dearly gained by the draft upon future strength, and by the slackness of employment which results in the relaxation from full tension.

Some of the complaints as to excessive overtime being worked are not to be placed to the account of either the strain of excessive work or the orders of driving employers. These complaints now and then come from parents, who state that their girls have been "kept in" night after night at certain factories. I have proved from repeated observation that overtime was not being worked in these establishments, and fear that the statements as to detention have been made by those who were spending their time in more congenial occupation.

One portion of our factory law in which every colonist should take pride is in its absolute prevention of child-labour. Even with the vast improvement which has taken place in the factory law of Great Britain of late years, the "half-time" system for little children (half-day at school, half-day at work) still continues on its evil way. People in the colonies have not known or have

forgotten how many children, mere infants, are employed in the production of those cheap goods in the manufacture of which colonials are unable to compete with older countries. In the sixties there were seven thousand children employed in straw-plaiting, generally in the fourth and often between third and fourth year of age. In 1864, a Parliamentary Commission reported that babies of two and a half years old were at work. There are now seventy thousand children employed under the English Factory Act. The *Schoolmaster* thus describes the daily work of one of these, a girl of eleven, under the "half-time system": "The child rose soon after 5 a.m., and walked through the frost and snow nearly two miles to the mill. Work commenced at 6 a.m., and continued till half-past 8 a.m., when there was an interval for breakfast, the child not leaving the mill. At 9, work again till half-past 12, and then dinner in the mill. At twenty minutes past 1 the child trudged off to school." The overwork arising from a combination of educational drudgery and manual labour performed on the same day must have a deleterious effect upon the growing frames of infant workers. Our New Zealand children know no such terrible strain upon their nurture and development as their cousins over-seas. Our Factory Act, while making provisions for bodily health by limiting the age when work in factories should begin to those over fourteen years of age, also provides for their intellectual culture by directing that the children must have passed the Fourth Standard of the State Schools, or an equivalent examination, before engagement.

The provision made in the 3rd clause of the Shop Act should also apply to factories—viz., that, whenever any day in the week is a public holiday, then it shall not be incumbent on any occupier who closed his factory on such public holiday or half-holiday to close it also on the half-holiday provided by this Act. As a case of hardship in point, I may adduce the fact that in one town in which the half-holiday is on Wednesday the factory-owner closed for a public holiday on Tuesday, and still had to close for the half-holiday on Wednesday.

Any workrooms beneath the surface of the ground, as in cellars, &c., should be prohibited. Even if they are dry and warm, which is sometimes doubtful, they need artificial light so long, especially in winter, as to be trying to the eyesight and general health of workers.

The section of the Act, allowing the Inspector to grant permission to work overtime on certain half-holidays, has caused some dissatisfaction among those who do not grudge working overtime on the evenings of ordinary days. The circumstances under which such overtime on half-holidays should be granted should present evidence of extreme urgency before permission is allowed; and I have instructed Inspectors to regard with jealousy any attempt at infraction of the sacredness of the half-holiday allowed to wage-earners. Complaints have also been received as to the forty-eight hour working-week for women. They state that the provision made in the old Act for an eight-hour day, with a holiday after 1 o'clock on the Saturday, or other half-holiday, gave a forty-five hours week for workers, while they are now compelled to work more than eight hours a day to get the half-holiday. It is a point for legislators to decide whether the strict eight-hour day for women shall be adhered to, or the forty-eight-hour week.

The ticket-marking section of the new Act has had a good effect in preventing owners of factories giving out material to be made up by people whose dwellings are unfit to be used as workshops in which human clothing should be manufactured. It has probably not prevented poor women from obtaining work, but now, where any two persons (such as mother and daughter, or two friends) choose to work together, they can register as a factory, and their workshop be under proper inspection. I would strongly recommend the introduction of a Bill to abolish fees for such small establishments as those in question, and would suggest that no fee should be charged for registration of a factory unless more than two persons are working therein.

The present regulation as to ticketing goods has had no deterrent effect on industry, but has had its intended result—viz., to confine, as far as possible, the manufacture of clothing, &c., to well-ventilated, wholesome workshops, where the lives of employes are more safe and comfortable than if the workers were driven by competition to slave for unlimited hours at starvation rates in filthy hovels. Of course, the competition induced through piece-work, executed by women for pocket-money, or by girls partly supported by their parents, will always be a curse to the genuine workwoman so long as piece-work is allowed to be given out at all.

The wages paid to factory-workers in the Australasian Colonies are justified by the economic result. The class of factory-hand on this side of the world is so much stronger and better in every way—in physique, intelligence, and education—that the principle of high wages for superior work is established. I have been informed by an employer having large establishments in Great Britain, and some in this colony, that the average rates paid by him to women workers in England is from 10s. to 15s. a week. The New Zealand branch of his firm pays its girls from £1 to £1 10s. a week, and can well afford to do so, because the superior strength and ability of the colonial hand allows a class of material to be committed to their charge which is never allowed to be touched by the employes in the Old Country. The manager of Messrs. Bell and Black's match factory tells the same story—that it pays to give colonial girls more in response to the more effective output of the individual.

In regard to the establishment of match factories, especial attention has been given to the sanitary conditions surrounding the manufacture. The occupiers have the advantage of their premises being selected and arranged under a strict Factory Act, and close inspection. In older countries all sorts of buildings (some, generations old) are used for trade purposes for which they were never built or intended, and the health of workpeople was, until lately, thought of little consequence. It is comparatively easy for a firm starting a new business in properly-arranged buildings to see that hygienic conditions are attended to. Under such provisions there is little danger to the working-girls of contracting "phossy-jaw" or other diseases to which makers of matches are liable, as the girls are mostly employed in filling boxes. If the hands are washed before food is touched there is little peril to the worker. One or two men, employed in well-ventilated outbuildings, manage that part of the business in which the melted phosphorus gives off fumes.

I have paid particular attention to the removal from sawmills and sash-and-door factories of the pattern of polishing grinder long in use. These machines filled the air with fine particles of wood mixed with atoms of glass from the glass-cloth with which the rollers were cased. This fine powder floated around the workmen, and introduced into his lungs cutting-matter of a highly dangerous character. The old type of polisher has now been removed and its place supplied by an effective type of machine which sucks away the perilous dust as fast as it is generated.

The number of persons working under the Factories Act was 29,879, divided into 22,324 men and 7,555 women. These numbers show an increase of 4,028 on those of last year, the difference being mainly caused by the wider grasp of the new Act in including as factories all places wherein two persons are working at a handicraft. The prior Act made three persons the minimum for factory employment.

The general depression of trade affected the factory-workers seriously last year. Many establishments put their hands on half- or three-quarters-time, and some had to shut down altogether. Towards the beginning of 1895 a reaction set in, and the general tone of business is undoubtedly better than it was a few months ago. Many factories are again working full time, and some have large orders in hand for execution.

The Inspectors of Factories have during the last year had a period of unusually hard work and trying circumstances. The extra duty was entailed in the application of the new Act, which not only greatly increased the number of factories but brought in many small establishments before exempt, and necessitated much visiting in order to carry out the anti-sweating sections of the statute. The trying circumstances were evoked in the administration of the Shop Act, with its many exemptions and difficult interpretations. Not only have the principal Inspectors shown zeal and capability, but the sergeants and constables of police, who, in addition to their many other duties, have appointments as Inspectors of Factories and labour agents, have administered the Acts entrusted to them in a really admirable way. They are unpaid for their services in this respect, and yet have in no perfunctory manner carried out the work entrusted to them by the Labour Department; behaving as though they were its paid officers.

"THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, 1894."

This Act has not been found to be a measure easy of administration. Its provisions emerged upon the statute-book in a semi-opaque condition, and have caused litigation, especially in those localities where party feeling intensified commercial disinclination to comply with the law. Over the greater part of the colony the Act has worked fairly well, and the slight disturbance of the surface of things caused by every new departure soon subsided into a contented and acquiescent adoption of the weekly half-holiday, not only as a necessary but as an advantageous matter. In a few places, such as Gisborne, Greytown, and especially Auckland, the day gazetted was objected to by many of the shopkeepers, who considered their business interfered with by Saturday-afternoon closing. Serious and protracted legislation has ensued on points of this Act, and I think that an amending statute should take its place. The subjects most requiring attention are:—

1. The exemptions. These are the real cause of soreness. If there are any exemptions based on the perishable nature of some goods, there should be none turning on the employment or non-employment of labour. A tradesman who has the enterprise to employ an assistant or more will complain with justice when he sees a rival with wife and daughter able to keep open and do a big trade. If by having no exemptions hardship is inflicted on a few, it must be remembered that all laws inflict hardship in some exceptional cases. If the closing of shops on a half-holiday is to meet the approval of the public, such half-holiday should be observed in regard to closing precisely as a Sunday is observed at present.

2. In country towns offices should be closed on the same day as the shops, and not on Saturday. If Saturday is the busy day in a country township, as it often is, it disorganizes business to have the banks and offices closed.

3. The interpretation of "shop" is obscure, and should define indisputably whether a wife over eighteen years of age may be her husband's assistant in an exempted shop, and whether he, she, or both must reside on the premises.

4. The "January next" phrase in section 9 should be made perfectly clear as to the exact time when the Act should take effect.

5. In regard to the fixing of the day for the half-holiday, several Inspectors advise that the Government should proclaim the day, and not introduce discord among the shopkeepers by allowing local or personal advantage to excite a war of interests. I cannot, however, recommend the Government to arbitrarily fix Saturday as a half-holiday, unless it was made quite certain that such course was preferable to that of local option. I feel confident that unless Wednesday or Thursday were chosen for the half-holiday (especially in the southern towns), not only would strong opposition be roused, but it would be very disastrous to trade, at all events, for a time. It is highly improbable that any municipal body will shrink from using its power of choice in the matter of the day to be appointed.

It has also been proposed that a poll of the inhabitants should be taken in each town as to the choice of day for the half-holiday. This course has much to commend it, as it is probable that the day most convenient to the public for keeping holiday would be that least profitable to the business of the shopkeepers. Even then, however, all would not be satisfied, and in the larger towns there would be a loud minority of dissentients whatever day was selected.

6. There has been great difficulty experienced by Inspectors in defining the occupations of certain tradesmen. In modern retail trade the articles sold by one trade are also sold by others. Thus, chemists sell tea, soap, hair-brushes, &c., hairdressers sell tobacco, and grocers deal in medicines, confectionery, perfumes, &c., while Japanese furniture forms a part of almost every draper's stock. Where different trades have different days for closing, so that butchers, hair-

dressers, and photographers have a different half-holiday from other shopkeepers, the problem as to closing a shop, part of which is devoted to hairdressing and part to the sale of tobacco, is difficult to solve. In one establishment on the list, for instance, the front part is a fancy-goods shop, the back part a restaurant; and a seedsman who sells vegetables argues that he is a fruiterer. The line between shops and wholesale houses is sometimes very flexible—*e.g.*, the smaller auctioneers' businesses, where articles offered for sale under the hammer and passed in may afterwards be purchased as at a shop.

The detailed list of prosecutions, with fines and costs inflicted, may be found under the statistical portion of this report.

There are some six thousand shop-assistants in New Zealand, but we have at present no means of accurately ascertaining the exact number, the average age, the wages earned, or the proportions of each sex employed. I would suggest that at the beginning of every year employers should be required to furnish these particulars concerning their assistants, just as factory-occupiers do under the sister Act. It is certainly a necessary and desirable thing that reliable statistics concerning the numbers and wages of shop-assistants should be collected for the information of the country.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT BILL.

I again urge the importance of passing a Bill giving the department statutory power to gather in statistics similar to that which makes the work of the census collectors effective. The figures to be obtained by a reliable condensation of industrial statistics would give a basis upon which a Tariff Commission could rely, and without such basis of information as to the cost of raw material, the cost of production, the rate of wages, &c., in New Zealand, the incidence of tariff legislation will continue to be mere guesswork or, at best, but an approximation to the certainty necessary for the real welfare of the colony.

STRIKES, ETC.

The labour troubles during the year have been few and insignificant. There was a desire upon the part of the Shearers' Union to meet employers and endeavour to have a general agreement made through the whole country, but this was baffled by the pastoralists having no leader or executive with whom to confer.

Two small shearing disputes occurred in the Oamaru district over what was said to be one-sided agreements—one at Menlove's, Windsor Park, the other at Borton's, near Duntroon. The disputes were soon settled, and contracts concluded under verbal agreements. At Balmoral, in Canterbury, a station carrying 36,000 sheep, twenty men were discharged at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for refusing to work any later. The manager was sued, and Mr. Beetham, the S.M. in Christchurch, gave judgment for payment for the sheep shorn, and £7 10s. each man for unlawful dismissal—amounting to over £188 and costs.

In the case of Messrs. Studholme's run at Kakahu, the complaint was made by the manager that the men would not turn out till 8 o'clock in the morning. The men explained that they had worked overtime the evening before, and, as rain had been falling heavily all night, there were only sufficient dry sheep in the sheds to employ them for two or three hours. Eleven men were discharged, but afterwards all were paid except two, who sued and obtained their money in the Magistrate's Court.

UNEMPLOYED.

The question is sometimes asked of the Labour Department, "What is the exact number of unemployed at present in the colony?" The question is one incapable of being answered by any person. The numbers continually fluctuate, the man unemployed to-day may be employed to-morrow, or *vice versa*, and although, at great expense, a census for any particular night might be taken in a house-to-house visitation, it would not truly represent the position on the following day. Moreover, such a census would set down as unemployed all those persons not at work, and would include men who do not work, have not worked, and never intend to do so—the loafers, the drunkards, the spiliers, the hangers-on of wives, the sickly, and the incapable. All these are ready to attend "unemployed" meetings, and sign petitions that work may be provided, but they are not unemployed in the sense of being men desirous of obtaining work and ready to take it. The trades-unions themselves cannot tell the position of men even in their own trade; they only know their own members, and of those probably only such members as are "good on the books." All that can be done in the present position of the department is to ask each labour agent throughout the colony to estimate the number of men out of work within his district. The result arising from the collected answers of the agents may be of slightly more value than the opinion of a layman on such a subject, but can be nothing more than guesses at the best, and may be utterly misleading at the worst.

There is no doubt, however, that the vast majority of the men who have applied to us for work this year have been of the true worker-class, and needed employment sorely. They have done good service for the colony in rough and difficult country, and sometimes under the stress involved by miserably bad weather, and unaccustomed varieties of labour. On the whole, their conduct has been exceedingly good, and, though a few black sheep have now and then disgraced the flock, the wasteful or uproarious workman was not invented by the co-operative system—he was well known years ago. There is one thing certain—*viz.*, that labour is no longer regarded as a curse, but as a blessing; and it is a pitiful sight to see hardy and stalwart men begging that they might have a chance in the sweat of their brows to eat bread. If it is true that some of them are thriftless and careless about their money, it is also true that the majority have families they support in much hardship and with great self-denial. It should be remembered that the money earned is never more than a living wage, and, if a family has to be maintained at a distance, all that can be saved is small indeed—in fact, hardly justifiable in any way, since necessities must be stinted if saving is

effected on so small an income. A living wage has been defined as "such a wage as will enable the workers to maintain healthy and human homes"; it is not a starvation or minimum wage unfit to maintain a household. If all persons were thrifty, far less money would be spent, manufactures would languish, trade decrease, and many now in employment would turn out to swell the ranks of the workless. This is no argument for wastefulness, but well-to-do preachers of thrift, who cant about "saving" to men who, on 30s. a-week, have to keep themselves and a family a hundred miles away, are mockers of men's necessities.

My department has many amateur advisers on the subject of dealing with the unemployed. Scarcely a mail arrives without the receipt of a letter propounding some theory as to the depression in the labour market, or some scheme—on a sheet of foolscap—for the regeneration of mankind. They vary from the thesis of the scientific person, who propounds that "unemployed" difficulties are recurrent periodically, and are related to the duration of the spots on the sun, to the proposition of the "currency" enthusiast, who wishes all men out of work to be engaged on Government printing-presses turning out bank-notes, and so "producing wealth!" But none of the schemes have so far suggested great practical advantage, and there is no outlet for our surplus labour at present except the temporary expedient of settling as many men as possible upon the land, nor any stimulant for our commerce except by sending out acute agents to extend our trade, and to let the people of other countries (notably the Malay Archipelago, China, Japan, and India) know what productions we can supply at a reasonable rate. The word "temporary" is used in the above sentence because a time must arrive when no more land can be provided by the Crown for settlers, whilst, under the present economic system, the unemployed may be considered as practically immortal. However, as the time when waste lands can no longer be procured, nor large holdings subdivided, is far hence, the problem of the future need not embarrass us. The half-time system, as inaugurated by the Government, is the most helpful and statesmanlike proceeding yet taken to assist the unskilled labourer. It is not quite new, but, if taken in hand on the large scale now promised, and with sufficient energy, it will be new in the sense of not having been hitherto used. It gives good ground for hope that the producing-power of the colony may be greatly increased, and it will be of benefit in staying the wandering element induced in working-men of late through the stern necessity of moving off because no employment is procurable near home. The small settlers assisted last year with road-work south of Dunedin did not appear this year among the applicants for employment, and a notable instance may be adduced in the satisfactory settlement in the Hautapu Block of labourers from Christchurch. The workman, however poor, who has a piece of land on which to grow vegetables is infinitely better off than his brother of the town, who must buy every potato eaten by his family, and pay half his earnings away in the monstrous rent of cities. The difficulty in putting men on land repurchased by the Crown from private owners is that many of these properties were bought at a time of inflated values, and that, if the price is sustained, a small holder could not make a living out of land so heavily rented, but, however difficult, some solution of the problem must be found, without which in certain localities an undue depletion of population will result. Already there has been a considerable transfer of men and families from one part of the country to another, and from the South Island, with its large holdings, to the North Island, which remains at present partially unexploited.

The step taken by municipalities in providing work for their unemployed citizens during the winter months is both patriotic and profitable. The example of Wellington last year is being followed by Dunedin, Christchurch, and several other places. It can only be considered just that those who demand local government and the control of municipal revenues should attempt to grapple with local distress, and not to throw it entirely on the Central Government—that is, on the people of all other parts of the colony. Such work, too, is done in a manner which, while calling on the Government to give pound for pound, expends the proceeds in a way which beautifies or benefits the town in which the money is spent and remains. It is also of advantage by paying labourers the money for work done, and not for charitable aid, which otherwise would have to be forthcoming, and, moreover, it preserves the self-respect of the working-class, the most precious of their few possessions. A city which has grown rich and thriving in good times through the efforts of all its inhabitants should recognise its full duty towards every citizen during periods of depression and scarcity of work.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

During the year there has been much soreness felt by workmen in regard to attempted evasions of the Employers' Liability Act. These evasions consist in the issue of posters and circulars by several firms to their employés notifying that deductions would be henceforth made from their wages as premiums to an accident insurance company. It would be, doubtless, to the benefit of workmen if they could afford to insure in an accident insurance company, as the risk would cover not only accidents for which the employer is now liable in damages, but also those risks arising either from pure accident (such as a stumble, faintness, &c.), or from the negligence of fellow-workmen. But such insurance, even if made voluntarily, would not cover loss of time and work if ordinary illness incapacitated the worker; for remuneration in such case Friendly Societies must be looked to. It therefore comes especially hard upon one who has for years paid his subscription to the Foresters, Oddfellows, Druids, or other Benefit Society, to find himself compelled to abandon the institution whose help he looks to in time of sickness of himself or his family, and this through a compulsory deduction from his wages to meet the only partial advantages offered by accident insurance.

There can be little doubt that such deductions of wages are breaches of the Truck Act and the Workmen's Wages Act, but this difficulty is in most cases met by pleading voluntary consent of the mulcted person. Every one knows, however, between master and servant what the voluntary consent of the servant is worth if the master expresses an intention of being obeyed, especially in times of commercial depression.

It is sometimes urged that it is impossible to stop such deductions practically, since an employer can, without giving reasons, engage his workmen at 19s. 6d. per week instead of at £1. The only safety for the workmen in such cases is to draw in more closely the rules of the trade-union regulating the minimum wage to be taken by its members; for the unskilled workman, or one who does not belong to a trade-union, the question of what wage he will accept is entirely between himself and his employer. The master, however, who insures his servant in this way (namely, by premiums acquired by paying 19s. 6d. instead of £1) without his servant's consent, may find that in spite of paid premiums the insurance money will not be paid by the company if an accident happens, because one man cannot be allowed to effect an insurance on another's life or safety without certain regulations being complied with—in fact, such employer is in an illegal position.

It would appear right that if employers are liable in damages in certain cases to compensate for injuries arising through their own fault, as they now are, that it is for those employers to raise an insurance fund among themselves to meet such liabilities. It is the case in Germany, where the employers pay the whole of the accident-insurance premium of their workmen. Of course, the insurance fund would only be applied to the liquidation of damage arising from injuries received by workmen through employer's carelessness in the use of worn-out machinery, or in compelling work to be done in unsafe buildings or rotten ground, or in appointing totally unfit and ignorant officers, not from any injuries caused by the carelessness of workmen themselves. Such insurance would only cover the compensation an employer now has to pay out of his own pocket. To make a workman subscribe, either compulsorily or in a so-called voluntary way, to such a fund is most unjust. It is asking him to provide for and meet the expenses of men who will be encouraged in practices dangerous to the workmen because the penalty for which they are now legally liable is to be paid in advance by the sufferers themselves. It is sheer encouragement to reckless exposure of the operative's life and limb.

REPORTS OF LOCAL INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, 1st May, 1895.

I have the honour to submit to you a report upon the work done by me during the past year as Inspector of Factories.

Acting upon your instructions, I have visited factories and workrooms where women are employed in the industrial centres of both Islands, and also in the several country districts. Speaking generally, I consider the condition of the working-girl in New Zealand to be eminently satisfactory in respect to hours of labour and sanitary conditions, and fair as regards the wage question, except in the dressmaking trade and in the country districts.

These favourable conditions seem to me to be due in no small degree to the formation of public opinion in regard to women's labour by the progressive efforts of our legislators for the past twenty years, from "The Employment of Females Act, 1873," to our "Factories Act, 1894." The excessively low rate of pay noticeable in the country districts (I have met with a first-class tailoring machinist earning 12s. 6d. weekly wages) and in the dressmaking trade may be accounted for (1) by the number of fairly-educated girls who leave school year by year, and for whom occupation of some sort must be found—preferably in the immediate neighbourhood of their homes—until marriage; (2) because a considerable proportion of parents in the country districts of New Zealand are comfortably off, in so far as the possession of a home of their own. As the daughters grow up, if they can get light daily occupation, earn enough for pocket-money, and learn something about dress, that is all that is required. There is no struggle for a subsistence-wage, nor even to acquire a self-supporting trade. They live at home, and marriage is expected to follow sooner or later. Never having learnt domestic work theoretically and systematically, nor having any opportunity to gain distinction and honour in the science of domestic economics, young women, and also their parents, are apt to regard household service in their own homes or elsewhere as undignified drudgery, of no vital importance, and likely to interfere with their prospects of future advancement by marriage. It will be easily seen how this surplusage of home-girls tends to keep down the pay of those who have to live by their earnings.

As may be seen by reference to the statistical tables, by far the larger number of women are employed in the clothing trades, principally dressmaking and tailoring.

DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking as a trade is at present on a decline. Whether this is but a fluctuation of fashion or a permanent change remains to be proved. The larger firms say that their dressmaking rooms are run at a yearly loss. First-class private dressmakers complain that their trade has gone, and that small dressmakers are multiplying indefinitely, and the latter are glad to go out to work for ladies by the day at from 2s. to 3s. Notwithstanding the protection afforded by the 25-per-cent. duty on made garments, society ladies who wish to be stylish and up-to-date get their smartest frocks from Paris, London, Melbourne, or Sydney, and let the local tailor build them a tweed suit for practical wear. The modern simplification of dress in the prevalent fashion of plain skirt, coat, and blouse has also struck a blow at the dressmaking business. Scientific methods of measuring and fitting and well-cut paper patterns abound, so that any woman of ordinary intelligence and plenty of leisure can either make her own and her children's dresses or supervise a needlewoman engaged by the day. Meanwhile girls are offering themselves in any number as "apprentices," though seldom with the idea of acquiring a self-supporting trade. These apprentices receive no pay for either six or twelve months—may be kept running messages, learning little or nothing during that time, and sent off directly they are entitled to a wage. It will thus be seen that it is improbable that the wages of dressmakers will increase, that the chances of a girl earning a fair living at dressmaking are very slight, and that mothers would do better to obtain for their daughters a thorough home and domestic training than "put them to the dressmaking" after leaving school.

As a rule, the larger firms have devoted fine big rooms, well lighted and well ventilated, to the dressmaking department, and have shown consideration for the health and comfort of their employes. The colder climate necessitates a longer season for artificial heating of the workrooms in Dunedin and Invercargill than in the northern cities. During my visit to the latter town in March I found most of the workrooms heated, and observed that the proportion of anæmic girls was greatly in excess of any other New Zealand town. I think this may be due to the plan so generally adopted of heating the workrooms by means of gas-stoves. A girl soon loses vigour, and therefore the fresh colour of health, if she has to work eight hours a day for many consecutive months near a gas-stove. The D.I.C. in Dunedin has adopted an admirable system of heating their workrooms by hot-water pipes. The more stringent regulations in regard to overtime permits have had a good effect, and the factory half-holiday is an accepted fact in the dressmaking trade.

TAILORING.

There is a steady increase in the number of women employed in the tailoring trade, whilst at the same time labour-saving machinery is multiplying. Machines for cutting out, for making both coat and shirt buttonholes, for sewing on buttons, &c., are in use by several of the larger wholesale firms. Tailoring shops and workrooms, and the class of girl employed in them, vary greatly. In the old-established order or bespoke trade one finds either one or two machinists, experts—usually a superior class of girl, and treated with every consideration. If on piecework, these can make from £1 5s. to £2 a week; if on weekly wage, the log rate for a first-class machinist is £1 5s. In the wholesale trade, which has grown so rapidly of late years, a number of women and girls find employment to a small proportion of men as cutters and pressers. The character of these factories and workrooms, and the conduct of the girls employed, depends chiefly on the personality of the employer or manager. Very close factory inspection is required in some cases, whilst on the other hand some of our largest clothing-factories, notably those in Dunedin, are models, with admirable conditions in every respect. The scheduled log rates of pay of the Tailoresses' Union may be seen placed conspicuously on the walls, side by side with Factory Act regulations.

The numerically large proportion of girls employed in the clothing trade in Dunedin, and also the grouping together of so many fine factories within a small area, lend themselves to complete organization of the workers; consequently the Tailoresses' Union of Dunedin is a strong and compact body, numbering several hundred members. This organization of the workers is alike beneficial to employers and employed. The benefit to the girl-workers in being able to pay salary to an efficient secretary, willing to devote herself to their interests, is obvious, and no less obvious is the advantage derived by employers from so complete a system of organization in the protection afforded against undercutting in trade competition. As a rule, the Dunedin girl-workers in the clothing trade are of exceptionally fine physique, healthful in appearance. The cost of living being less in Dunedin than in some parts of New Zealand, and the log rates being uniform, the Dunedin girl is better off than many of her fellow-tradeswomen in other cities. This tends to her healthy development, and also to an independence that should check the curse of marriage for subsistence.

The Tailoresses' Union in Christchurch does good work; and there is also a union in Auckland, and one in Wellington. In the latter town there is difficulty in organization, as the tailoresses are scattered about in shops rather than massed together in factories; and the evil to be combatted, both in Auckland and Wellington, is "home-work," the only form in which "sweating" might find a nidus in New Zealand. Small retail traders, instead of getting their goods at established wholesale factories where the comfort and sanitary conditions of the workers are a point of consideration, give it out in small bundles to necessitous women, who undercut each other, and work long hours in their own cottages for a miserable pittance. However, "The Factories Act, 1894," enables the Inspectors effectually to check the growth of this evil—(1) By the definition of factory or workroom to be registered having been extended to rooms where two or more are employed; (2) by the obligation to affix a label upon clothing made in a private dwelling if unregistered as a workroom. I would like to suggest, however, that in any future amendment of the Factory Act the fee for registration of these smaller rooms be reduced.

The system of unpaid apprenticeship has not hitherto prevailed in the tailoring trade. The girls are paid a small sum weekly from the start, with a gradual rise, and are thoroughly taught one branch of the business. I regret, however, to say that during my visit to the South Island I found a young man employing six or eight girls; and he told me that he took them apprentices without wage for the first six months. I cannot speak highly of the rooms provided for the tailoresses in large shops as contrasted with those provided for the dressmakers. The tailoring department seems to be an after development; and, although obliged to comply with Factory Act in regard to sanitation, there is room for further improvement. In two instances—one in Oamaru and one in Dunedin—the tailoresses were working in underground cellars. This is not right. It necessitates long hours of artificial light, and cannot be healthful in any way. In any future amendment of the Act I would suggest a provision being inserted to prohibit workrooms below the level of the street.

Closely connected with the wholesale tailoring is shirt-making, and the conditions are similar. The larger factories—notably in Auckland and Dunedin—are all that could be desired, but the smaller places of business, and the "out-workers," demand efficient inspection.

BOOTMAKING.

The bootmaking industry employs a large number of girls, and conditions are, generally speaking, rougher than in the before-mentioned trades, although Factory Act regulations as to sanitation and hours of work are fairly complied with. The earnings of skilled machinists on piecework show a slight tendency to rise; as a counter-balance to this, many firms employ their girl-workers at a weekly wage, the nominal reason given being that girls on piecework are found to overtax their strength. The increasing use of power-driven machines is of undoubted benefit to the health of the workers, for the treadle-driving of the heavy machines used in bootmaking has a tendency to induce womb troubles. Girls employed in boot-factories have borne a reputation for a certain amount of rowdiness of behaviour. This is but what might be expected, so long as employers were content to crowd their workrooms to the full extent permissible, and let a number of young girls from fifteen to twenty years of age work in contiguity to the men employés. In several factories they work in the same room with the clickers, within interchange of speech and earshot. This lends itself to the display of a certain coarseness and rough behaviour amongst the younger girls. The newer and better-class boot-factories are showing an improvement in this respect by separating the girls

from the men. In the two factories I visited in Christchurch I observed the improved tone of the girls in manner and appearance. In both these instances they worked in a room to themselves under the charge of a girl forewoman, who had power of engagement and dismissal. The dining-rooms in these two factories were exceptionally well kept, and the fresh flowers on the tables showed that the girls took a personal pride in their surroundings.

WOOLLEN MILLS, ETC.

I visited the woollen mills at Petone, Kaiapoi, Timaru, Oamaru, Roslyn, and Mosgiel. The conditions of the women workers in these factories was on the whole highly satisfactory. In one instance I found the closet-accommodation for the two sexes had been placed in too close proximity to insure privacy for the girls, and requested that an alteration be made. Girls employed in the woollen mills are paid from the start, and gradually work their way up to the looms, where skilled hands may earn £2 and over per week. One must have seen the dismal, high-storied mills and factories of the Old World in order fully to appreciate such mills as Mosgiel, Roslyn, and Kaiapoi, in their environment of hills, wooded parks, and plantations. One must have known the ways of the Old World factory-girl, as with bare head, gaudy shawl, and white apron she noisily comes and goes at the clang of the big factory-bell, to appreciate the contrast of the neatly-dressed, well-educated New Zealand factory-hand as after her eight hours' work she makes her way to the garden-surrounded homestead, probably her own or her parents' freehold.

The hosiery knitting industry employs many young women in the South Island. It is a skilled trade, and good wages may be earned on piecework. There is no actual term of apprenticeship: the general method seems to be that the learner or apprentice is put to work with an efficient hand. The latter takes her wages for the first month, then part of her wages for another fixed period, then the learner is put on piecework for herself. Waterproof-clothing manufacture is another trade our girls are learning, and at which a skilful hand may make a good subsistence-wage. Wax-vesta making is another industry but recently established in New Zealand. There is a match-factory in Dunedin and one in Wellington. The principal work for the girls employed is box-filling. A quick-fingered and industrial girl on piecework may earn from 15s. to 18s. 6d. a week at this. Here, again, the contrast to the London match-factory girl is pleasingly apparent.

My work during the past year has been of deep interest, and it is not altogether without regret that I leave the Department of Labour on my promotion to another branch of the service. I have been impressed with the friendly feeling existing between employers and employed throughout New Zealand, where public opinion would speedily brand an inhumane employer. Still, there is need for watchful supervision on the part of the Inspectors to guard against breaches of the law, more especially in respect to the half-holiday and overtime. Neither are the sanitary arrangements as yet all that could be desired. In the towns the Inspector finds that alterations cannot be made until the lease runs out, and it is difficult to make landlords understand how conditions of labour have changed, and that decent and separate closet-accommodation is required by law for both sexes. In the country districts arrangements are very primitive, and I have found much to do by way of putting things on a better footing for the girl-workers. An overscrupulous delicacy prevents many young women from making any complaint to the local Inspector or their employer, and I found as I moved about the country that the women workers were pleased to have one of their own sex to speak to concerning sanitary requirements, and also that many employers were glad to accept suggestions made through me to secure greater privacy or better accommodation for their employes. There is much still to be done by a woman Inspector in this direction.

I would not conclude this report without bringing under your notice the almost uniform courtesy with which my visits of inspection have been received. The majority of the employers of women's labour seemed desirous of showing me everything, to give me fullest information, and willingly to carry out suggestions made for the comfort and health of those in their employ.

GRACE NEILL, Inspector of Factories.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Auckland, 31st March, 1895.

I beg to submit for your information a report of the department under my charge during the past year.

LABOUR.

Since my last report 198 men have been assisted to work through the Bureau, of whom 142 were married, with 732 persons dependent on them, and 56 were single. Of the above, 88 were sent to private work, and 110 to Government works.

Doubtless owing to the fact that a good number of single men and new arrivals found their way to country districts, thereby supplying local wants, applications from these sources for hands have been less than on former years.

Though there has at all times during the year been a number of unemployed and, no doubt, individual cases of hardship, still, by the judicious opening of public works and energy of the men, it has been fairly tided over.

I am sorry to say that at the present time, owing to a large number of men coming to town through the completion of work on which they were employed, and the near approach of winter, things have rather a gloomy appearance, which will, I trust, be dispersed by works already contemplated by Government.

I am pleased to note the project of alternate work and occupation of land inaugurated by the Minister, and consider it the best solution of the "unemployed" difficulty.

Work as given at present merely meets the time, and, as there is only a living-wage to be earned, when work ceases the workmen and their families are as badly off as before.

FACTORIES.

For this year, 445 factories have been registered, employing 4,405 hands. In addition to these, twenty-nine new factories have applied for registration, employing 199. Total, 474 factories, and 4,604 employed.

Permits to work have been granted under clause 58 to 318 persons under sixteen years of age.

In respect of these permits, before granting it is imperative that the Inspector should be satisfied that the applicant has passed the Fourth Standard (clause 57). In some instances there is no doubt that this may have an injurious effect, as many boys and girls may have been precluded from passing this standard through causes not provided for in the exemptions in the Act. After a boy or girl has left school for some time it is in many instances an impossibility to get him or her to return to school, and if debarred from work they may take to evil courses. I am of opinion that an Inspector should have discretionary power in this matter.

The privilege granted for overtime (clause 55) has been largely taken advantage of, the provisions of the Act being kept up to.

During the year, eight owners of factories were charged with breaches of the Act, against whom fourteen convictions were recorded.

Fourteen accidents have been reported; one, unfortunately, proved fatal, being the case of a workman who was crushed between logs at a sawmill. The others were mostly slight ones. Strict inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining if any one were to blame, and prevent recurrence.

The provisions of clause 54 are not, in my opinion, working well. They gave too wide a latitude to employers in fixing the hours of work for this class; hence you will find factories all over the city having different hours of work, and, as there is power given to work nine hours, that is the time, I may say, generally exacted. As this is an extension of time to that allowed by the Act of 1891, it would be naturally thought that employers would pay accordingly. I am sorry to say that in not one instance have I known this to be the case; and it has been said advantage has been taken of the extra time to do the work with less hands. I think, though, that such cases are rare. Condemnatory of this clause is also the fact that girls and young persons are in the habit of working during dinner-hour to avoid being kept late in the evening.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that this Act gives no trouble in working, and appears to be received by all parties as a good thing, and is giving general satisfaction in this district. Complaints are very rare, and easily rectified.

Usual attention has been given to sanitation and other requirements of Act without harassing or irritation, which has met with corresponding spirit and pleasing acquiescence.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

This Act cannot be said to be working satisfactorily, and I am convinced that the beginning and end of all trouble are the exemptions.

When the Act came into force a very fair start was made; but after some decisions given in the South, which exempted a certain class, evaders saw an opening, and availed themselves accordingly, not scrupulous as to how they gained their ends. As a natural consequence, it was very annoying, and caused much irritation to shopkeepers, to see that through keeping the law their trade was being driven into rival shops, and I had an opportunity to see that this was being done. It was understood that those exemptions were for widows, but from the wording this simply exempts any person not employing assistance.

It would take too much space for me to enumerate the dodges and tricks displayed to become an exemptee. They were legion, and, I am sorry to say, mostly successful, owing to the definition of "shop."

Saturday being the day appointed for half-holiday here, made it more valuable to those who could keep open; in fact, they have had a boom not experienced for some time.

I am convinced that there is nothing more simple than to frame an Act that would be just, and give general satisfaction, and that would be, with the exception of chemists, to have no exemptions, leaving the day to local authorities.

It is an impossibility to confine those exempted by clause 3 to sell only the legitimate articles of their trade, as all hairdressers, for instance, have tobacconists' trade combined, and both carried on in the same shop; so it is utterly hopeless to divide the two callings.

Clauses 18 and 19 are too vague, and I do not think the Act contains provisions for effectually carrying them out. Interpretation of "closed" should be clearly defined, as at present it gives room for evasions.

During the past year five shopkeepers were charged with breaches of Act—six convictions and one dismissal.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSON, Inspector.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

GISBORNE.

Gisborne, 14th May, 1895.

SIR,—

In reporting upon the salient features of the labour market for the year, I have, at the outset, to state that it has been a period of remarkable depression, especially as relating to this district. Consequent upon the low prices ruling for wool and mutton, flock-owners of the locality have had to discharge numerous hands who in the past received fairly constant employment. Besides, the contraction in the income of large employers has precluded them from undertaking

works of even necessary improvement. Thus an unusually large number of men have found their occupation gone, and these have swelled the ranks of other labourers seeking for work. The tendency among them has been to compete for any local work offered in an irrational manner, and at prices which cannot be remunerative. Numbers of instances bearing out this conclusion could be given. Owing to representations having been made to your department in December of the large number of men being out of work, steps were at once taken to provide employment on Government roadworks under the co-operative system. On the different works undertaken fifty-eight men were engaged, thus relieving to a considerable extent the glut of labour. The introduction of the Government co-operative system of roadworks has given satisfaction, and from reports furnished by the Lands Department it appears that the men did excellent work, and earned in most cases a remunerative wage. There were cases where men left regular work with contractors seeking employment on these works, but as far as it was possible they were not amongst those selected, the preference being given to those who were longest out of work, and especially to men who were some time resident in the district. I have to observe that, with reference to the "unemployed" difficulty, the periods of recurrence are in the months of May and December, or as near as may be before and after the bushfelling season. It is noticeable this year that the local bodies have generally endeavoured to assist in putting works in hand, and thus have assisted materially in reducing the number of unemployed.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY, Agent.

SIR,—

Gisborne, 31st March, 1895.

I have the honour to report, for your information, that during the past twelve months the Factories Act has worked satisfactorily in the Gisborne district. A good many improvements have been effected since the Act came into force, all adding to the comfort of the employes. The factory-laws have not been countervailed to any extent worth mentioning. The employers do not exhibit a tendency to curtail any of the benefits conferred by the Act.

"The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": The half-holiday is not working at all satisfactorily here: The fact that it is not compulsory for all shops to close appears to be the main trouble. The general idea is that there should be no exemptions except in the case of the chemist, and that it would be more satisfactory if the compulsory half-holiday were selected by the Government. This would save a good deal of bickering and unpleasantness.

I have, &c.,

S. MOORE, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 31st March, 1895.

I respectfully beg to report, *re* your Circular 16/95, that during the past year seventy-nine factories have been registered in this district. All things in regard to labour, Factories, and Shop-assistants Acts have been received and met by the different classes in a fair spirit. The shop-keepers and manufacturers paid their fees, &c., for registration without much complaint.

The half-holiday, which is on Thursday afternoon, being well and cheerfully observed, there have been no prosecutions.

The different trades are mostly slack at present, but we have no real unemployed, or any names on the books.

Building trades, slack; engineering, &c., slack; boot trade, slack; clothing trade, medium; retail trade (generally), fairly good. Blacksmiths and coachsmiths, fairly employed; plumbers, painters, and carpenters, very slack.

Those of unskilled labour mostly get a few days' work during the week, or a few hours' at the breakwater.

JOHN DUFFIN, Labour Department, &c.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary for Labour.

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Napier, 31st March, 1895.

I have the honour to report on the state of the district over which I am appointed Factory Inspector, and I have great pleasure in informing you that everything here is working well, and trade appears to be improving slowly but steadily, 109 factories and workrooms having been registered this year, showing an increase of thirty-seven on last year. As far as I can see, the labour Acts are working very well. Under the Factories Act I have had no complaints from the employes, and the employers seem to be quite satisfied with the law as it stands at present, and all, in most instances, very law-abiding. The Shops and Shop-assistants Act also is working well, and the employes appear to be enjoying their weekly half-holiday, for I have no complaints from any of them, and the general public appear to appreciate more and more every day the working of this Act. At first it was thought inconsistent, but as people get used to it they find there is no law comes nearer to please everybody than this Act. At present there is no depres-

sion amongst the labouring class here, for there are works just now in full employment. The number of men passing through here is getting smaller every month lately, in consequence of bushfelling contracts and late potato-crops. A few small infringements of the Shops and Shop-assistants Act were brought before the Court, and convictions recorded, which had beneficial effect.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary for Labour.

I have, &c.,

W. MULVILLE, Inspector.

WOODVILLE.

SIR,—

Department of Labour Office, Woodville, 4th May, 1895.

In accordance with Circular 16, of the 10th April ultimo, I beg to report that during the year ending the 31st May last there were some forty-five unemployed selected here, who worked at intervals on the railway adjacent to Woodville, and some felling and clearing bush for roads on the Hall Special Settlement. The work so obtained proved a great relief to persons in urgent need. A number of those employed, after completing their respective jobs, sought and obtained employment elsewhere occasionally, while others were content to wait about for weeks in order to get on again. These are generally the men who are first to complain of small prices given, and go so far as to insinuate that the Government are bound to find them employment.

The regulations have been strictly adhered to with respect to taking names of applicants and selecting same. If they were slightly altered, to enable single men who have mothers and sisters or brothers to support to get the same chance as married men, it would be a good thing.

In this district there are no industries exist where men in need could obtain employment, and stock of all kinds being so cheap precludes settlers from employing labour. On the whole, the condition of the workers in this district would compare favourably with workers in most other places. No breaches of labour Acts have occurred as yet in this district, and I am certain a number have benefited by these Acts. It is feared that this winter will be a bad one for the unemployed. I have been away at Rotorua on sick leave, and only returned a few days ago, or I should have sent this report in time.

J. TREANOR, Labour Agent.

The Chief Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Wanganui, 31st March, 1895.

I beg to state that, with regard to Wanganui district for the said year, the provisions of the Factory and Shop-assistants Acts have been well carried out by the employers in the district, and very few breaches of the Act has occurred, and these only of a trivial nature.

"The Factory Act, 1894," works well, and the only clause complained of is 37, with regard to persons under sixteen having to pass the Fourth Standard or equivalent examination. This comes hard on girls of fourteen learning dressmaking. Girls attending Catholic schools having to be two years in each standard, they often do not reach the fourth class at fourteen years.

With regard to "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," it works fairly well, but employers think it ought to be compulsory for all shops to close on the half-holiday, and the day be fixed by the Government, as various trades have different days, and none of them are unanimous about the closing-day.

There have been ninety-seven factories registered here, employing 363 males, 97 females, and 9 children, this year, against forty-nine registered last year. This does not include the Eastown railway workshops, which employ about eighty men and boys, and is registered in Wellington. The increase in the number of factories is through the small factories having to register under 1894 Act. The factories here are mostly small ones, the principal being the meat-freezing works, employing eighty-eight men; sash and door company, forty-eight; Murray's foundry, twenty-four; and the coach-factories each employ twenty men. These firms are steadily advancing their businesses, and their trade increases yearly.

Trade on the whole for the last year has been good, and steady employment has been got by good workmen. The business of Wanganui has largely increased, and a large number of new buildings have been erected during the year.

Through low prices for stock and wool there has been less demand for unskilled labour this year, and less bushfelling has been done, which has kept a number of labourers out of employ, upwards of forty having their names down on the roll for employ on co-operative works.

EDWARD VILLARS, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Palmerston North, 31st March, 1895.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the factories for the year ending the 31st March, 1895, in the Palmerston North district.

There are in all fifty-four factories or workrooms registered under the Factories Act up to date, giving employment to 365 males, 54 females, and 16 children, giving a total of 439 in all, against forty-four registered last year. The majority of the factories are small, only employing a few hands, the Longburn Freezing-works being the largest, employing forty-eight hands.

I have from time to time visited the various factories, and found them clean and satisfactory, and all the bakehouses whitewashed. So far no accident of any kind has occurred from any of the machinery used in the various factories. Saturday is the day appointed by the Act for the half-holiday. Some of the factories take their half-holiday on Saturday, and others on Wednesday; but those who keep open on Wednesday take very good care not to employ any youths under eighteen years of age; hence the Inspector cannot compel them to close.

As to the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, I beg to report that Wednesday is the day appointed by the Borough Council for the half-holiday, and I am glad to be able to report that it is now carried out without a murmur. Certainly, when the Act first came into operation I had a little difficulty, and I was obliged to summon three Chinamen for a breach of the Act, two of whom were fined £2 and costs, and the other £1 and costs.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq.

JAMES SLATTERY, Inspector of Factories.

PAHIATUA.

Pahiatua, 31st March, 1895.

SIR,—

I respectfully report that this district has greatly deteriorated as a labour centre during the past eighteen months, and from the following causes, viz.: The almost complete cessation of bushwork and road-formation, backed up by the very bad times that have been experienced generally all over the colony through the ruinously low prices that rule over all our products. This being a purely pastoral district feels the pinch most keenly, and the settlers are having a hard time of it. They cannot afford to employ labour. Were it not for the dairy industry things in this district would be much worse; if that industry does not collapse a lot of the settlers here will manage to pull through that otherwise would not be able to stick to their land. The large amount of Government co-operative works going on in this district greatly relieves the labour market. The placing of the men on these works has been done with great care, the result being that such a thing as a drunken co-operative worker is never seen, while at one time on each pay-day, and for several days after, there would be about the hotels labouring men "knocking down" their cheques. The system of co-operation works well if properly managed, but it is here that the trouble arises: The management is not always what it should be, and hence the trouble. No matter how well this system is worked there is sure to be malcontents. One of the greatest causes of trouble is the formation of the gangs by picking men promiscuously and putting them to work together, with the notion that they will agree. It is a great mistake to suppose that one man is as good as another in a railway-cutting, or in felling and forming a road-line. The man who is a thoroughly able and competent workman, who is perhaps able by hard slogging to make 10s. a day, thinks it very hard to find a man, or perhaps more, in his gang who is not able to make 5s. a day, yet when pay-day comes draws as much pay as he does from the job. Another mistake that is made, I think, is the sending of men into a bush district from towns who, for instance, have been brought up in towns, or have been at sea till well on in life. They have always turned out a failure here: the life they have to lead in the bush is so rough and different to what they have been used to that it is little wonder they throw up the sponge. I have very carefully watched the working of the co-operative system since its inception, and I am fully convinced that, if the men going on the works were allowed to form their own gangs, things would work much more smoothly. The labour Acts are well observed, except the Shops and Shop-assistants Act. This Act causes trouble through allowing some persons to keep their shops open, while it compels others to shut theirs. Till this Act is amended, so that it will cause every business-man, no matter who he may be, or whatever his business is, to close strictly on the statutory half-holiday, it will not work satisfactorily. It causes people to invent all sorts of devices to evade its provisions, so that they can make sales and keep their shops open while their fellow-tradesmen must close. On the whole, the business people of Pahiatua observe the law very well, one of their reasons for doing so being that they know that if they did not some one of their neighbours would not be long before they informed on them.

CHARLES COOPER, Agent, Labour Bureau.

The Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

EKETAHUNA.

Eketahuna, April, 1895.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit my labour report, and the Acts affecting it, for the year ending the 31st March, 1895, in my district.

Up to date there are nineteen factories registered, employing ninety-four persons, principally male adults, with about 370 others depending on them. Taking into consideration the infancy of the locality and the roughness of the country the Act is fairly complied with. The owners exhibit every tendency to comply with the provisions of the Act; any suggestions made by me are carried out without a murmur.

The chief industry under this heading is sawmilling. It employs a number of hands both directly and indirectly, and I am much pleased to see that the Government, since it assumed control of the railways, has reduced the freight on timber. Since the reduction I am informed that two more sawmills are about starting, a very good thing for the settler and labourer; it will be a source of revenue for the former and at the same time clear his land, and employ the latter.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, with reference to closing, is not compulsory within my district. The owners have all the same half-holiday (Thursday), and close their places as regularly as if they were obliged, and their employes can amuse themselves as they wish.

The building trade was very brisk for the twelve months, carpenters were well employed.

Several miles of road-formation, metalling, and fencing have been done in this district, which, combined with the Government works, must have absorbed a great deal of labour. The season and wages being good, the labourer must have been fairly well remunerated for his labour. My own observation is that he has done very well, and if he was a little more frugal in his habits he would be in a better position to stand the best of the winter months without seeking work, or at least wait a little until work is forthcoming. Under this heading my monthly schedules will show the number that has passed through my hands employed in the co-operative works, also twenty-five others for whom I was able to get private employment.

Recently I notice a certain class, designating themselves labourers, are flocking into this locality; they belong to what I would term the criminally lazy, and their ambition is to live on the genuine labourer or the settler. My experience is that swagging has a great tendency to produce this class, and I am of the opinion that to retrieve the principles lost by laziness swagging must be stopped, and a certain amount of force used in reviving the best principles of nature in those who have fallen into that habit, which I have no doubt would be a preventive to others from falling into such a state. I also note that the railway freight on firewood is reduced. I think a certain industry by this means, with very little capital, could be brought into operation—that is, by opening up a firewood dépôt in Wellington, a certain number of men to combine and to supply the wood from here and have it retailed out by one of their own class. The settlers, I think, would be only too pleased to give the wood for the taking away, so as to clear the ground. All that would be needed is a couple of drays and horses to cart the wood to the railway-station. A good number of hands are employed just now grass-seed sowing. I am of opinion that very little work such as bushfelling, &c., will be done this season. Sheep and cattle, &c., being so low, the settler tells me there is no money for expenditure. They are obliged themselves to seek work on account of such low prices, which will be the means of casting more into the labour market. The settler deserves every encouragement, and the idea of employing him alternately on the public works and his section will cause labourers to become settlers, and instil on him more frugal habits. I have no suggestions to make.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

THOS. NESTOR, Agent.

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Masterton, 31st March, 1895.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts for the year ending the 31st March, 1895.

There are forty-five factories and workrooms registered under the Factories Act in this district up to date, being an increase of sixteen on the number registered last year. The Act has been very fairly observed both by employers and employed, and no complaints have been brought by either side or any person during the year. On each visit I have made during the year I have found no cause for complaint.

In like manner, as regards the working of the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, I may say that the spirit of the Act on the whole has been very fairly observed, and that there has not been any prosecution since the Act came into force.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

HENRY MCARDLE.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Wellington, 1st May, 1895.

I beg to report that during the past twelve months 1,892 persons have registered their names at this office as being in search of employment. Of this number, 954 persons were assisted, as follows: 419 were sent to Government works, 170 were sent to private work, 365 were given passes (on guarantee) to places where they stated that they had reasonable prospects of employment, and in many cases they were successful.

It will be seen that there is a large decrease in the number who were passed through this office this year as compared with the year previous, when the total number of persons assisted was 1,300. The month of May shows the largest number assisted. The reason of this was, in my opinion, due to the very large number of men who were attracted to Wellington by the opening of the night-shelters and the relief-works started by the Benevolent Society. Owing to the very low prices ruling for all kinds of produce, farmers, runholders, and others have not been able to employ anything like the number of hands they usually do; but this has not been confined to New Zealand alone, the whole of the colonies have suffered in a like manner, more so even than New Zealand.

There seems to be a general feeling among the men out of work that if they can only get a bit of land all would be well with them. We have hundreds of applications for assistance to reach this end. The Survey Department, under directions from the Hon. the Minister of Lands, has been busily engaged in laying off blocks of land under different systems, so as to enable those with little or no capital to get land and try and make a home for themselves. Many of these men will succeed, as they have all the requisites required to make an ultimate success of their efforts—namely, good physique, determination to overcome initial difficulties, together with a knowledge of country work. Others again are doomed to failure from the start, being what I call feather-bed settlers. I think that that term will sufficiently explain what I mean; but even if there are only 30 per cent. of successes it will be a splendid record, as it simply means that these men are settled for life, and they will not be a recurrent quantity on the labour market of the colony.

It will be seen from the tabulated returns that Wellington is again far ahead of the other large centres in the colony in the number of persons assisted by the department, but this is owing in a great measure to Wellington being the central port of the colony, and also from the fact that a very

large proportion of Government works and large private contracts are situated in the North Island.

The general work of the office immediately under my control has increased to a very large extent during the year, owing to a great increase in the number of factories registered under the Act, and, consequently, a much larger number of people employed, thus necessitating the appointment of more Inspectors. We have now 139 Inspectors of Factories. Of these, four are paid officers, they being stationed in the four principal centres. The others are officers of police; and in the matter of inspection, registration, and making their monthly returns they are very punctual indeed. We have also something like two hundred agents who act for us in the matter of procuring and sending men to employment; they furnish a monthly return, which enables us to at once see the condition of labour all over the colony.

State Farm, Levin.—The farm is situated in the Horowhenua Block, and comprises about 800 acres of bush. The land is of good quality, and will grow almost anything. A very large amount of work has been done, as follows: 400 acres have been felled and laid down in best English grasses. 286½ chains fencing have been completed; 52 chains of this is pig-proof, while 30 chains is a wove paling fence. 209 chains of roads have been felled and cleared 1 chain wide, stumped and formed 18ft. 10 acres are also being stumped and ploughed for an orchard, to which the 2,500 fruit-trees, which are now in the nursery, will be removed this season. There has been a large amount of general work done, such as building stables, cottages, manager's house, schoolhouse, &c. These are all expenses which will not be recurrent. By the road-making, fencing, and bushfelling the value of the property has been considerably enhanced, so that even if it were determined to abandon the experiment the Government has an asset which will more than repay the cost of outlay. The royalty from timber is a valuable source of income; whilst the sale of firewood, posts, strainers, &c., has not only been the means of keeping a large number of men employed, but is also a small source of monetary profit, in addition to the great gain of getting the ground cleared without having, as a great many people have to do who have no market, to burn their timber.

There are twenty-one cottages of various sizes on the farm, seven of which have been taken over by the Government, and a small rent is now paid by the occupiers. There are twenty-two married men with wives, sixty-one children, and five single men. They are divided as follows: Twenty-four labourers and three artisans. There is an average attendance at school of forty-five children. The school is presided over by a duly-qualified teacher, and the Inspector, in a recent surprise visit, expressed himself as being highly pleased with the progress of the scholars. Amongst a mixed community, such as the State farm is composed of, there have been difficulties crop up, but the men have been clearly shown what their position is, and everything has, in consequence, gone along fairly well. Men before being sent there are told that day-wages and contract prices are both fixed slightly lower than the outside current rates, as the class of men who are sent there are men who are not able to to compete in the ordinary labour market—men who are getting up in years, who, perhaps, have given the best of their time to contractors, but now, by reason of age, &c., are not able to do enough to satisfy the outside employer; these are offered work at a lower rate. Then there is another class of men who have not been accustomed to hard work, and who have been used to clerical or other light work; still, being physically strong, by giving them a chance on the farm, they get used to the out-door work, and in a few months have sufficient knowledge to go out and compete in the open market, thus making room for others of the same sort. In my opinion the experiment is a good one, and one likely to be for the benefit of the people as well as for the Government.

As is to be expected, the initial expenses may seem heavy, but that is inseparable from bush-land, and the cash revenue is equal to 6½ per cent. on the outlay. The grass is coming along splendidly, and it is proposed to put stock on in September. There are many things which can be done on the farm which will give employment to the class for whom the place is intended, such as pig- and poultry-raising, bee-keeping, fruit-growing, vine-culture; all of these things, if properly managed, will yield a good return on capital invested. This sort of work will be eminently suitable for men who are past the prime of life.

The question has been asked, Is it advisable to continue the experiment? My opinion is decidedly in favour of continuing, not only at Levin, but of starting others in different parts of the colony. It has been said that there are no stringent rules for working the place; but any one who is acquainted with the work on a bush farm will know that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down for the conduct of such a place—each day, as it were, suggesting work for the next. After the land is thoroughly cleared and in crop, then we will be able to frame definite rules for the working, either co-operatively or individually.* The Hon. Mr. Reeves has submitted to the people on the farm a scheme whereby 300 acres will be given over to a number of the settlers who will agree to work together as a co-operative community. If they do, and pull together, they have a splendid chance before them—a good climate, soil good, easy of access, and within one mile of the railway-station, and only sixty miles from Wellington, where a market can be had for all their produce: everything is in their favour. Levin is noted for its mild climate.

I have shown in tabulated form the accounts of the farm for the past twelve months. The expense for the next year will, of a surety, be considerably less, while the receipts, I trust, will be very much increased.

I have to thank the Manager (Mr. Winterburn) for the very able services he has rendered during the past year; and I feel confident that if given time the State farm will become a very valuable property, and one which will not only give employment to a large number of people, but will be a profitable concern to the Government.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Secretary, Labour Department.

J. MACKAY, Chief Clerk.

* Rules have been framed since the above was written.

LEVIN STATE FARM.—STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

* This represents 6½ per cent, on the expenditure.

† Credited as under—

Lands and Survey	...	...	...	...	£7 9 0
Lands and Survey, miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	53 13 4
Revenue	...	...	...	...	361 9 10
					£422 12 3

SIR,—

Wellington, 8th May, 1895.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1895, and to state that the Factories Act is very generally appreciated and well observed by all persons concerned in it in this district.

It is a matter for serious regret that, owing to the general depression in trade, many of the larger establishments, especially in the iron trade, have had to considerably reduce the number of their employés, and that those kept on are not employed on full time. Another feature that looks bad is that in reducing the hands a larger proportion of men are dispensed with than boys, giving in some instances the impression that the shop is being worked with boy-labour, whilst the men are idle.

There are 430 factories and workrooms registered to date, employing 3,640 persons—*i.e.*, 2,650 males and 990 females—as against 252 factories, employing 3,327 persons—*i.e.*, 2,568 males and 759 females—for last year. You will therefore observe that, whilst we have an increase of 178 registered factories, &c., this year, there is only an increase of 313 persons employed—*i.e.*, 82 males and 231 females. The explanation is given above.

One hundred and eighty-nine permits to young persons—*i.e.*, 130 boys and 59 girls—have been issued. Care has been taken to have the required standard certificates produced, and only in very exceptional cases have permits been granted to children who had not passed the Fourth Standard.

Permission to work overtime has been granted to 2,294 persons to work 6,785 hours, as follows:—

	Persons.	Hours.
Dressmakers	706	1,934
Tailors	544	1,785
Waterproof clothing... ..	478	1,434
Printers	126	373
Hatters	83	208
Bootmakers	20	60
Cabinetmakers	4	12
Engineers	2	6
Laundries	331	973
	2,294	6,785

The provision in the Act by which power is given to grant overtime on Saturday afternoon in exceptional cases has given great satisfaction, especially to laundry-proprietors.

I regret to say that several employers are taking advantage of the error in section 54, and are claiming forty-eight hours' work per week from female employes.

There have been six accidents in the district during the year. Fortunately, none of them were of a serious nature.

There is a feeling amongst occupiers of small workrooms employing only one person (in many instances a child of the occupier) that they should not be required to pay a fee. No doubt it is hard, and might (if thought well) be rectified by either fixing a minimum in present schedule or introducing a reduced fee for small workrooms. As the schedule stands at present the fee must be charged.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act came regularly into force in this district on Wednesday, the 6th February, that being the day fixed by the conference. Since then I have done my best to enforce its provisions, with only moderate success, as a large number of shopkeepers who do not employ labour in their business keep their shops open, and carry on their trade, whilst their neighbours are closed. We expected to have had some trouble with the Chinese shopkeepers; but close attention to them, and several prosecutions, have had the effect of bringing them into line, and they now close their premises punctually at 1 o'clock, and give very little trouble.

There have been thirty-two prosecutions during the year, three under old Act and twenty-nine under new.

In conclusion, I have to regret that, owing to the advantage taken of the exemptions in the Act and the many law points raised in cases taken into Court, the successful working of the Act in this district has been, so far, very much retarded.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Police-station, Greymouth, 31st March, 1895.

In compliance with Circular No. 16, of 10th April, 1895, I have the honour respectfully to report that there are thirty-two factories registered in this district as per Schedule C sent you.

The average wages for adults are £1 10s. per week; females, £1; young persons, from 10s. to 15s. per week. In the dressmaking the employes are principally apprentices, and receive no wages. The timber trade is on the increase, and the barque "Rangitiki" will take away from this port, about the 7th May next, 300,000ft. of timber, principally black-birch, for London. If this shipment turns out well, and good prices realised, the timber trade will be the means of giving employment to a good many. I believe many men are out of employment, and I am afraid it will come very hard on them this coming winter, which promises to be very severe, although, taking into consideration the large amount of money taken out of Greymouth by theatrical companies and race-meetings since the 1st January, I am inclined to think that the majority of the people are in fair pecuniary circumstances.

I have no remarks to make respecting certain industries, or the condition of workers, as no complaints have been made here. Neither can I make any suggestions on the existing labour Acts.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STIRLING WHITE, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 16th May, 1895.

With reference to the telegram received from you, I have the honour respectfully to report that there are thirty-two factories registered in this district, as follows: Two printing-offices, employing 21 males; two breweries, 4 males; one foundry, 23 males; four dressmakers, 15 females; four tailors, 7 males, 17 females; three carriage-makers, 7 males; two aerated-water makers, 5 males; three furniture-makers, 12 males; one sawmill, 10 males; one gasworks, 4 males; one railway workshop (registered in Wellington); three blacksmiths, 6 males; five bakeries, 12 males.

The average wages are for male adults, £1 10s. per week, for female adults £1, for young persons 10s. to 15s. per week. In the dressmaking the employés are principally apprentices, and receive no wages. The whole of the work is done inside the factories, none outside. No complaints have been made by persons employed in the factories, and no legal proceedings have been taken against any employer.

The people engaged in factories and shops appear to be satisfied with the different Acts relating to them, and they observe the laws. The day on which shops are directed to be closed is Wednesday, which day gives general satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STIRLING WHITE, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories.

SIR,—

Greymouth, 13th May, 1895.

The number of men assisted during the past year was 307; work on the Grey-Hokitika Railway line mainly absorbed these men. The completion of the railway-station at Hokitika and the erection of the new station at Greymouth have been the principal works put in hand. The station at Kumara and other smaller flag-stations, which required a large amount of filling and levelling, have also been completed. The work still in hand consists of Stationmaster's house at Hokitika and Kumara and the erection of platelayers' cottages along the line.

Of works outside Government control the Coal Creek Railway has kept a large number of men in employment. This work was taken up in small sections on the co-operative system, and may be spoken of as a complement to the system inaugurated by our present Government. The formation is now almost complete up to the mine.

There yet remains the question of transporting the coal across the Grey River, which has not yet, I believe, been definitely settled.

The Brunner and Blackball Coal-mines have not increased their output. The supply appears to be divided between the mines, and this amounts to about 1,000 tons a week less than was contributed by the Brunner Mine alone a short time back. The result is distressing, shown by number of empty houses in the district, the remaining residents earning but a bare subsistence. Brunner pay-day, which, in the past, to the Greymouth tradespeople has always meant a rush of business, is now passed by almost unnoticed.

The timber industry is booming, and should do so. The monthly shipment has averaged about 400,000 superficial feet. The foolish competition among sawmillers has reduced the prices below the minimum of profit. The sawmillers have at last formed an association to prevent this, the ways and means of effecting which have not yet been definitely settled.

The shipment of timber by the "Rangitiki" for the English market has been completed as far as possible at Greymouth. The timber shipped is a fair sample of quality, though that offered had to be condemned. The sawmillers on the coast live in such a hand-to-mouth principle that they would spoil altogether this grand chance of opening up a trade by sending unsound timber unless closely watched by an efficient inspector. The timber trade properly worked would employ a good amount of labour. The gold-mining industry shows signs of revival on the Coast; the Reefton quartz district especially so. Many of the mines which hung fire a long time are again paying dividends, and it is hoped that some of the English capital which is just now flowing into the Thames Goldfields may, ere long, find its way to the Coast. I venture to assert that no other district in the world has been so richly endowed by nature with such natural wealth as the West Coast possesses, three staple products—gold, coal, and timber—all struggling to assert themselves, without the capital necessary for efficient development. The people of Hokitika are at present holding meetings to urge on the Government the desirability of providing water-races in the Rimu district for sluicing the known alluvial ground there. As this would mean the employment of hundreds of people it is a very desirable object from the standpoint of the Labour Bureau.

Advances to mining associations will surely follow the advances to settlers.

I have, &c.,

W. H. BOASE, Agent.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 31st March, 1895.

It is difficult to present an abstract of a report to be at once condensed in statement and just to all the important details that come within the range of this branch of the department.

LABOUR.

The term under review has been of unusual dulness and general depression for the whole of the district. The low prices obtained for farming produce, together with bad harvests, have contributed in no small degree to increase the usually large numbers of applicants of the farming class seeking employment this year. This is principally due to the fact that less grain is to be grown now than in former years when better prices prevailed. This has, of course, affected Christchurch very seriously, both industrially and commercially. The small returns of the farming community have not only prevented them from absorbing many of the now unemployed, but must of necessity have reduced the amount of money in circulation. This may be regarded as one of the causes which has led to the languishing condition of many of our local industries.

The uneasiness which has prevailed amongst the shearers in the other colonies during last year brought many of this class to our shore, who have shared the work with our local men, thus diminishing the amounts usually earned during the shearing season.

The boot industry has been at a very low ebb for the greater part of the year, and very poor time has been made. The engineering and iron trades have also been in a very unsatisfactory condition for two or three years past. These industries do not seem to have got over the effects of the late commercial failures in the other colonies.

The ranks of the unskilled labouring class have been considerably augmented since the new year by the return of a large number from the Cheviot roadworks. I think it is singularly unfortunate that more of this class do not see the advantages offered by the Government to get on to the improved bush-farm settlements, where they would undoubtedly very much better their condition, and in all probability in a few years would not be dependent upon any one for employment. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that a few have taken advantage of this provision, and are now fairly happy and contented, having made homes for themselves and families, and are well pleased with their future prospects. It is a notable fact that none who have left this district for the State farm at Levin have returned..

FACTORIES.

"The Factories Act, 1894," is working much more satisfactorily than the Act of 1891. Its machinery, being more perfect and far-reaching, brings under its provisions large numbers of women and young persons in the smaller workrooms who under the old Act had no such protection. Objections have been raised by the owners and occupiers of some of the smaller industries, the principal objection being the registration-fee, which, I think, bears a little hard upon a small struggling tradesman; otherwise, they are quite willing to comply with the general conditions and regulations of this Act. I think, however, that where only one female or young person is employed in a workroom, the owner having a shop attached, in which they put in a part of their time as errand-boy or shop-assistant, some provision should be made either in this Act or the Shops and Shop-assistants Act whereby the owner, by giving notice to the Inspector, could give his employé as the statutory half-holiday the day on which he is compelled to close his shop, as there are numerous instances now when two half-holidays are being given every week, for the reason that the shop is the only workroom. This applies more particularly to small jewellers, bootmakers, &c.

This year 635 factories have been registered in this district, employing 6,007 hands—namely, 4,467 males and 1,540 females—an increase of 266 factories and 2,302 workers over last year's returns. The amount received for registration-fees is £262 1s. There have been five convictions under this Act during the year; in every case a fine of £1 and costs has been imposed. One case has been dismissed with a caution, and three others withdrawn, the defendants paying costs.

Permission has been given to work overtime to 2,086 persons, who have worked 5,679 hours. Only one firm has reached sixteen days' overtime for the year; five firms have worked (by permission under clause 55, new Act) twenty-three persons nineteen hours' overtime on Saturday afternoons. 291 certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age. Fourteen accidents have been reported, all of which have been of a slight nature, and in most instances were due to inattention on the part of the injured. Suitable fire-escapes have been provided at most of the establishments where there are third-story workrooms, and others are in course of erection which will meet the requirements of the law.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

When this Act came into force the shopkeepers and traders in the district fixed upon Thursday afternoon, and most loyally closed their business establishments until the conference fixed the day. There has been little or no complaining about the compulsory closing. The harassing and annoying effects of this law are its exemptions. I believe it would give very general satisfaction if the exemptions were dropped from the Bill altogether. Many who are now exempt would be glad if all were compelled to close on the one day.

In closing my report, I desire to acknowledge the uniform courtesy I have met with from employers and employés alike.

E. Tregear, Esq.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LOMAS.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Police-station, Ashburton, 15th April, 1895.

I have the honour to report on the state of the district of Ashburton, for which I have just been appointed Inspector of Factories. I may state that there has been four new factories started during the past year, but otherwise labour in general has been very dull, owing to the low prices for wool and grain which Ashburton looks forward to for its support. In the borough the building trade, engineering and ironwork, boots, clothing, and retail trade, business has been exceptionally good; but for unskilled labour there has not been a great demand, though there has not been as many unemployed as might be expected.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

EDWARD EADE, Inspector of Factories.

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour Office, Timaru, 11th April, 1895.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending the 31st March, 1895, I found local employment for one married couple on a farm, three labourers, one tinsmith, three ploughmen, one cooper, one sailmaker, three harvesters, and seven lads to work on farms.

Ten married men were sent by the Bureau from this district to take up 100 acres of bush-land each at Three-Log Whare, Hunterville, North Island.

Fifteen married men were also sent from here to roadwork at Glentanner, Mount Cook, on the co-operative principle, and on their return, after eight weeks' work, they all seemed well satisfied with their earnings.

The total number of married men assisted by the Bureau was twenty-six, together with the single men above stated.

I beg to add that business in general has been dull in this district during the year, especially skilled labour, where the supply has far exceeded the demand.

Owing to the very small price of grain and other produce, farmers and employers generally have been doing with as little labour as possible.

On some of the large stations and farms ploughmen's wages have been reduced from £1 to 18s. per week, which is not sufficient pay for an average good man, who looks well after his team and does a fair day's work.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Agent, Labour.

SIR,—

Factory Inspector's Office, Timaru, 30th March, 1895.

I have the honour to report on the Factories Acts for the year ending the 31st March, 1895.

In the Timaru district 103 factories and workrooms have been registered under the Factories Acts, 1892 and 1894, against forty in the year ending March, 1894, the increase being due to the amendment of the First Schedule. The amount of fees received to date, £40 5s.; and 503 males and 174 females at present employed.

Two flourmills are shut down for their annual overhauling.

The tailoring and ladies' dressmaking trades are very dull. When these places are in full swing from 100 to 150 persons are employed.

Sixteen permits have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age—ten males and six females—copies of their register of birth having been obtained, also school certificates.

Permits to work overtime have been given to seventy-five persons. I may say that clause 55 of the Act gives dissatisfaction, inasmuch as it only allows two consecutive days' overtime, which may not be sufficient time to complete an order urgently required, and, perhaps, additional hands for the particular work not obtainable.

With reference to clause 63 of the Act, I called attention to the clause in my last year's report. The tradespeople consider it hard upon them to be compelled to give their workpeople a holiday on the Thursday when there has been public holidays during the week. The general opinion here is that the 3rd clause of the Shop Act should apply to the Factories Act.

With regard to the sanitary conditions of the several factories and workrooms in my district, I beg to state I have, as far as time would admit, paid particular attention to this clause, and that my suggestions have been carried out.

Several alterations and improvements have also been made for the comfort of the employes—viz., water-closets have been built, ventilators constructed, rooms enlarged, dining-rooms provided. In one tailoring establishment the stove for heating the irons has been removed from one room to another to regulate the temperature, and in one firm a fire-escape has been erected.

It would be almost impossible to carry out this portion of the Act to the letter, owing to the buildings being so cramped for space, and an alteration to any great extent would mean large outlay, which, in the present state of depression, would be ruinous to the small tradespeople.

There has been three accidents during the year, two of which were very slight; the third was of a more serious nature, causing a young man to lose his hand, he having been "skylarking" while attending machinery.

There has been one prosecution during the year (non-registration of factory), when conviction was obtained, and a fine of 5s. imposed.

"SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, 1894."

I have the honour to submit my annual report on "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894."

Thursday half-holiday has been held here for some years past, so that I have not had to contend with the same difficulties which have been experienced in other districts where there has been no fixed day. But I regret to say there are several clauses in the Act which are looked upon with disfavour. For instance, the interpretation clause, which permits persons who reside on the premises and employ no labour to keep open their shops for business, gives dissatisfaction here to persons who have to close.

With reference to clause 18 of the Act—closing offices at 1 p.m.—this is most disastrous to Timaru, as Saturday is the market-day, and most of the country people are in town, and agents and merchants do most of their business on that day; therefore the closing of offices not only causes a serious loss to merchants, &c., themselves, but great inconvenience to the public, who do not care to break the week by leaving their work. This refers principally to farmers.

I think notice should be given to the Inspectors when clerks are going to work the three hours' overtime as allowed by the Act, to enable a register of the hours worked to be kept, otherwise it will be difficult to carry out this clause.

I might say that the desires of the majority of the employers here with regard to the half-holiday is that the law may be so altered that it will compel all retail houses to close on the Thursday afternoon, and that all employes shall have a holiday on that day, including clerks. It would, of course, be impossible to make certain exemptions—fishmongers, for instance; to close them on Thursday would mean a considerable loss to them, and inconvenience to the public, as it is necessary to sell fish on that day for consumption on Friday (being the principal day).

Also, bookstalls on railway-stations should be exempt. But, with regard to Timaru, there is very little business done here on Thursday, and I do not think that closing up their shops would cause any loss to the shopkeepers generally.

At any rate, to give anything like satisfaction, it will be well to make as few exemptions as possible: that, I think, is the feeling amongst the business people.

I may say that I received every assistance from the employers of labour in carrying out both the Factories and Shop-assistants Acts, who seem anxious to comply with the Act as near as they can.

I have, &c.,

H. HALLETT, Inspector of Factories.

E. Tregear, Esq., Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

[It is with regret that I have to notice that, on the 31st May, Mr. Hallett, the Inspector of Factories, died. The Government thus loses the services of a valuable and painstaking officer.—
SECRETARY.]

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour Office, Oamaru, 31st March, 1895.

I have the honour to submit for your information a report upon the working of the Factory and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

With respect to the first-mentioned Act, I have found it to work well in this district. I have had no prosecutions during the year, and I found both employes and employers work smoothly together. Up to the present I have registered forty-six factories and workrooms, and, with one or two exceptions, I have had no reason to interfere with the way in which the Act was carried out. I have, at uncertain times, visited the factories and workrooms, and found them clean, well ventilated, and the hours allowed by me to work overtime being strictly adhered to. I have reluctantly granted overtime in a few instances on the half-holiday. My reason for saying reluctantly is this: Knowing well that employes will not refuse to work when asked to do so, still I think it a little severe to have them employed when all others are enjoying their half-holiday.

I have pointed out to employers that I would in no instance exceed the number of hours allowed for overtime, of which I duly keep a record. I have found my wishes with regard to whitewashing and all sanitary arrangements willingly carried out, and I was glad to learn from Mrs. Neill that she was pleased with the provisions made in this respect.

To bakehouses I have devoted a good deal of attention, and I think the Act perfect with regard to them.

I have only had one or two complaints, which referred to the emptying of closet-pans, which were at once attended to on bringing this matter under the notice of employers.

With respect to the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, I may say at once that I have taken it very quietly. I have, however, attended to the ventilation and sanitary provisions and the seating of young girls in shops, which have been duly attended to. With regard to tobacconists, I find in some cases what appears to be a hardship. For instance, those who employ assistants, and who do not reside on the premises, have to close, whereas their neighbour, who lives on the premises and does not employ assistants, can keep open on the half-holiday.

With respect to offices, &c., the half-holiday here is Thursday, and at present the office employes close on that day and keep open on the Saturday. This arrangement is working well, and giving entire satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

THOMAS O'GRADY, Inspector of Factories.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 31st March, 1895.

I have the honour to submit a report on the Factory and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts, 1894.

During the present year 442 factories and workrooms have been registered, employing 3,178 males and 1,948 females—5,126 persons.

In so far as the Factory Act is concerned it seems to work fairly well and is generally observed, though during my short term of office I have had occasion to prosecute in some instances for breaches of the law.

In the case of inspection of factories cases of defective sanitation have come under my notice, which, in a number of instances, on being pointed out have been remedied. Still, I must confess there is room for further improvement in this direction, and would respectfully suggest the advisability of the appointment of a health officer, who could from time to time visit the different factories, workrooms, and shops, and advise as to their sanitary condition.

Relative to section 23, dealing with the ticketing of articles manufactured in private dwellings and unregistered workrooms, am pleased to state at present very little of that class of work is carried on here, but where it exists the law is being observed; up to the present five shopkeepers have registered under this section.

In regard to section 54, where formerly forty-five hours constituted a week's work for women and young persons, the amendment of 1894 increased this to forty-eight hours, which is largely taken advantage of by the employers, but is by no means regarded with favour by the employes affected.

"The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," I am sorry to say, has not worked so satisfactorily as expected or wished for, which is entirely caused by the clauses exempting certain classes from its operation. During my term I have had a large number of prosecutions under this Act.

If the Act is to be of real service it will be necessary to reduce, if not abolish, all exemptions, more particularly the shops that claim to be exempt by non-employment of labour. Take, for example, the case of a widow, for whom the exemption would specially apply, with a family not old enough to be of assistance in the conduct of the business, she must necessarily employ labour, conse-

quently bringing her within the provisions of the Act. Cases of this description have come under my notice. Besides, the tendency of the Act has been to create a bitterness between the different classes of shopkeepers, which it may be well to have allayed.

My attention has been drawn to the matter of employers deducting from employes wages moneys for payment of an accident insurance policy, the object of which is to cover the risk of the employer under the Employers' Liability Acts, 1882, 1891, and 1892. This appears to me to be an attempt to evade the provisions of that Act, likewise a breach of the Truck and Workmen's Wages Acts, but I believe that this has been done by many employers under the belief that it was compulsory on their part to insure their employes. Having drawn attention to the above facts, I leave the department to consider if any of the above Acts require amending to prevent a continuance of such pernicious practice.

I have, &c.,

H. MAXWELL, Inspector.

E. Tregear, Esq., Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 8th May, 1895.

I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

After making up the report for last year I commenced with a balance of about a hundred men on the books anxious to obtain employment for the support of themselves and families. During the year 458 have been engaged through this office for the co-operative works, and 47 have been sent to private employment, besides the forwarding of several families, making a total of 505. Comparing the two years, there is an increase of the numbers so employed this year by 146, the total of last year's work being 359. The cause of the increase arises, in my opinion, from the very low price of wool and other produce, which has had the effect of reducing to a great extent the employing powers of farmers and others. There has not been, however, the same persistence in the demand for work coming from men situated in the country, especially in the Catlin's district. This may arise from the plan which was adopted last year by giving the settlers work on the roads during the summer months, and allowing them to fall back on their own ground during the winter, when improvements can be made in the way of clearing the bush, &c. This will ultimately result in the men being able to free themselves entirely from the ranks of the unemployed.

Through the repeated demands of men to continue them on the several co-operative works of the Government after finishing their contracts, and which I found most difficult to refrain from doing in the past, I have made a rule of late that after those men have had six months' employment they must give way to others on the books who have been a long time idle. But if a contract is finished before the expiration of the half-year the Inspector is instructed to give them another short contract. This applies to all men who have their families near the works, but not to men who have taken up land in the district and intend to improve it.

It is to be hoped that the Government will ere long be able to set apart land here, in close proximity to the works, and get the men to settle on it, as they are now doing near Stratford, in the North Island, which is the only way, in my opinion, to settle the "unemployed" difficulty.

How best to utilise the labour of old men has occupied my attention for some time past; and the other day, when Mr. Bragats was lecturing on the vine-culture in Central Otago, I thought if that industry was carried out what a grand field of labour it would open up for those who were past the meridian of life. Another avenue might be opened by some attempt being made to cultivate the New Zealand flax-plant. The Government might fence in, say, 30 acres of good ground for this purpose, laying it down in seed as an experiment; and, if found to be financially successful, 200 acres dealt with in the same manner would afford constant employment for thirty or forty old men in each mill opened.

The demand of town unemployed for work has been keener, although there has been no perceptible difference in the numbers, caused, no doubt, by the exceedingly small private demand, which is only one-eighth of the number that was employed last year. This in some measure arises from the increase of improved machinery on the one hand and the low price of produce on the other.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

W. FARNIE, Agent, Department of Labour.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Invercargill, 7th May, 1895.

I have to report that the condition of trade during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1895, has, on the whole, been fairly steady, but, if quiet, only in proportion to the general depression throughout the world.

The building trade has not been sufficiently brisk to give employment to all the carpenters and builders, but on the whole it has not been very dull, as a good many buildings have been erected, and some of no mean proportions; yet some of the carpenters and bricklayers had to take a turn at navy and bush work. Ironworkers have been fairly well employed throughout the year. In this town there are about five foundries, one of which employs about forty hands. There are also about twelve blacksmiths' shops, and six or seven wheelwrights or carriage-factory shops; all these places have been able to keep working, so that men in this branch of trade have been able to find employment.

Boot- and shoe-makers have been able to find employment at their own trade, although prices have not been up to their wishes, on account of the keen competition.

Retail Trade.—The competition has been so great in this branch of trade that it has given it the air of briskness, although prices are cut very fine. Most of the stores are adopting the cash system (especially in the grocery line), which seems to work very well. Some of the vendors have arranged their shops with two counters, one for cash, and the other for booking, with prices which are considerably more.

Unskilled Labour.—This district, like many others, can boast of a good supply of this article, a large percentage of which are skilled loafers, the single among whom drift about from town to town as they become known to the police, and the married seem to have no higher aim in life than to get drunk and leave their homes to be supported by the various charitable institutions. These men, and a similar class who come from the adjoining colonies, get into the debt of some of the local storekeepers, and then the said storekeepers, along with these men, worry the member for the district to find work for these *poor men* who have large families to support. The general public, too, take an interest, and wish to be cleared of the continual calls on them for charitable aid. If the earnings of these habitual drunkards were to be paid to their wives on a certificate from the sergeant of police of the district it would be to the interest of the district.

During the year about two hundred and fifty have been assisted to find work from the Government, having to support 850, composed of wives and children. I have started a book, which has been christened by the unemployed "the black-book," in which I note the names of men who have been troublesome, and the book has proved useful.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

J. B. GREIG, Agent.

LEGAL DECISIONS, APRIL, 1894, TO MARCH, 1895.

April, 1894.

Invercargill.—One case under the Factories Act for employing person under eighteen years of age during afternoon of weekly half-holiday; penalty and costs, £2.

May, 1894.

Christchurch.—There were three cases tried for breaches of clause 58. Convictions were obtained in two, and the third was dismissed on the grounds that the boy was not employed at work for his employer, but for himself; fines, £2, with £2 16s. costs.

Malvern District.—Flax-miller was sued for non-registration and failing to give Saturday half-holiday; Magistrate decided that a flax-mill was not a factory within the meaning of the Act; decision to be appealed against.

June, 1894.

Wellington.—There were two cases brought for employing women on Her Majesty's Birthday; conviction obtained in one, the other dismissed on the grounds that women employed were piece-workers; fine, £1, and costs, 30s.

Christchurch.—There were two cases tried for breach of section 58; conviction obtained in each; fine, 20s., and costs, 28s. each.

Invercargill.—Two cases brought by Inspector for breach of section 58; conviction obtained in each; fines, 10s. and 21s., with 7s. costs each.

July, 1894.

Wellington.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1891": One for failing to produce record of work done in factory; penalty and costs, £2 8s. One for employing boys after 1 p.m. on Saturday; penalty and costs, £2 8s.

August, 1894.

Auckland.—Four cases under "The Factories Act, 1891": One for not forwarding plans and particulars to the Board of Health; penalty, 5s., with £1 1s. costs. Two for not registering factories under the Act; penalties, 10s. and £1 1s., with £3 14s. costs. One for employing male under eighteen years of age after 1 p.m. on Saturday; penalty, £2, with £1 17s. costs. One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892," for failing to grant weekly half-holiday to shop-assistant; penalty, £1 1s., with £1 10s. costs.

September, 1894.

Auckland.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1891," for employing males under eighteen years of age after 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon; penalties, 10s. on each case, with £3 10s. costs.

October, 1894.

Auckland.—There were three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act; conviction obtained in one, penalty and costs, £2; one withdrawn with caution, costs, £3; and the third withdrawn on the defendants pleading ignorance of the law, and agreeing to pay costs, £3 3s.

Wellington.—There were three cases, of which two were breaches of section 16 of "The Factories Act, 1891" (both dismissed); and the third was a breach of the Shops and Shop-assistants Act; conviction obtained; £2, with costs, £2 17s.

Dunedin.—There was one case, a breach of "The Factories Act, 1891," clause 58; conviction obtained; £1, with costs, 25s. 6d.

November, 1894.

Auckland.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1894"; both withdrawn on defendants agreeing to pay all costs.

Christchurch.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892"; conviction obtained; £1, with costs, 28s.

Timaru.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1894"; conviction obtained; 5s.

December, 1894.

Auckland.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1894": One employing females for more than four hours and a half without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal; conviction obtained, and a fine inflicted of £1 and £2 14s. costs. There were ten charges in the other case for employing females after 6 p.m. without a permit; defendant pleaded guilty to four charges, the remainder being withdrawn; penalty, £2, and £5 16s. costs.

Wellington.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1894": Employing females after 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon; conviction obtained; nominal penalty of 1s., and costs £1 18s., the Magistrate remarking that, as it was the first case here under the Act, he would inflict a nominal penalty, and it would go as a warning from the Court.

"The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892": One charge, for failing to grant half-holiday during the week ending the 22nd December. A conviction was obtained, and a penalty of £5, and £1 14s. costs, inflicted.

Dunedin.—"The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892": Two charges for failing to grant weekly half-holiday to his assistants. Offence admitted; fined 10s., and £1 15s. costs.

"The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892": Six charges failing to grant weekly half-holiday to assistants. Offence admitted; penalty, £1 10s., and £3 3s. costs.

Riverton.—"The Factories Act, 1894": Failing to comply with order of Inspector under section 52—viz., to provide proper sleeping-accommodation for men employed at shearing-shed. Conviction obtained; penalty, £2, and £4 costs.

January, 1895.

Auckland.—There was one case under "The Factories Act, 1894": For keeping females longer than four hours and a half without a meal; fine, £1, with £1 8s. costs; and for employing females after 6 p.m., 10s. penalty, and £1 15s. costs. One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1892": For employing youth without giving him half-holiday. Case dismissed, as Magistrate ruled that he was not a shop-assistant.

Napier.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For keeping shop open on the afternoon appointed for the half-holiday. Case dismissed, as defendant carried on business without any assistance.

Wellington.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1894": For working a lad on a statutory holiday; fine, £2, and costs, £3 6s., on the two cases.

Dunedin.—Two cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": One for keeping shop open on day appointed for holiday, 5s. fine and 17s. 6d. costs; the other for working an apprentice 59½ hours in one week—fine, 10s., and 19s. 6d. costs. One case under "The Factories Act, 1894": For not giving holiday to employé on Saturday, the 29th December; case dismissed, but appeal entered against the decision.

February, 1895.

Gisborne.—Eleven cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday. In one case 1s. penalty, without costs, was inflicted. The other ten cases were dismissed: six proving that they carried on business solely; one proving that his wife carried on his business solely; as one closed his shop on half-day after prosecution entered; as one proved he was resident on premises; and the last, dismissed, as not being a naturalised British subject.

Hastings.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1894": For failing to register factories. Penalty 5s., and 7s. costs, in one; the other withdrawn, with 7s. costs, as defendant had registered after summons issued.

Hunterville.—Four cases under "The Factories Act, 1894": For failing to register factories. Two convictions, 5s. and costs each; the other two withdrawn by leave of Court.

Hawera.—Two cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for holiday. Fine 1s., with 7s. costs, in each case.

Palmerston North.—Three cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for holiday. Penalties, £5, and £2 2s. costs, on the three cases.

Greytown North.—Twelve cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for holiday. Penalty, 5s. for each, with £8 17s. costs on all cases.

Wellington.—Twenty-three cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday. Penalties, for first twenty cases, £1 and 17s. costs each; two dismissed, the Magistrate ruling that the shops were not shops within the meaning of the Act; the last dismissed, the Magistrate ruling that a wife is not a shop-assistant.

Dunedin.—Five cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday. Aggregate penalties, £4 10s., with £5 3s. 6d. costs.

March, 1895.

Onehunga.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Case was dismissed, through error in information, which said that the shop was on the east side of the street instead of on the west side.

Napier.—Three cases under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday. Penalty, 10s. each, with £2 0s. 6d. costs inflicted for two cases; the third case was dismissed, as no evidence was brought forward to prove that Wednesday was the statutory half-holiday, nor to prove that the sergeant was properly authorised to act.

Maniaia.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty 5s., with 2s. costs, inflicted.

Hawera.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1894": For failing to register workroom. Penalty, 1s. There were no costs in the case.

Greytown North.—Six cases, under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894": For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, £2 15s., with £5 5s. costs on all cases.

Wellington.—Six cases, under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Two were dismissed without costs; in one case the Stipendiary Magistrate ruled that there was nothing in the Act to prevent a person giving voluntary assistance in a shop; in the other case the Inspector erred in consenting to the amending of the information. Convictions obtained for the other four: penalties, £3 10s., with £1 16s. costs.

Christchurch.—Three cases, under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalties, 1s., with £1 8s. costs, on each of two cases; and £1, with £1 8s. costs, on the third.

Pleasant Point.—One case, under “The Factories Act, 1894”: For failing to register under the Act. Penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

Dunedin.—Two cases, under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For keeping employes more than half an hour after the prescribed time. Penalties, 10s., with £1 19s. costs.

One appeal entered against previous decision, under “The Factories Act, 1894”: For employing females on Saturday afternoon. Magistrate had ruled that employé had worked for herself, and that the employer was not responsible. The Supreme Court reversed that decision, with £5 5s. costs.

Winton.—One case, under “The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894”: For having goods sold by an employé on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Penalty, 5s., with 9s. costs.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING YEAR 1894-95.

Auckland (13).—Three cabinetmakers: one slightly injured by falling through trap-door, one cut left hand badly in circular saw, and one slightly injured by a gouge. Five in sawmills: one severely crushed between two logs, one slightly injured in turning-lathe, two slightly in circular saw, and one lost right thumb in planing-machine. Two in printing-offices: one slight injury to hand, the other slight bruises, in machinery. Two in railway workshops: one slightly injured by falling into a pit; the other, a lad, slightly cut by circular saw. One in biscuit-factory: broke thigh by falling down lift.

Christchurch (7).—A lad employed as lithographer's assistant had thumb dislocated; injury slight. A man employed in foundry received wound in right eye through being struck by a chip of iron, sustaining loss of eye. A lad employed at a cycle-factory lost part of two fingers of right hand by being caught in a drilling-machine. A boilermaker had right eye slightly burned by a heated chip from a rivet striking him. A lad at implement factory had a slight injury to finger through being jammed. A man at butter-factory had both arms slightly scalded by steam. A man employed at Addington Workshops received slight injury to finger through coming into contact with air-pump.

Dunedin (14).—A lad at implement factory was slightly burned through coming in contact with a skimmer whilst engaged casting. A lad at Hillside Railway Workshops was seriously injured by his hand coming into contact with a circular saw. A lad employed at implement factory lost top joint of two fingers through being crushed in steam-hammer. A lad employed at rope-factory got one finger crushed through coming into contact with the machinery; injury slight. A lad employed at Hillside Railway Workshops, a slight injury to two fingers through being jammed in a bolt-plate. A man engaged at foundry was slightly injured by thumb being cut in circular cutter. A man employed as oliverman at Hillside Railway Workshops; slight injury to thumb. A man engaged at foundry; slightly cut right arm with lathe. A lad employed at Hillside Railway Workshops; slightly injured; whilst playing with a cog-wheel his finger got caught. A man employed at sawmill got finger cut off by coming into contact with spoke-dressing machine. A boilermaker had slight injury to his eye by a chip from hot rivet. A lad employed at biscuit-factory received a slight injury to hand through being caught in a rake-roller. A lad employed at implement factory cut finger slightly by lawn-mower he was setting up.

Greymouth (1).—A man employed at sawmill was killed by falling across the saw, which cut him to pieces.

Invercargill (1).—A lad employed at a woodware factory had two fingers accidentally cut off left hand with planing-machine he was using.

Matarama (1).—A man employed at sawmill was injured slightly by a slab which was thrown back by saw.

Timaru (3).—A lad employed at furniture-factory got hand cut by flock-teaser. A lad employed at woollen mills accidentally got slight cut on wrist by coming in contact with carding-machine. A man employed at brickmaking factory accidentally lost right hand through its being caught in pressing-machine.

Wanganui (2).—A man employed at Eastown Railway Workshops had two fingers of right hand accidentally crushed when oiling an engine, the machinery being in motion. A labourer employed at same place had third finger of left hand jammed whilst engaged assisting to fix pair of wheels in a lathe which was not in motion; injury slight.

Wellington (10).—A lad employed at Petone Railway Workshops got right hand slightly crushed in steam-hammer. A man, a blacksmith, in same shop, was slightly injured by a spark of fire in the eye. A man employed at woollen mill was injured slightly by getting his thumb caught in a cog-wheel. A lad employed in a furniture-factory lost tops of thumb and two fingers by contact with circular saw; accidental. A lad employed at sawmill slightly injured with a mortising machine he was using. A lad employed at packing-factory got a finger slightly cut by a shearing-machine he was using. A lad employed at a printing-office lost top of a finger through being caught in a small printing-press; purely accidental. A man employed at a sawmill lost two fingers of left hand by coming in contact with circular saw; purely accidental. A man employed as a fireman at the freezing-works had his arm burned by a flash from a furnace.

* Also 218 men taken on by Railway Department; total number of hours employed, 5,807½.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1894, TO THE 31ST MARCH 1895.—BY LOCALITIES.

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PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1894, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1895.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.				Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.			
	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.			Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.		

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.

APRIL, 1894.

Labourers	36	69	170	72	33	197	105	..
Waiters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	9	4	47	1	12	14	13	..
Sailors	2	..	5	..	2	5	2	..
Bootmakers	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
Cooks	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Bakers	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Bricklayers	2	2	8	..	4	10	4	..
Painters	8	..	34	..	8	16	8	..

MAY, 1894.

Clerks	1	..	5	1	..	6	1	..
Miners	2	..	4	2	..	4	2	..
Carpenters	7	..	33	1	6	19	7	..
Sawmillers	1	..	6	1	..	3	..	1
Labourers	50	67	208	73	44	234	115	2
Blacksmiths	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..
Tinsmiths	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Cooks	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	..
Bakers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Butchers	..	1	1	1	..	5	1	..
Bricklayers	1	..	3	..	1	4	1	..
Painters	4	..	19	..	4	3	4	..
Plasterers	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
Stonemasons	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..

JUNE, 1894.

Labourers	19	23	59	29	13	129	41	1
Bushmen	6	31	28	37	..	77	37	..
Waiters	1	..	2	1	..	5	1	..
Clerks	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
Farm hands	..	2	..	1	1	2	2	..
Chainmen	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	4	..	33	..	4	4	4	..
Engineers	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..
Painters	8	..	40	..	8	17	8	..
Plumbers	3	..	16	..	3	20	3	..

JULY, 1894.

Labourers	16	34	85	30	20	105	50	..
Carpenters	7	..	40	..	7	12	7	..
Farm hands	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
French polishers	1	..	3	1	..	6	1	..
Bricklayers	1	..	4	..	1	2	1	..
Painters	1	..	1	..	1	1 ¹ / ₂	1	..
Plumbers	1	..	10	..	1	1	1	..

AUGUST, 1894.

Labourers	17	50	66	39	28	150	67	..
Miners	1	1	4	2	..	2	2	..
Carpenters	11	..	60	1	10	21	11	..
Sawmillers	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..
Farm hands	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..
Engineers	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	..
Bushmen	..	2	5	2	..	13	2	..
Bricklayers	1	..	5	..	1	8	1	..
Painters	1	..	10	..	1	2	1	..

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Labourers	10	18	51	19	9	83	28	..
Miners	1	2	7	3	..	8	3	..
Farm hands	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..

NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

DECEMBER, 1894.

Carpenters	..	2	..	..	2	3	2	..
Miners	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Labourers	1	1	5	..	2	3	2	..

JANUARY, 1895.

Labourers	7	1	36	8	..	12	8	..
Grocers	1	..	1	1	..	5	1	..

SEPTEMBER 1894—*continued.*

Hairdressers	1	..	7	1	..	4	1	..
Shearers	1	..	3	1	..	5	1	..
Carpenters	3	..	16	..	3	9	2	1
Bushmen	1	2	3	3	..	8	3	..
Bricklayers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Painters	3	..	4	..	3	5	3	..
Plasterers	2	1	9	..	3	7	3	..

OCTOBER, 1894.

Labourers	11	24	49	18	17	100	35	..
Miners	..	..	2	1	..	5	1	..
Farm hands	1	1	1	1	..	4	1	..
Carpenters	4	..	17	..	4	8	4	..
Bootmakers	1	1	3	1	1	3 ¹ / ₂	2	..
Cooks	1	..	2	1	..	4	1	..
Bushmen	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
Painters	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..

NOVEMBER, 1894.

Labourers	29	26	110	26	29	143	55	..
Shearers	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Carpenters	1	..	9	..	1	1 ¹ / ₂	1	..
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
Bushmen	2	..	8	..	2	7	2	..

DECEMBER, 1894.

Carpenters	2	..	5	..	2	4	2	..
Labourers	11	11	45	14	8	48	22	..
Painters	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..

JANUARY, 1895.

Labourers	19	24	92	18	25	92	42	1
Carpenters	15	4	72	..	19	32	18	1
Gardeners	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..
Painters	2	2	6	..	4	13 ¹ / ₂	4	..
Plumbers	1	..	4	..	1	2	1	..
Plasterers	2	..	8	..	2	9	2	..

FEBRUARY, 1895.

Labourers	26	42	89	54	14	191	62	6
Painters	3	1	12	..	4	9	4	..
Plumbers	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	..
Farm hands	..	4	..	4	..	10	4	..
Gardeners	1	..	1	..	1	9	1	..
Photographers	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Carpenters	4	..	18	2	2	7	4	..
Boilermakers	1	..	1	..	1	4	1	..

MARCH, 1895.

Labourers	18	29	70	35	12	122	47	..
Miners	1	1	..	1	1	8	2	..
Farm hands	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	..
Grooms	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
French polishers	1	1	3	..	2	2	2	..
Engine-drivers	1	..	3	..	1	6	1	..
Carpenters	15	2	52	2	15	23	17	..
Sailors	1	1	8	2	..	3	2	..
Blacksmiths	1	1	3	2	..	6	2	..
Boilermakers	2	2	7	..	4	8	4	..
Bakers	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
Tailors	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Bricklayers	1	..	4	..	1	3	1	..
Painters	..	1	8	1	..	2	1	..
Plasterers	2	..	9	..	2	5	2	..
Plumbers	2	2	14	..	4	6	4	..

FEBRUARY, 1895.

Miners	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
Labourers	3	1	14	..	4	4	4	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1894, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1895.—LOCALITIES—*continued*.

	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.			Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.			
	Married.	Single.					Sickness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.		Married.	Single.					Sickness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.		
NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																			
APRIL, 1894.									OCTOBER, 1894—continued.										
Bricklayers	..	2	..	7	..	2	6	2	..	Sawmillers	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
Carpenters	..	4	..	21	..	4	5	4	..	Cabinetmakers	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Labourers	..	25	..	134	1	24	49	25	..	Teachers	..	1	..	4	1	..	4	1	..
Plasterers	..	2	..	5	..	2	5	2	..	NOVEMBER, 1894.									
MAY, 1894.									DECEMBER, 1894.										
Labourers	..	41	9	156	11	39	111	50	..	Labourers	..	1	2	1	3	..	6	3	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	Carpenters	..	4	1	12	1	4	7	5	..
JUNE, 1894.									JANUARY, 1895.										
Labourers	..	1	2	2	3	..	8	3	..	Labourers	..	5	6	19	11	..	25	11	..
Printers	..	2	1	8	..	3	7	3	..	Painters	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..
JULY, 1894.									FEBRUARY, 1895.										
Labourers	..	6	..	31	5	1	16	6	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
Carpenters	..	4	..	14	..	4	2	4	..	Labourers	..	2	2	12	1	3	6	4	..
Painters	..	2	..	14	..	2	2	2	..	Plasterers	..	2	..	6	..	2	2	2	..
Moulders	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	Plumbers	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..
AUGUST, 1894.									MARCH, 1895.										
Photographers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Also, 111 men have been put on by Agent of Department at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 1,859½.									
Labourers	..	50	4	182	28	26	118	54	..	Carpenters	..	3	1	16	1	3	5	4	..
Compositors	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	Labourers	..	6	1	14	6	1	15	7	..
Blacksmiths	..	2	..	6	1	1	4	2	..	Bakers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1894.									OCTOBER, 1894.										
Labourers	..	14	1	67	3	12	38	15	..	Painters	..	1	..	7	..	1	2	1	..
Carpenters	..	3	..	19	..	3	3	3	..	Slaters	..	3	..	3	..	3	7	3	..
Sawmillers	..	2	..	6	..	2	6	2	..	Also, 107 men have been put on by Agent of Department at Lyttelton for the Railway Department: total number of hours employed, 3,948.									
Bricklayers	..	6	..	27	..	6	4	5	1										
Stonemasons	..	3	..	10	..	3	6	3	..										
OCTOBER, 1894.									WESTLAND DISTRICT.										
Labourers	..	2	4	12	5	1	10	6	..										
Stonemasons	..	3	..	14	..	3	5	3	..										
Carpenters	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..										
APRIL, 1894.									OCTOBER, 1894.										
Carpenters	..	4	..	18	..	4	3	4	..	Labourers	..	4	1	15	..	5	6	5	..
JUNE, 1894.									NOVEMBER, 1894.										
Carpenters	..	2	1	5	..	3	10	3	..	Carpenters	..	2	1	10	..	3	4	3	..
JULY, 1894.									DECEMBER, 1894.										
Labourers	..	7	4	47	..	11	14	11	..	Miners	..	10	..	55	..	10	12	10	..
Miners	..	3	7	25	..	10	14	10	..	Labourers	..	19	6	97	..	25	106	25	..
Farm-hands	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	FEBRUARY, 1895.									
Carpenters	..	13	4	69	..	17	20	17	..	Labourers	..	11	2	40	..	13	15	13	..
AUGUST, 1894.									MARCH, 1895.										
Painters	..	1	12	9	..	13	17	13	..	Labourers	..	1	..	8	..	1	1	1	..
Plumbers	..	2	1	7	..	3	4	3	..										
SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.									OCTOBER, 1894.										
JUNE, 1894.									NOVEMBER, 1894.										
Labourers	..	9	..	71	..	9	10	9	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Ploughmen	..	1	..	3	1	..	1½	1	..	DECEMBER, 1894.									
Rabbiters	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Grooms	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	Sailmakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JULY, 1894.									JANUARY, 1895.										
Labourers	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	3	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
AUGUST, 1894.									MARCH, 1895.										
Labourers	..	15	1	87	4	12	22	16	..	Ploughmen	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Coopers	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	..										
Blacksmiths	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..										
Cooks	..	1	..	7	..	1	3	1	..										
Bricklayers	..	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..										
SEPTEMBER, 1894.																			
Labourers	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	..										
Bakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..										

Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.
Married.	Single.					
Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.
Married.	Single.					

NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.

May, 1894.										June, 1894.									
Labourers	..	22	..	117	..	22	33	22	..	Labourers	..	38	5	197	6	37	55	43	..

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

[illegible][illegible]

JULY, 1894.													Labourers	..	17	2	91	..	19	28	19	..
Labourers	..	6	7	29	..	13	14	13	..	Painters	..	1	1	7	..	2	1	2	..			

AUGUST, 1894.										FEBRUARY, 1895.									
Labourers	..	27	25	122	1	51	53	52	..	Farm-hands	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
										Carpenters	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
										Labourers	..	4	..	12	..	4	4	4	..

SEPTEMBER, 1894.										MARCH, 1895.									
Labourers	..	8	2	52	..	10	5	10	..	Labourers	..	29	1	141	..	30	31	30	..

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1894.										SEPTEMBER, 1894.									
Carpenters	..	21	..	122	..	21	33	21	..	Labourers	..	18	6	78	1	23	55	24	..
Quarrymen	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	Masons	..	4	..	9	..	4	7	4	..
Labourers	..	2	3	16	3	2	8	5	..	Bootmakers	..	1	1	2	2	..	6	2	..
Bushmen	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..										
Engineers	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..										
OCTOBER, 1894.																			

[illegible]

JUNE, 1894.										DECEMBER, 1894.									
Labourers	..	23	5	137	3	25	66	28	..	Miners	..	2	..	6	..	2	5	2	..
Bakers	..	1	..	3	1	..	4	1	..	Carpenters	..	..	1	4	..	1	7	1	..
Bricklayers	..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	Labourers	..	57	7	233	1	63	128	64	..

JULY, 1894.										JANUARY, 1895.									
Labourers	..	10	2	48	..	12	19	11	1	Labourers	..	41	4	146	4	41	115	44	1
Miners	..	..	3	4	3	..	2	3	..	Masons	..	14	5	49	..	19	71	19	..
Masons	..	2	..	14	..	2	6	2	..	Carpenters	..	2	..	3	..	2	3	2	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..										
Rabbits	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..										

FEBRUARY, 1895.

		AUGUST, 1894.								Labourers	..	13	4	47	8	9	28	17	..				
										Blacksmiths	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..				
										Masons	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	..				
Labourers	..	43	11	224	1	53	104	53	1														
Miners	..	2	..	7	..	2	5	2	..														
Gardeners	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..														
Masons	..	1	..	5	1	..	3	1	..														
										MARCH, 1895.													
										Labourers	..	30	1	120	3	28	65	30	1				

FEBRUARY, 1895.									
Labourers	..	13	4	47	8	9	28	17	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Masons	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	..

MARCH, 1895.									
Labourers	..	30	1	120	3	28	65	30	1

TABLE showing MONTHLY STATISTICS concerning Persons Assisted by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1894, to the 31st March, 1895.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number Assisted by the Department.	Number Dependent on those Assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Families sent to Workmen.	Where from.								
				Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.				Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.		North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.	
																						Wives.
AUCKLAND DISTRICT.																						
April, 1894	4	14	18	8	4	..	4	15	3	15	18	..	..	..	10	1	3	2	1	..	..	1
May, "	58	9	67	236	58	2	176	12	55	61½	65	2	..	..	63	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
June, "	24	10	34	113	24	..	89	17	17	55½	34	..	3	2	28	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
July, "	8	6	14	30	8	..	22	10	4	12	14	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
August, "	5	2	7	22	5	..	17	5	2	5	6	1	3	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	9	2	11	42	9	..	33	6	5	14	11	..	1	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	9	4	13	39	9	..	30	10	3	25	13	..	1	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	39	6	45	173	39	2	132	6	39	66	44	1	..	..	40	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
Dec., "	7	1	8	23	7	..	16	3	5	11	8	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jan., 1895	6	5	11	26	6	..	20	9	2	25½	10	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Feb., "	19	4	23	97	19	..	78	4	19	47	23	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
March, "	14	3	17	63	14	..	49	5	12	22	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	202	66	268	872	202	4	666	102	166	359½	263	5	8	16	236	10	6	6	3	..	..	7

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICTS.

April, 1894	3	7	10	10	3	..	7	10	..	3½	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	40	28	68	126	40	..	86	26	42	92	68	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	31	10	41	107	31	..	76	19	22	53	41	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	11	4	15	47	11	..	36	5	10	16	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	4	2	6	16	4	..	12	2	4	5	4	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	8	31	39	34	8	5	21	..	39	58	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	5	4	9	13	5	..	8	6	3	10	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	6	3	9	19	6	..	13	..	9	10	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	6	3	9	19	6	..	13	..	9	10	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1895	8	31	39	34	8	5	21	..	39	58	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	5	4	9	13	5	..	8	6	3	10	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	6	3	9	19	6	..	13	..	9	10	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	108	89	197	372	108	5	259	68	129	247½	195	2	..	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.

April, 1894	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	0½	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	28	..	28	87	28	..	59	..	28	16	28	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	2	5	7	5	2	..	8	..	7	9	7	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	16	6	22	58	16	6	36	1	21	42	22	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	14	3	17	51	14	8	29	..	17	21	17	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	41	35	76	165	41	5	119	..	76	164	76	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	50	7	57	233	50	2	181	2	55	110	57	..	2	10	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dec., "	21	15	36	91	21	6	64	..	36	64	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1895	16	5	21	50	16	..	34	1	20	45	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	21	8	29	86	21	5	60	1	28	26½	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	11	3	14	51	11	1	39	..	14	16	14	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	221	87	308	880	221	33	626	6	302	514	308	..	2	10	300	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.

April, 1894	58	81	139	265	58	17	190	80	59	254	189	..	..	..	99	29	1	1	..	1	..	8
May, "	70	71	141	293	70	24	199	83	58	291	188	3	3	11	107	30	1	1	..	..	..	2
June, "	43	57	100	181	43	9	129	71	29	262	99	1	3	7	77	20	1	1	..	..	..	1
July, "	28	34	62	144	28	4	112	32	30	128½	62	..	6	14	57	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
August, "	33	57	90	156	33	11	112	49	41	210	90	..	4	4	62	26	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	22	25	47	100	22	6	72	28	19	132	46	1	3	5	33	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	19	27	46	79	19	8	52	23	23	130½	46	..	1	..	39	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	32	28	60	127	32	..	95	28	32	157½	60	..	1	10	51	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	13	12	25	50	13	3	34	14	11	53	25	..	1	..	15	6	..	2	..	..	..	2
Jan., 1895	39	31	70	183	39	4	140	19	51	150½	68	2	2	..	60	8	..	..	..	..	..	2
Feb., "	36	48	84	124	36	1	87	61	23	234	78	6	1	..	65	13	..	..	..	..	..	6
March, "	45	45	90	181	45	16	120	47	43	203	90	..	11	11	67	14	..	2	..	..	1	6
Totals ..	438	516	954	1,883	438	103	1,342	535	419	2,206	941	13	36	62	732	179	3	11	..	1	1	27

NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH DISTRICTS.

Dec., 1894	1	4	5	5	1	..	4	..	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1895	8	1	9	37	8	..	29	9	..	17	9	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	5	1	6	21	5	..	16	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	14	6	20	63	14	..	49	9	11	30	20	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE showing MONTHLY STATISTICS, &c.—continued.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.			Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure Trade, &c.		Families sent to Workmen.	Where from.								
				Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.				Children.	Slackness of Trade, &c.			Sickness.							
NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																					
April, 1894	33	..	33	167	33	..	134	1	32	65	33	..	1	3	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	42	9	51	161	42	4	115	11	40	112	51	..	1	2	..	51	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	3	3	6	10	3	1	6	3	3	15	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	13	..	13	65	13	..	52	6	7	21	13	..	3	11	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	52	6	58	188	52	..	136	31	27	126	58	..	5	19	..	58	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	28	1	29	129	28	..	101	3	26	57	28	1	1	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	7	6	13	35	7	3	25	7	6	24	13	..	4	15	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	6	5	11	17	6	2	9	5	6	26	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	25	7	32	96	25	..	71	5	27	58	32	..	1	6	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1895	5	7	12	19	5	..	14	11	1	29	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Feb.,*	5	2	7	19	5	..	14	1	6	10	7	..	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
March,†	14	2	16	41	14	..	27	7	9	30	16	..	1	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	233	48	281	947	233	10	704	91	190	573	280	1	19	63	..	281	..	..	..	..	..
* Also, 111 men employed by Railway Department. Total number of hours employed, 1,859½. † Also, 107 men employed by Railway Department. Total number of hours employed, 3,948. Grand total: 218 men, employed 5,807½ hours.																					
SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																					
June, 1894	11	1	12	79	11	..	68	2	10	13½	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	19	2	21	104	19	..	85	4	17	32	21	..	3	20	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1895	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	30	21	51	183	30	..	153	23	28	67½	51	..	6	40	..	51	..	..	..	..	..
WESTLAND DISTRICT.																					
April, 1894	4	..	4	18	4	..	14	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	2	1	3	5	2	..	3	..	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	24	15	39	143	24	9	110	..	39	50	39	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	3	13	16	16	3	3	10	..	16	21	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	4	1	5	15	4	..	11	..	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	2	1	3	10	2	..	8	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	29	6	35	152	29	4	119	..	35	118	35	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., 1895	11	2	13	40	11	..	29	..	13	15	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	1	..	1	8	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	80	39	119	407	80	16	311	..	119	228	119	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..
NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.																					
May, 1894	22	..	22	117	22	..	95	..	22	33	22	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	38	5	43	197	38	..	159	6	37	55	43	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	60	5	65	314	60	..	254	6	59	88	65	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..
DUNEDIN DISTRICT.																					
April, 1894	25	4	29	142	25	2	115	4	25	48	29	..	4	13	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	99	5	104	480	99	7	374	2	102	216	104	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	25	5	30	147	25	8	114	4	26	71	30	..	2	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	13	6	19	72	13	8	51	5	14	31	18	1	1	6	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	46	13	59	238	46	7	185	4	55	114	58	1	1	3	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	23	7	30	89	23	5	61	3	27	68	30	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	15	6	21	92	15	6	71	2	19	77	21	..	2	7	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	25	5	30	103	25	5	73	7	23	65	30	..	1	6	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	59	8	67	243	59	6	178	1	66	140	67	..	1	4	..	67	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1895	57	9	66	198	57	6	135	4	62	189	65	1	2	10	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	13	6	19	48	13	5	30	8	11	32	19	..	2	7	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	30	1	31	120	30	..	90	3	28	65	30	1	1	4	1	30	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	430	75	505	1,972	430	65	1,477	47	458	1,116	501	4	17	64	1	504	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE showing Monthly Statistics, &c.—continued.

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.			Families sent to Workmen.	Where from.								
				Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.				Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Wives.		Children.	North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.																							
April, 1894	4	3	7	24	4	2	18	3	4	5	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..			
May, "	19	1	20	89	19	2	68	..	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..			
June, "	13	14	27	92	13	24	55	2	25	34	26	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..			
July, "	6	7	13	29	6	7	16	..	13	14	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..			
August, "	27	25	52	122	27	12	83	1	51	53	52	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..			
Sept., "	8	2	10	52	8	5	39	..	10	5	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..			
Oct., "	22	8	30	114	22	7	85	..	30	46	30	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..			
Nov., "	21	4	25	119	21	13	85	..	25	35½	25	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..			
Dec., "	19	2	21	95	19	4	72	..	21	15	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..			
Jan., 1895	18	3	21	98	18	14	66	..	21	29	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..			
Feb., "	5	1	6	15	5	1	9	1	5	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..			
March, "	29	1	30	141	29	3	109	..	30	31	30	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..			
Totals ..	191	71	262	990	191	94	705	7	255	293½	261	1	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	..			

SUMMARY of Statistics concerning Persons Assisted by the Department of Labour, from the 1st April, 1894, to the 31st March, 1895.

Auckland District ..	202	66	268	872	202	4	666	102	166	359½	263	5	8	16	236	10	6	6	3	...	7	
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay Districts ..	108	89	197	372	108	5	259	68	129	247½	195	2	..	..	197	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington Provincial District, North ..	221	87	308	880	221	33	626	6	302	514	308	..	2	10	300	7	...	...	...	...	1	
Wellington Provincial District, South ..	438	516	954	1,883	438	103	1,342	535	419	2,206	941	13	36	62	732	179	3	11	..	1	127	
Nelson and Marlborough Districts ..	14	6	20	63	14	..	49	9	11	30	20	..	1	..	..	20	...	...	...	...	...	
North Canterbury District*	..	233	48	281	947	233	10	704	91	190	573	280	1	19	63	..	281	...	...	...	...	
South Canterbury District ..	30	21	51	183	30	..	153	23	28	67½	51	..	6	40	..	51	...	...	...	...	...	
Westland District ..	80	39	119	407	80	16	311	..	119	228	119	..	..	..	..	119	...	...	...	...	...	
North Otago District ..	60	5	65	314	60	..	254	6	59	88	65	..	..	..	..	65	...	...	...	...	...	
Dunedin District ..	430	75	505	1,972	430	65	1,477	47	458	1,116	501	4	17	64	1	504	...	...	...	...	...	
Southeast District ..	191	71	262	990	191	94	705	7	255	293½	261	1	..	..	..	262	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals*	..	2,007	1,023	3,030	8,883	2,007	330	6,546	894	2,136	5,723	3,004	26	89	255	1,466	1,498	9	17	3	1	135

* Also, 218 men employed by Railway Department. Total number of hours employed, 5,807½.

The total number of persons assisted for the year is 3,030. Total number of persons dependent on them, 8,883, consisting of 2,007 wives, 330 parents and others, and 6,546 children. Of the 3,030 assisted, the causes for failure to get employment were: Slackness of trade, 3,004; sickness, 26. There were 89 families sent to workmen, consisting of 89 wives and 255 children.

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Fruit and vegetable evaporating ..	67	41	Boat-building	21	..
Sugar-refining	138	..	Coach and carriage building ..	839	..
Biscuit and confectionery manufactur- ing	418	102	Blacksmithing	900	..
Pickles, sauce, and vinegar manufactur- ing	17	9	Agricultural implement making ..	355	..
Fish-curing	25	..	Engineering and boiler-making ..	1,222	..
Ham and bacon curing	33	..	Plumbing, tinsmithing, and gasfitting ..	709	..
Meat freezing	1,561	12	Cycle-making	140	..
Rabbit-preserving	30	..	Sewing-machine repairing	9	..
Coffee and chicory milling	55	11	Gunsmithing and ammunition making ..	14	28
Tea-blending	129	6	Electrical engineering	18	..
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	229	2	Wire-working and nail-making ..	36	3
Baking	849	11	Copper and brass works	56	..
Flour-milling	277	1	Jewellery and watchmaking	211	3
Aerated-water and cordial manufactur- ing	374	5	Lapidary-working	8	..
Brewing and malting	411	..	Monumental masonry	39	..
Wine and spirit manufacturing	22	..	Lime and cement works	32	..
Chaff-cutting	41	..	Brick and pottery making	289	4
Grain and seed cleaning	28	..	Printing and publishing	2,050	239
Flax-milling	261	1	Paper manufacturing	65	42
Rope and twine manufacturing	130	..	Photography	73	75
Sail and tent making	95	47	Paper-bag and -box making	3	29
Umbrella-making	5	6	Piano and organ building and repairing ..	23	..
Shirt-making	5	302	Brush-making	54	8
Underclothing making	..	16	Laundry-work	10	199
Hosiery knitting	15	306	Soap, candle, and tallow making ..	180	4
Tailoring	1,035	1,124	Manure manufacturing	42	..
Clothing manufacturing	179	876	Fellmongering and wool-scouring ..	676	..
Waterproof clothing manufacturing ..	21	155	Sausage-casings and gut manufacturing ..	99	..
Hat and cap making	28	42	Gum-sorting	138	2
Dressmaking	..	2,563	Cigarette, cigar-making, and tobacco growing	16	13
Woollen-milling	527	512	Dentistry	12	2
Flock-milling	5	..	Marine repairing-yards (Union S.S. Co.) ..	69	..
Wool-dumping	50	..	Surgical-implement making	1	..
Boot and shoe making	1,966	602	Range-making	64	..
Saddle and harness making	481	5	Locksmithing	2	..
Whip-thong making	1	..	Road-metal preparing	11	..
Portmanteau and bag making	9	1	Pumice-working	22	..
Perambulator making	21	5	Pictureframe making	8	..
Wickerware working	37	1	Corset and belt making	..	4
Tanning and currying	415	..	Rag-sorting	2	5
Wool, rug, and mat making	7	6	Starch-manufacturing	16	2
Dyeing and cleaning	33	16	Glue-manufacturing	1	..
Chemicals, drugs, and herbal remedies manufacturing	95	13	Baking-powder manufacturing	3	..
Gas and gas-stoves making	225	1	Paint-grinding	2	..
Match-making	20	55	Wire mattress-making	10	..
Venetian-blind making	34	..	Engraving	6	..
Wood-turning	24	..	Optical works	3	..
Chair-making	22	..	Artificial flower making	..	5
Cabinet-making and upholstering ..	685	33	Plush-goods making	2	..
Coopering, sawmilling, joinery, and sash and door making	2,627	..	Heel-tip making	1	..
			Totals	22,324	7,555

Total number of employes under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1894-95 29,879

Total number of employes under "The Factories Act, 1891," 1893-94 25,851

Increase 4,028

NOTE.—These totals do not include employes in the Government Railway Workshops.

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED BY RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (Workshops and Maintenance Dépôts).

Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.	Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.
Auckland District ..	85	16	Westport District ..	17	3
Christchurch " ..	234	36	Waipukurau " ..	2	..
Dunedin " ..	160	31	Invercargill " ..	18	3
Wellington " ..	93	18	Nelson " ..	5	1
Oamaru " ..	3	..	Napier " ..	21	6
Timaru " ..	5	1	Greymouth " ..	17	1
Wanganui " ..	56	10			
Picton " ..	2	..	Totals	718	126

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS: BUILDING AND REPAIRING ENGINES AND ROLLING-STOCK.

	Men.		Apprentices.			Men.		Apprentices.	
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Time-work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.		Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Time-work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.
NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND.					RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT, CHRISTCHURCH— <i>contd.</i>				
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Foreman	1	0 15 0	..	..	Blacksmiths .. (weekly)	3	2 19 2	..	..
Foreman	1	0 13 0	..	..	Fitters	2	2 17 0	..	..
Fitters	10	0 9 4½	4	0 12 8	Skilled labourers ..	1	2 2 0	..	..
Improver, Fitters'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Signalmen	1	1 19 0	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	5	0 9 10	2	0 13 6	Plumber	1	2 14 0	..	..
Boilermakers ..	3	0 9 2	1	0 7 0	LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING YARD, CHRISTCHURCH.				
Carpenters ..	6	0 8 6	2	0 8 6	Loco. Foreman .. (weekly)	1	5 0 0	..	..
Brassmoulders ..	1	0 9 6	1	0 12 0	Fitters	2	2 11 0	1	0 15 0
Turners	2	0 10 3	1	1 1 0	Boilermakers	1	2 14 0	..	..
Improver, Turners'	1	0 6 6	..	..	Labourers	1	1 19 0	..	..
Spring-makers ..	1	0 9 6	1	0 15 0	HILLSIDE, DUNEDIN.				
Pattern-makers ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	Foremen	3	0 13 4	..	..
Painters	4	0 8 3	2	0 7 0	Fitters	25	0 9 3	13	0 11 10
Machinists ..	4	0 6 6	..	..	Improvers, Fitters'	2	0 7 0	..	..
Sawyers	1	0 9 0	..	..	Blacksmiths	8	0 9 7	3	0 10 8
Coppersmiths ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 18 0	Boilermakers	5	0 9 11	1	0 7 0
Wheel-tappers ..	2	0 7 0	..	..	Improvers, Boilermakers	1	0 7 0	..	..
Polishers	1	0 6 6	..	..	Carpenters	12	0 9 0½	4	0 15 9
Strikers	9	0 6 8½	..	..	Turners	8	0 9 4½	3	0 12 0
Labourers	13	0 6 0	..	..	Spring-makers ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 12 0
Lifters	2	0 6 3	..	..	Painters	8	0 8 7	1	0 7 0
Trimmers	1	0 8 0	..	..	Machinists	12	0 7 2	..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 8 0	..	..	Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 12 0
Watchmen	1	0 6 6	..	..	Tinsmiths	1	0 8 6	1	0 15 0
Enginemen	1	0 8 0	..	..	Strikers	15	0 6 6	..	..
AUCKLAND DÉPÔT, MAINTENANCE.					Labourers	13	0 6 3	..	..
Carpenters .. (weekly)	1	2 14 0	1	1 4 0	Lifters	7	0 6 4	..	..
Blacksmiths	2	2 11 0	..	..	Trimmers	1	0 9 0	1	0 12 0
Strikers	2	1 19 0	..	..	Drop-forgers	1	0 8 6	..	..
AUCKLAND RUNNING SHED.					Olivermen	1	0 8 6	..	..
Engineers .. (weekly)	1	5 0 0	..	..	Holders-up	3	0 7 2	..	..
Fitters	1	2 14 0	..	..	Watchmen	2	0 6 6	..	..
WHANGAREI.					Enginemen	3	0 8 0	..	..
Fitters	1	0 10 6	..	..	Grinders	1	0 7 0	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 8 0	..	..	RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT, DUNEDIN.				
Lifters	1	0 8 0	..	..	Carpenters .. (weekly)	3	3 2 0	1	0 15 0
KAWAKAWA.					Improvers, Carpenters', ditto	2	1 19 0	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 8 6	..	..	Engine-drivers .. (weekly)	2	2 11 0	..	..
ADDINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH.					Engine-fitters	2	2 14 0	..	..
Foremen	4	0 13 7½	..	..	Tinsmiths	1	2 14 0	..	..
Fitters	26	0 9 2	11	0 9 6½	Blacksmiths	3	3 0 0	..	..
Improvers, Fitters'	4	0 6 9	..	..	Strikers	3	2 2 0	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	15	0 9 4	4	0 18 9	Painters	1	3 0 0	..	..
Boilermakers ..	14	0 9 5	4	0 7 3	Improvers, Painters'	2	1 11 6	..	..
Improvers, Boilermakers'	1	0 7 0	..	..	Labourers	1	1 19 0	..	..
Carpenters ..	13	0 9 0	3	0 16 0	LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED, DUNEDIN.				
Brassmoulders ..	1	0 13 2	1	0 5 0	Fitters (weekly)	2	2 15 6	1	0 18 0
Turners	15	0 9 3	4	0 9 0	Blacksmiths	1	2 14 0	..	..
Spring-makers ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 9 0	Labourers	2	1 14 6	..	..
Pattern-makers ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0	Locomotive foreman ..	1	5 0 0	..	..
Painters	8	0 8 6	2	0 10 6	PETONE, WELLINGTON.				
Machinists ..	13	0 7 2	..	..	Foremen	2	0 14 6	..	..
Coppersmiths ..	1	0 10 0	1	0 9 0	Fitters	13	0 9 6½	8	0 8 3
Tinsmiths	1	0 9 0	1	0 15 0	Blacksmiths	3	0 10 6	1	0 7 0
Strikers	19	0 6 9	..	..	Improvers, Blacksmiths'	1	0 6 6	..	..
Labourers	40	0 6 2½	..	..	Boilermakers	6	0 9 9	2	0 10 6
Lifters	8	0 6 8	..	..	Carpenters	11	0 9 0	2	0 10 0
Sailmakers	6	0 7 8	..	..	Turners	5	0 9 8½	1	0 15 0
Improver, Rivetters'	1	0 7 0	..	..	Spring-makers ..	1	0 10 6	2	0 18 0
Holders-up	6	0 7 1	..	..	Painters	3	0 8 8	..	..
Olivermen	1	0 9 6	..	..	Machinists	7	0 7 2	..	..
Grinders	2	0 7 6	..	..	Coppersmiths	2	0 9 6	1	0 5 0
Forgers* (piecework)	1	1 0 10	..	..	Moulders	1	0 10 0	..	..
Forgers' Helpers	3	0 7 2	..	..	Brass-moulder's apprentice	..	..	1	0 7 0
Furnacemen ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	Strikers	8	0 7 1½	..	..
Trimmers	1	0 9 0	..	..	Labourers	10	0 5 4½	..	..
Engineers	3	0 7 10	..	..	Lifters	4	0 6 7½	..	..
Crossing Fitters ..	1	0 9 6	..	..	Holders-up	2	0 7 3	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 3	..	..	Trimmers	1	0 9 0	..	..
Storemen	1	0 7 6	..	..	Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..
* Piecework, £8 5s. per week.					Enginemen	1	0 8 0	..	..
RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DÉPÔT, CHRISTCHURCH.					Testers	1	0 7 6	..	..
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED, WELLINGTON.				
Leading-hand .. (weekly)	1	3 12 0	..	..	Loco. Foreman .. (weekly)	1	5 0 0	..	..
Carpenters	5	2 12 6	2	1 4 0	Fitters	1	2 14 0	..	..
Improvers, Carpenters', ditto	1	1 16 0	..	..					

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS: BUILDING AND REPAIRING ENGINES AND ROLLING-STOCK—continued.

	Men.			Apprentices.				Men.			Apprentices.		
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day.	Time work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.			Number employed.	Average Wages per Day.	Time work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.	
WELLINGTON MAINTENANCE DEPÔT.							WESTPORT—continued.						
Carpenters .. (weekly)	4	£ s. d. 2 14 0	..	..	£ s. d.	..	Turners	1	0 10 0	1	0 5 0	..	..
Blacksmiths .. "	1	2 14 0	..	..	..	..	Labourers	4	0 5 7½	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. "	1	2 2 0	..	..	..	..	Enginemen	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
CROSS CREEK LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.							Holder-up	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters .. (weekly)	1	2 14 0	..	..	..	..	WAIPIKURAU.						
OAMARU RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DEPÔT.							Blacksmiths	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .. (weekly)	1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	Strikers	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. "	1	1 16 0	..	..	..	..	INVERCARGILL RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DEPÔT.						
OAMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.							Carpenters .. (weekly)	3	2 15 0	1	1 1 0	..	..
Fitters .. (weekly)	1	2 11 0	..	..	..	..	Painters .. "	1	2 14 0	1	0 15 0	..	..
TIMARU RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DEPÔT.							Fitters .. "	1	2 17 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .. (weekly)	2	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	Blacksmiths .. "	2	2 14 0	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .. "	1	2 17 0	..	..	..	..	Strikers .. "	2	2 2 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. "	1	1 19 0	..	..	..	..	Labourers .. "	1	1 19 0	..	..	..	..
TIMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.							INVERCARGILL.						
Turners .. (weekly)	1	2 14 0	..	..	..	..	Loco. Foreman .. (weekly)	1	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters' apprentice ..	..	..	1	0 5 0	..	..	Fitters .. "	2	2 18 6	1	0 12 0	..	..
EAST TOWN, WANGANUI.							Blacksmiths .. "	1	3 3 0	..	..	..	..
Foremen	2	0 13 6	..	..	..	..	Carpenters .. "	1	2 14 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters	6	0 8 8	2	0 7 0	..	..	Enginemen .. "	1	2 5 0	..	..	..	..
Improvers, Fitters' ..	3	0 7 2	..	..	..	..	Labourers .. "	1	1 7 0	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	3	0 9 4	1	0 7 0	..	..	Lifters	1	2 2 0	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers	5	0 9 6	2	0 7 0	..	..	NELSON.						
Carpenters	5	0 8 10	2	0 9 6	..	..	Fitters .. (weekly)	1	3 3 0	1	0 9 0	..	..
Improvers, Carpenters' ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Blacksmiths .. "	1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Turners	3	0 9 6	1	0 12 0	..	..	Boilermakers .. "	1	2 11 0	..	..	..	..
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 12 0	..	..	Painters .. "	1	2 11 0	..	..	..	..
Spring-makers	1	0 8 6	1	0 9 0	..	..	Strikers .. "	1	2 2 0	..	..	..	..
Painters	4	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	NAPIER.						
Machinists	2	0 7 3	..	..	..	..	Foremen	1	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Fitters	4	0 9 7½	2	0 9 6	..	..
Holder-up	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Blacksmiths	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0	..	..
Strikers	4	0 6 9	..	..	..	..	Boilermakers	1	0 10 6	1	1 1 0	..	..
Labourers	7	0 4 10½	..	..	..	..	Carpenters	2	0 9 0	1	0 5 0	..	..
Lifters	3	0 5 8	..	..	..	..	Turners	2	0 9 6	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Painters	1	0 9 0	1	0 5 0	..	..
Trimmers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Sailmakers	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
Enginemen	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	Strikers	2	0 4 9	..	..	..	..
PICTON.							Labourers	1	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
Fitters	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	Lifters	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	Enginemen	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
WESTPORT.							Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..
Foremen	1	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	GREYMOUTH.						
Fitters	1	0 10 0	1	0 7 0	..	..	Foremen	1	0 12 0	..	..	..	..
Improver, Fitters' ..	1	0 6 6	..	..	..	..	Fitters	1	0 8 6	1	0 12	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 5 0	..	..	Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers	2	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	Boilermakers	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	3	0 8 10	..	..	..	..	Carpenters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
Painters	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	Painters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
							Strikers	1	0 4 6	..	..	..	..
							Labourers	10	0 5 3	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

AUCKLAND (CITY).

Confectionery and Biscuit Factories.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	9	1	0	5	7	0	6	0					
15	6	..	0	7	2								
16	10	3	0	8	0	0	6	4					
17	3	8	0	13	0	0	3	4					
18	5	2	0	15	0	0	11	0					
19	8	1	0	13	5	0	7	6					
20	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0					
Over 20	47	10	1	12	4	0	13	10					

Fruit-evaporating Factories.

15	..	5	..	0	6	0							
16	..	4	..	0	6	0							
17	..	3	..	0	6	0							
Over 20	7	..	1	9	5								

Sugar-refining Factories.

14	3	..	0	12	0								
15	6	..	0	12	11								
16	7	..	0	17	6								
17	4	..	1	4	0								
18	1	..	1	4	0								
19	1	..	1	7	0								
Over 20	116	..	2	5	11								

Bakeries.

15	2	..	0	8	0								
16	3	..	0	6	4								
17	7	..	0	9	0								
18	3	..	0	15	0								
19	3	..	1	2	1								
20	6	..	1	3	2								
Over 20	66	..	1	13	0								

Butter and Cheese Factories.

15	1	..	0	8	6								
18	2	..	0	11	3								
Over 20	8	2	2	4	4	1	0	0					

Hat and Cap Factories.

16	1	1	0	7	6	..	0	10	0				
18	..	3	..	0	7	6	..	0	12	0			
19	2	2	0	12	6	0	14	6					
Over 20	8	7	1	15	3	1	1	3	..	0	16	0	

Clothing Factories.

14	3	2	0	5	0	0	2	6					
15	1	5	0	9	0	0	4	6					
16	1	11	0	5	0	0	6	2					
17	1	19	0	5	0	0	6	0	..	0	16	1	
18	1	25	0	12	6	0	9	6					
19	2	22	1	13	9	0	9	6					
20	..	11	..	0	11	2							
Over 20	20	67	2	4	8	0	15	10					

Tailoring Factories.

14	3	3	0	5	4	0	3	4							
15	5	9	0	7	4	0	3	7							
16	14	13	0	10	8	0	6	9	0	13	4				
17	12	21	0	8	5	0	7	8							
18	6	20	0	10	11	0	11	1							
19	7	14	0	16	2	0	15	4							
20	7	12	1	7	1	0	16	3							
Over 20	92	99	2	5	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	..	1

Dressmaking Rooms.

14	..	3	..	0	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	23	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	29	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	31	..	0	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	38	..	0	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	26	..	0	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	24	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	80	..	0	15	4										

Printing and Publishing Offices.

14	13	1	0	7	4	0	5	0								
15	15	..	0	5	8	..										
16	15	5	0	6	0	0	6	10								
17	11	6	0	8	6	0	6	2								
18	15	12	0	13	4	0	9	0								
19	13	5	0	12	1	0	9	10								
20	12	2	1	2	9	0	15	0								
Over 20	160	52	3	4	3	1	13	7	2	9	8					

Stationery Factories.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	5	0								
16	1	2	0	5	0	0	6	9					
17	1	5	0	7	6	0	3	4					
18	2	6	0	13	9	0	5	3					
19	1	2	0	10	0	0	10	0					
20	1	1	0	5	0	0	5	0					
Over 20	6	8	1	7	2	0	16	0					

Upholstering and Cabinetmaking Factories.

15	4	..	0	6	0									
16	12	..	0	5	2									
17	8	..	0	7	2									
18	7	..	0	9	9									
19	9	..	0	11	6	..	0	10	0					
20	7	..	0	19	2	..	0	13	6					
Over 20	50	3	1	18	0	0	17	0	2	1	8	1	6	0

Basket Factories.

14	2	..	0	5	0								
15	5	..	0	7	2								
16	1	..	0	6	0								
17	2	..	0	11	3								
18	3	1	0	11	8	0	12	0					
19	2	..	1	2	6								
20	1	..	1	5	0								
Over 20	8	..	1	8	2								

Wood-turning Works.

15	1	..	0	6	0								
16	1	..	0	8	0								
17	4	..	0	10	0								
Over 20	2	..	1	11	0								

Monumental Works.

16	1	..	0	10	0								
18	1	..	1	10	0								
Over 20	7	..	2	17	1								

Boatbuilding Works.

15	2	..	0	6	0								
16	1	..	0	7	6								
18	1	..	0	8	0								
19	2	..	0	11	6								
Over 20	6	..	1	19	4								

Sawmills.

14	1	..	0	6	0								
15	1	..	0	7	8								
16	1	..	0	10	0								
17	3	..	0	12	0	..	0	18	0				
18	1	..	0	15	0								
19	6	..	1	6	4								
20	5	..	1	5	0	..	1	10	0				
Over 20	48	..	1	11	8	..	2	4	11				

Agricultural Implement Works.

14	1	..	0	5	0								
16	1	..	0	7	6								
19	1	..	0	15	0								

Engineering Works.

14	1	..	0	5	0								
15	8	..	0	4	9								
16	13	..	0	7	2								
17	13	..	0	9	7								
18	9	..	0	9	10								
19	7	..	0	13	10								
20	11	..	1	7	3								
Over 20	75	..	1	17	2								

Blacksmithing Works.

15	6	..	0	5	0								
16	4	..	0	9	10								
17	2	..	0	10	9								
18	12	..	0	15	8								
19	6	..	0	13	6								
20	12	..	1	13	6								
Over 20	41	..	1	18	6								

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

ADCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Coach Factories.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
14	2	..	0	4	3												
15	6	..	0	7	3												
16	10	..	0	8	3												
17	4	..	0	13	3												
18	11	..	0	11	8												
19	4	..	1	0	1												
20	5	..	1	8	7												
Over 20	57	..	1	17	2	..	2	8	0								

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.																	
14	6	..	0	6	3												
15	14	..	0	7	4												
16	14	..	0	10	0												
17	15	..	0	9	8												
18	12	..	0	13	9												
19	8	..	0	17	4												
20	2	..	1	0	0												
Over 20	61	..	1	18	0												

Potteries.																	
16	2	..	0	14	4												
17	1	..	0	10	0												
18	1	..	1	1	9												
19	1	..	1	0	0												
Over 20	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	5								

Meat-preserving and Freezing Works.																	
18	1	..	0	17	6												
Over 20	27	..	2	8	8												

Gasworks.																	
15	2	..	0	4	7												
16	1	..	0	11	0												
17	1	..	0	15	0												
18	1	..	0	10	5												
Over 20	56	..	2	1	11												

Tent and Sail Makers.																	
15	1	..	0	15	0												
19	2	..	1	1	0												
Over 20	9	..	2	10	0												

Rope-works.																	
14	11	..	0	12	11												
15	8	..	0	8	9												
16	3	..	0	9	0												
17	5	..	0	10	0												
18	1	..	0	16	0												
Over 20	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1								

Photographic Studios.																	
15	1	..	0	7	6												
16	2	..	0	7	6												
17	4	..	0	4	8	0	11	3									
18	1	..	0	18	0												
20	..	2	..	..	0	15	0										
Over 20	8	..	6	1	14	0	0	14	7								

Oil-clothing Factories.																	
14	..	1	..	0	2	6											
15	2	..	0	8	0												
16	3	..	0	11	8												
17	..	1	..	0	8	0											
18	1	..	0	18	0	0	5	0									
19	2	..	1	1	0	0	9	0									
20	..	1	..	0	10	0											
Over 20	12	..	5	2	6	9	0	12	4								

Laundries.																	
15	..	3	..	0	5	4											
16	1	..	0	6	0	0	12	0									
17	..	2	..	0	4	0											
18	..	1	..	0	12	0											
19	..	2	..	0	15	0											
20	..	2	..	0	12	9											
Over 20	1	..	21	1	5	0	0	14	2								

Tanning and Woolscouring Works.																	
17	1	..	0	17	6												
18	1	..	0	12	0												
19	1	..	1	3	0												
Over 20	2	..	1	13	0												

Saddle and Harness Factories.																	
14	7	..	0	4	1												
15	12	..	0	4	9												
16	11	..	0	7	8												
17	18	..	0	9	1												
18	22	..	0	11	10												
19	16	..	0	18	9												
20	14	..	1	1	0	3	0	12	6								
Over 20	52	..	1	1	17	10	0	15	0								

Boot Factories.																	
14	39	..	7	0	9	8	0	4	2	0	6	0					
15	41	..	19	0	6	9	0	4	1	1	0	7	6				
16	51	..	23	0	10	0	0	8	1	1	0	12	0				
17	46	..	19	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	15	0					
18	50	..	21	0	15	9	0	12	6	1	0	0					
19	54	..	23	0	18	1	0	14	7	1	0						
20	28	..	17	1	10	8	0	17	7								
Over 20	279	..	50	2	1	8	1	2	3	1	15	0	0	16	0		

Chemical Manufactories.																	
15	1	..	0	8	0												
16	1	..	0	6	0												
17	..	4	..	..	0	7	9										
18	..	1	..	..	0	7	0										
19	..	2	..	..	0	9	0										
Over 20	4	..	1	1	11	9	1	0	0								

Tea-blending and -packing Factories.																	
14	4	..	0	7	3												
15	2	..	0	7	0												
16	5	..	0	9	3												
17	2	..	0	12	6												
18	2	..	0	15	5												
20	2	..	1	13	6												
Over 20	6	..	1	10	5												

Tobacco Factories.		
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FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piece-work.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piece-work.		Apprentices.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Paper Bag and Box Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	3	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Aerated Water and Cordial Manufactories.

14	2	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	7	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	8	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	7	..	0	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	8	..	0	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	10	..	0	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	14	..	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	124	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Breweries.

15	3	..	0	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	3	..	0	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	6	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	82	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Soapworks.

16	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	1	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	43	..	2	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Cooperages.

16	4	..	0	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	3	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	2	..	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	1	..	1	16	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	2	9	5	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Umbrella Factories.

19	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	3	..	0	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Ammunition Works.

14	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	..	4	..	0	8	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	
16	3	5	0	8	4	..	..	0	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	7	..	0	10	0	..	0	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	5	..	0	9	3	..	0	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	5	..	0	12	10	..	0	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	
20	2	2	1	10	6	..	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Wine and Spirit Factories.

16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	15	..	2	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Shirt Factories.

14	..	2	..	0	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	6	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	8	..	0	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	8	..	0	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	8	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	..	17	..	0	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	28	1	14	6	0	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Hosiery Factories.

16	..	1	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	1	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	4	..	..	..	..	0	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
14	21	..	0	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	22	..	0	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	41	..	0	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	19	..	0	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	7	..	0	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	24	..	0	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	23	..	0	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	164	..	1	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Optical Works.

15	1	..	0	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	3	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Underclothing Factories.

15	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	3	..	0	8	6	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	0	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	2	..	0	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	

Bone-mills.

16	8	..	0	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	25	..	1	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Artificial Flower Factories.

16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Plush Goods Factories.

14	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	1	..	0	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Coffee-mills.

15	1	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	2	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

15	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Electro-plate Works.

16	1	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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Range Factories.

14	1	..	0	5	0											
15	3	..	0	7	8											
16	1	..	0	6	0											
17	4	..	0	17	9											
18	2	..	0	11	6											
Over 20	15	..	1	17	3	..	2	0	0							

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NEW PLYMOUTH.																	
Butter and Cheese Factories.									Fruit-preserving Factories.								
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.									£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.								
14	1	..	0	12	6				17	1	..	0	18	0			
15	1	..	0	7	0												
16	2	..	0	9	0												
17	1	..	0	7	0												
18	4	..	0	19	6												
19	3	..	1	18	4												
20	3	..	1	7	8												
Over 20	11	..	1	17	8												
Bakeries.									Gasworks.								
16	1	..	0	8	0				Over 20	3	..	1	17	4			
18	2	..	0	9	0												
19	2	..	0	9	0												
Over 20	4	..	1	3	4												
Tailoring Factories.									Saddle and Harness Factories.								
14	1	..	0	5	0				16	1	..	0	7	6			
16	1	2	0	12	0	0	12	0	19	1	..	0	10	0			
17	1	1	0	9	0	..	..	1	0	0	20	1	..	1	10	0	
18	1	3	1	0	0	..	..	0	11	8	Over 20	5	..	1	17	7	
20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	15	0							
Over 20	7	5	2	6	8	0	16	0	2	10	0	1	5	0			
Dressmaking Rooms.									Boot Factories.								
14	..	1	..	0	2	6			14	2	..	0	5	0			
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	0	5	0			
16	..	2	..	0	4	6	..	..	16	3	1	0	7	6	0	7	6
17	..	2	..	0	2	6			17	2	1	0	10	0	10	0	0
18	..	5	..	0	4	2			18	1	1	0	12	6	12	6	6
Over 20	..	3	..	1	10	0			19	4	1	0	15	0	15	0	0
									20	..	1	..	0	16	0		
									Over 20	16	3	2	6	0	1	5	0
Printing and Bookbinding Offices.									Flourmills.								
14	3	..	0	6	8				Over 20	5	..	1	15	0			
15	2	..	0	10	3												
16	2	..	0	11	0												
17	1	..	1	0	0				15	1	..	0	5	0			
18	1	..	1	1	0				16	1	..	0	5	0			
19	2	..	0	17	6				17	1	..	0	7	6			
20	2	..	1	7	6				18	1	..	0	7	6			
Over 20	19	..	1	19	7				Over 20	2	..	1	17	6			
Cabinetmaking and Upholstery Factories.									Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.								
15	1	..	0	10	0				14	1	..	0	15	0			
16	4	..	0	6	4				18	1	..	1	5	0			
17	3	..	0	7	6				Over 20	2	..	2	10	0			
20	2	..	0	17	6												
Over 20	5	..	1	17	9												
Engineering Works.									Breweries.								
20	2	..	1	2	6				Over 20	3	..	2	12	0			
Over 20	5	..	2	3	0												
Coach and Carriage Factories.									Cooperages.								
15	1	..	0	5	0				17	1	..	0	7	6			
16	2	..	0	5	0				Over 20	2	..	1	16	0			
17	3	..	0	7	4												
18	1	..	0	10	0												
19	1	..	1	5	0												
20	1	..	0	14	0												
Over 20	7	..	1	13	8												
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.									Sash-and-door Factories.								
15	1	..	0	15	0				17	4	..	0	8	1			
17	2	..	1	0	0				18	4	..	0	13	6			
18	2	..	0	15	0				19	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	16	..	2	6	0				20	1	..	0	14	0			
									Over 20	24	..	1	3	7			
									Dentistry.								
									16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
									18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
									Over 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
									Tanning and Currying Works.								
									16	1	..	0	12	6			
									20	1	..	1	4	0			
									Over 20	1	..	2	8	0			
									Photographic Studios.								
									Over 20	..	2	..	1	0	0		

NAPIER.

Bakeries.										Hat Factories.									
14	1	..	0	7	0					Over 20	..	1	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	0	10	0														
19	3	..	0	13	4														
Over 20	24	1	2	0	7	0	10	0											
Confectionery Factories.										Dressmaking Rooms.									
14	1	..	0	5	0					14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
16	2	..	0	12	6					15	..	1	..	0	2	6	..	5	
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0					16	..	9	..	0	4	11	..	3	
										17	..	15	..	0	5	11	..	3	
										18	..	8	..	0	8	3	..		
										19	..	6	..	0	10	3	..		
										20	..	1	..	0	12	0	..		
										Over 20	..	31	..	1	3	7	..		
Tailoring Rooms.										Shirt Factories.									
14	2	..	0	6	0					18	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0	
15	..	1	..	..	0	16	0	..	..	Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0	15	0	
16	1	..	..	..	0	5	0	..	..										
17	1	5	0	10	0	0	10	7											
18	4	5	0	19	5	0	16	0											
19	..	4	..	0	15	4	..	1	0	0									
20	1	2	..	0	18	0	2	15	0	1	4	0							
Over 20	25	12	1	18	9	1	2	9	5	1	2	0							

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

NAPIER—continued.

		Printing and Publishing Offices.							
		£		s. d.		£		s. d.	
15	3	..	0	8	4				
16	5	..	0	8	6				
17	6	..	0	14	7				
18	3	..	0	19	2				
19	5	..	1	7	6				
Over 20	45	..	2	16	7				

Furniture and Cabinet-making Factories.					
14	2	..	0 6 0		
15	5	..	0 10 7		
16	1	..	0 10 0		
17	2	..	0 7 6		
18	3	..	0 15 0		
19	3	..	0 16 6		
20	1	1	0 15 0	0 15 0	
Over 20	21	..	2 12 8		

Engineering Works.			
16	1	..	0 12 6
17	1	..	0 12 6
18	2	..	0 13 0
19	4	..	0 17 0
20	4	..	0 18 11
Over 20	49	..	2 16 10

					Coach Factories.
17	2	..	0	8	6
18	3	..	0	12	4
19	3	..	0	11	8
Over 20	26	..	2	12	2

	Plumbing,	Tinsmithing, and	Gasfitting	Works.
15	3	0 6 8		
16	5	0 8 4		
17	1	0 7 6		
18	2	0 8 9		
19	2	0 17 9		
Over 20	11	2 13 7		

Brick-making Works.									
Over 20	12	..	2	4	9	..	2	7	6

			Meat-freezing Works.		
15	1	..	0	10	0
16	4	..	0	7	6
18	2	..	0	15	0
Over 20	40	..	2	10	0

					Gasworks.
16	1	..	0 15	0	
17	1	..	0 18	0	
18	1	..	1 1	0	
19	2	..	1 3	0	
Over 20	17	..	2 12	6	

			Sail and Tent Factories.		
17	1	..	0 18 0		
20	1	..	2 0 0		

Biscuits and Confectionery Factories.									
19		1		..		1	10	0	

				Bakeries.				
14	2	..	0 15 0					
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	2	..	0 16 3					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	11	..	1 12 6					

			Butter Factories.		
15	1	..	0	10	0
16	1	..	0	10	0
17	1	..	1	5	0
18	1	..	1	0	0
19	1	..	2	10	0
Over 20	3	..	2	0	0

Photographic Studios.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Over 20	..		1		0	16	0

		Saddle and Harness Factories.	
15	1	0	7
16	1	0	7
17	1	0	10
18	2	0	12
19	1	0	17
20	4	1	5
Over 20	19	2	11

Watch and Jewellery Factories.				
16	2	..	0 7 0	..
17	1	..	0 5 0	..
Over 20	7	..	2 8 7	..

Boot Factories.									
14	..	..	0	10	100	7	6	..	2
15	6	1	0	16	90	10	0		
16	2	1	0	16	90	10	0		
17	..	1	..	..	0	12	6		
18	1	..	0	15	0	..			
19	1	1	0	10	00	15	0		
20	1	..	1	5	0	..			
Over 20	33	5	2	9	81	7	02	3	3

		Monumental Works.	
Over 20	3	2	2 0

16	2	..	1	0	0
Over 20	10	..	2	5	0

Aërated Water and Cordial Factories.				
17	2	..	0 10 0	
18	2	..	1 0 0	
Over 20	10	..	2 13 8	

Over 20	Grass-seed Cleaning and Wool-dumping Works.	20	..	2	11	3				
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14	1	..	0	7	6	Breweries.
20	1	..	1	10	0	
Over 20	16	..	2	13	7	

Gunsmithing Works.							
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

		Sash and Door Factories.	
15	1	..	0 10 0
16	3	..	0 12 0
17	4	..	0 17 0
18	2	..	1 1 6
20	2	..	2 5 0
Over 20	58	..	2 2 5 .. 2 0 0

			Cycle Factories.		
14	1	..	0	6	0
16	1	..	0	5	0
Over 20	3	..	2	1	4

Over 20	3	..	2	2	8	Basket Factories.
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PALMERSTON NORTH.

Hosiery Factories.

15	..	5	..	0 5 0	..	0 11 0
16	..	5	..	0 7 0		
18	..	4	..	0 8 0	..	0 11 0
19	..	2	..	0 10 0	..	0 14 0
20	..	1	..	..	..	0 18 0
Over 20	..	3	..	0 11 0	..	0 18 0

Tailoring Rooms.

14	1		0	5	0				
15	1	2	0	5	0	0	7	6	
16	1		0	10	0				
17	2		0	15	0				
20	1		1	10	0				
Over 20	23	6	2	11	5	1	1	5	2

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

PALMERSTON NORTH—continued.

Dressmaking Rooms.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	..	4	..	0	3	5	..	..	..
17	..	2	..	0	5	6	..	..	..
18	..	3	..	0	4	2	..	..	..
Over 20	..	8	..	1	1	9	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing Offices.									
16	2	..	0	10	6	..	..	..	2
17	2	..	0	13	0	..	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..
19	5	..	0	19	6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	..

Furniture and Cabinet-making Factories.									
14	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	2	6	4	..	2	0	0

Engineering Works.									
16	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	2	15	0	..	..	..	..

Blacksmithing Works.									
15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	1	19	5	..	..	..	..

Coach Factories.									
14	..	..	0	6	3	..	..	..	1
15	2	..	0	6	3	..	..	..	..
16	3	..	0	17	0	..	..	..	..
17	4	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	2	7	8	..	2	12	10

Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.									
15	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	2	9	2	..	..	..	..

Freezing Works.									
14	1	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..
15	3	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	17	6	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	1	0	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..
20	3	..	1	3	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	55	..	2	2	0	..	2	4	0

Biscuit and Confectionery Works.									
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	..	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
Over 20	5	2	1	15	2	0	14	9	..

Bakeries.									
15	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	..

Butter and Cheese Factories.									
15	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..

Tailoring Factories.									
14	..	1	..	..	..	0	7	6	2
15	..	3	0	5	6	..	0	5	0
16	4	..	..	..	..	0	11	6	..
17	..	4	..	..	..	0	17	6	..
18	..	4	..	..	..	0	17	6	..
19	2	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..
20	..	1	..	1	6	0	..	..	..
Over 20	19	30	3	1	8	1	14	0	0

Sail and Tent Factories.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..
15	..	1	..	0	7	0	..	..	..
16	..	2	..	0	8	0	..	..	..
17	2	3	0	10	0	10	0	..	..
Over 20	6	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	..

Tanning Works.									
Over 20	3	..	2	4	8	..	..	..	..

Saddlery and Harness Factories.									
15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	11	3	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	15	0	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	2	0	10	..	..	..	..

Boot Factories.									
15	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	0	6	3	1	0	0	..
20	..	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Over 20	9	1	2	13	4	1	2	6	2

Flourmills.									
Over 20	4	..	2	10	0	..	..	..	..

Watch and Jewellery Making.									
17	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..

Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.									
15	1	..	0	16	0	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..

Breweries.									
17	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	..

Cooperages.									
17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	2	2	0	..	..	..	..

Sash and Door Factories.									
16	4	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	16	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	2	10	6	..	..	..	..

Agricultural Implement Works.									
Over 20	4	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..

WANGANUI.

Biscuit and Confectionery Works.									
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	..	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..
Over 20	5	2	1	15	2	0	14	9	..

Bakeries.									
15	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	..

Butter and Cheese Factories.									
15	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..

Tailoring Factories.									
14	..	1	..	..	..	0	7	6	2
15	..	3	0	5	6	..	0	5	0
16	4	..	..	..	..	0	11	6	..
17	..	4	..	..	..	0	17	6	..
18	..	4	..	..	..	0	17	6	..
19	2	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..
20	..	1	..	1	6	0	..	..	..
Over 20	19	30	3	1	8	1	14	0	0

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

WANGANUI—continued.

Engineering Works.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	15	0						
16	1	..	0	15	0						
17	1	..	0	17	6						
18	3	..	1	1	8						
19	2	..	1	6	0						
20	8	..	1	2	6						
Over 20	14	..	2	5	8						
Coach Factories.											
15	3	..	0	5	4						
16	2	..	0	10	0						
17	2	..	0	11	0						
18	2	..	0	16	3						
19	3	..	1	17	1						
Over 20	14	..	2	13	0						
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.											
14	1	..	0	5	0						
15	2	..	0	10	0						
16	1	..	0	7	0						
17	2	..	0	10	6						
18	1	..	0	10	0						
19	2	..	0	19	0						
20	1	..	1	4	0						
Over 20	10	..	2	10	2						
Meat-preserving Works.											
15	3	..	1	3	0						
16	2	..	1	4	0						
17	6	..	1	4	0						
18	3	..	1	5	4						
19	3	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	76	..	2	1	11	..	3	8	2		
Wool-dumping Works.											
Over 20	9	..	2	11	8						
Gasworks.											
Over 20	5	..	2	18	4						
Tent and Sail Factories.											
15	1	..	0	7	0						
16	..	1	0	10	0						
17	1	..	0	15	0						
18	..	1	0	10	0						
19	1	1	0	00	9	0					
20	..	1	0	12	0						
Over 20	1	1	2	8	00	12	0				

Saddle and Harness Factories.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0						1
17	..	..	0	10	0						1
19	1	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	4	..	2	10	0						
Boot Factories.											
14	1	..	0	5	0						
16	1	1	0	7	6	0	17	6			
Over 20	6	2	2	8	0	0	15	0	1	10	0
Flourmills.											
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0						
Watch and Jewellery Works.											
16	2	..	0	6	0						
17	1	..	0	5	0						
Over 20	2	..	1	11	6						
Sawmills.											
19	1	..	1	0	0						
20	1	..	2	0	0						
Over 20	5	..	2	2	0						
Blacksmithing Works.											
16	2	..	0	9	6						
18	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	14	..	2	2	3						
Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.											
18	1	..	0	7	6						
Over 20	1	..	1	0	0						
Breweries.											
18	1	..	1	1	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	5	..	2	0	4						
Brick and Pottery Works.											
17	3	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	3	..	2	0	0						
Sash, Door, and Joinery Factories.											
14	1	..	0	7	0						
15	4	..	0	9	0						
16	2	..	0	16	0						
17	5	..	0	14	7						
18	1	..	1	4	0						
19	4	..	1	3	9						
Over 20	39	..	2	9	1						
Soap Factories.											
18	1	..	1	0	0						
19	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0						

WELLINGTON.

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.				Shirt Factories.			
14	1	..	0 8 0	14	1	..	0 5 0
15	..	1	0 6 0	15	..	8	0 5 0
16	4	..	0 8 6	16	..	1	0 5 0
17	2	1	0 9 6 0 7 0	17	..	3	0 7 6
18	1	..	0 12 0	18	..	5	0 13 0
19	..	1	0 10 0	19	..	1	0 10 0
Over 20	8	..	2 14 4	20	..	15	0 8 8
				Over 20	1	17	2 0 0 15 3
Bakeries.				Tailoring Factories.			
16	8	..	0 9 8½	14	3	..	0 3 8
17	2	..	0 9 0	15	15	15	0 6 6½ 0 5 2½
18	4	..	1 5 0	16	5	18	0 8 0 0 7 6½
19	5	..	0 17 7	17	2	18	0 17 6 0 9 2
20	3	..	1 6 8	18	9	17	0 17 2 0 12 6½
Over 20	53	..	2 8 6	19	6	7	1 0 10 0 15 0
				20	5	11	1 6 0 1 8 4
				Over 20	105	107	2 11 0 1 4 0 2 11 1 2
Cheese and Butter Factories.				Dressmaking Rooms.			
14	1	..	0 10 0	14	2	..	0 2 6
18	1	..	2 0 0	15	9	..	0 3 1½
20	2	..	1 10 0	16	27	..	0 6 0
Over 20	6	..	2 16 9	17	37	..	0 9 0½
				18	30	..	0 9 2
				19	16	..	0 10 6
				20	27	..	1 0 0
				Over 20	54	..	1 6 1
Hat and Cap Factories.							
17	..	1	0 7 0				
18	..	1	0 10 0				
Over 20	3	6	3 3 4 1 0 11				

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

WELLINGTON—continued.

Printing and Publishing Offices.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

14	7	..	0	7	8												
15	14	2	0	8	2	0	7	3									
16	18	7	0	10	2	0	7	4									
17	12	7	0	12	9	1	0	10	0								
18	19	10	0	17	8	1	0	17	5								
19	18	3	0	19	9	0	13	4									
20	15	2	1	8	6	0	13	6									
Over 20	205	19	2	18	0	1	0	8	3	8	0						

At Government Printing Office, 22 casual hands (piece-workers) not returned.

Cabinet-making and Upholstering Factories.

15	4	2	0	7	4	0	5	0	..	..	1						
16	7	..	0	7	9												
17	12	..	0	11	0												
18	7	1	0	17	0	0	5	0									
19	2	..	0	15	0												
20	1	1	1	5	0	0	15	0									
Over 20	45	2	2	3	9	0	17	6									

Venetian Blind and Box Factories.

14	1	..	0	8	6												
16	2	..	0	13	3												
17	1	..	0	12	0												
20	1	..	0	17	0												
Over 20	10	..	1	11	6												

Engineering Works.

14	3	..	0	6	0												
15	11	..	0	6	0												
16	9	..	0	6	9												
17	18	..	0	13	3												
18	15	..	0	14	6												
19	12	..	0	15	6												
20	18	..	1	5	9												
Over 20	96	..	2	5	7												

Boiler-making Works.

14	1	..	0	9	0												
15	1	..	0	7	6												
17	2	..	0	18	9												
18	2	..	0	15	0												
19	4	..	0	17	6												
20	1	..	1	7	6												
Over 20	37	..	2	11	0												

Electrical Engineering Works.

16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
18	2	..	1	6	3												
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
Over 20	10	..	3	1	6												

Blacksmithing Works.

14	2	..	0	4	3												
15	3	..	0	7	4												
16	3	..	0	9	2												
17	6	..	0	10	0												
18	5	..	0	15	5												
19	5	..	1	0	0												
20	5	..	1	3	0												
Over 20	32	..	2	6	4	..	2	5	0								

Coach and Carriage Factories.

14	2	..	0	5	0												
15	2	..	0	5	0												
16	2	..	0	10	6												
17	8	..	0	13	0	1											
18	4	..	0	13	1	1											
19	3	..	0	15	10												
20	2	..	1	8	6												
Over 20	34	..	2	6	6												

Plumbing Works.

14	3	..	0	6	0												
15	7	..	0	8	6												
16	14	..	0	14	0												
17	7	..	0	11	0												
18	10	..	0	12	9												
19	10	..	0	18	6												
20	7	..	1	9	0												
Over 20	70	..	2	12	7	1											

Tinsmithing Works.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

15	2	..	0	6	6												
16	8	..	0	7	4												
17	4	..	0	13	9												
18	5	..	0	18	3												
19	2	..	0	15	0												
Over 20	8	..	1	10	0												

Brick and Pipe Works.

14	4	..	0	10	0												
15	1	..	0	15	0												
16	1	..	0	15	0												
17	3	..	0	15	8												
18	9	..	0	18	2												
19	4	..	1	4	0												
Over 20	33	..	2	3	0												

Gasworks.

18	1	..	1	0	0												
Over 20	35	..	2	5	1												

Tent and Oilskin Factories.

14	2	..	0	7	9												
17	1	1	0	15	0	0	11	0									
19	..	2	..	0	13	6											
20	..	1	..	0	15	0											
Over 20	2	2	1	7	6	0	18	6									

Rope and Twine Factories.

14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
18	1	..	0	14	0												
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0												

Woollen Mills.

14	6	3	0	9	0	0	7	0									
15	3	4	0	11	8	0	8	6									
16	5	2	0	11	9	1	0	9	0								
17	3	4	0	15	8	0	10	9									
18	4	3	0	18	0	0	12	0	..	0	19	3					
19	3	3	0	19	8	0	12	0	..	0	19	11					
20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6					
Over 20	41	23	2	8	1	1	0	0	2	0	8	1	7	6			

Water-proof Clothing Factories.

14	1	..	0	6	0												
15	..	2	..	..	0	6	6										
16	2	6	0	13	6	0	8	7									
17	1	13	0	10	0	0	10	11									
18	..	10	..	..	0	15	9										
19	..	2	..	..	0	9	6										
20	..	1	..	..	0	12	0										
Over 20	2	15	4	0	0	1	4	8									

Photographic Studios.

14	1	..	0	7	6												
15	1	..	0	8	0												
16	1	1	0	8	0	0	10	0									
19	..	2	..	..	0	9	3										
Over 20	10	8	2	8	0	1	9	1									

Laundries.

16	..	4	..	0	16	0		
17	..	2	..	0	15	0		
18	..	12	..	0	9	4		
19	..	5	..	0	17	8		
20	..	2	..	1	5	0		
Over 20	5	26	2	1	23	1	0	8

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piece-work.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Time-work.		Average Wages per Week: Piece-work.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

WELLINGTON—continued.

Saddle and Harness Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0									
15	2	..	0	10	0									
16	2	..	0	5	0									
17	4	..	0	10	0									
18	6	..	0	16	0									
19	3	..	1	2	6									
20	3	..	1	4	2									
Over 20	15	1	1	15	0	1	5	0	3	7	10			

Boot-factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	8	3	0	7	0	0	5	0						
15	12	15	0	7	0	0	6	2						
16	16	24	0	9	6	0	9	2						
17	12	8	0	11	8	0	11	1						
18	13	7	0	17	0	0	16	6						
19	6	7	0	18	9	0	11	10						
20	24	2	1	3	1	0	8	9	1	5	0			
Over 20	131	22	2	10	1	1	7	9	2	1	1			

Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0									
16	1	1	0	13	0	0	7	6						
18	1	1	0	15	0	0	10	0						
19	1	1	0	17	6	0	10	0						
20	2	3	1	7	6	0	13	0						
Over 20	1	5	1	10	0	0	18	0						

Tea-blending and -packing Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	11	0									
15	6	1	0	8	6	0	6	0						
16	8	3	0	7	10	0	10	0				0	14	0
17	2	..	0	14	3									
18	4	..	0	19	1									
19	3	..	0	19	8									
Over 20	10	2	2	0	1							0	15	6

Soap, Candle, and Soda-Crystal Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	8	0									
16	4	..	0	10	6									
17	2	..	0	12	6									
18	2	..	0	19	0									
19	1	..	1	5	0									
20	3	..	1	3	4									
Over 20	12	..	2	8	1									

Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0									
15	2	..	0	8	0									
16	3	..	0	8	0									
18	2	..	1	0	6									
20	..	1	..	..	0	10	0							
Over 20	22	..	2	3	0									

Fellmongering and Woolscouring Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	10	0									
15	3	..	0	8	4									
16	2	..	0	17	6									
17	2	..	0	18	0									
18	3	..	1	3	8									
19	3	..	1	6	8									
20	2	..	1	15	6									
Over 20	40	..	2	8	0									

Breweries.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	0									
Over 20	31	..	3	2	3									

Cooperages.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	15	0									
16	4	..	0	8	9									
17	4	..	0	14	0				1	15	0			
18	4	..	0	16	0				2	0	0			
19	3	..	0	14	6				2	10	0			
20	5	..	0	16	4				2	14	0			
Over 20	8	..	1	14	9				3	0	0			

Drug and Herbal Remedy Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0									
17	1	..	0	7	6									
18	1	..	0	15	0									
19	1	..	1	10	0									
Over 20	1	..	2	10	0									

Monumental Mason Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	..	..	..	..	..									
18	1	..	0	10	0									
19	1	..	0	17	6									
Over 20	5	..	2	5	0									

Boat-building Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0									
19	2	..	0	13	0									
Over 20	6	..	2	5	0									

Broom and Brush Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	8	0									
16	..	1	..	..	0	11	0							
17	1	1	..	..	..	0	12	0	0	10	0			
19	1	1	..	..	..	0	18	0	1	0	0			
Over 20	4	1	2	10	0				2	7	0	0	17	0

Repairing Yards (Union Steamship Company).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	4	..	0	14	7									
17	1	..	0	18	0									
18	1	..	0	15	0									
19	2	..	1	3	0									
20	2	..	1	4	6									
Over 20	15	..	2	18	7									

Sewing-machine Repairing Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	0	11	3									
Over 20	3	..	2	8	4									

Sash and Door Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	7	0									
16	8	..	0	5	6									
17	6	..	0	9	9									
18	3	..	0	12	0									
19	8	..	1	0	10									
20	1	..	1	0	0									
Over 20	71	..	2	0	0									

Joinery Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	5	0									
17	2	..	0	11	3									
Over 20	12	..	2	17	6									

Picture-frame Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	1	0	0									
19	2	..	1	0	0									
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0									

Watch and Jewellery Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	7	6									
16	4	..	0	9	4									
17	2	..	0	10	0									
18	2	..	0	9	9									
19	4	2	0	16	10	0	12	6						
Over 20	22	..	2	12	0									

Wax Vestas Factories.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
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FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

WELLINGTON—continued.

Coffee and Spice Mills.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	2	0	9	0	0	9	0	..	..	..
18	1	1	0	14	0	0	9	0	..	..	..
19	2	2	1	5	0	0	10	0	..	..	..
20	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	2	14	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bacon Factories.

Over 20	6	..	2	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Meat-preserving and Boiling-down Works.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4	..	0	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	131	..	2	13	4	..	3	2	10	..	..

Sausage-casing Factories.

16	2	..	0	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5	..	1	11	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	2	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

BLENHEIM.

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.

15	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bakeries.

14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	3	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	1	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter and Cheese Factories.

17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	1	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking and Millinery Rooms.

15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	2	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	4	0	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	1	0	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	6	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tailoring Factories.

16	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	1	19	4½	0	0	..	..	..	..

Boot Factories.

19	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	2	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing Offices.

15	4	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	2	2	2	9½	11	3	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering Factories.

15	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering Works.

15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Blacksmithing Works.

16	2	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	2	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Biscuit and Confectionery Factories.

14	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	3	1	0	8	8½	8	0	..	..	..	..
16	6	1	0	8	10½	7	0	..	..	..	..
17	6	5	0	9	10½	8	2	..	..	..	..
18	3	1	0	14	0	7	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	4	1	19	0	14	3	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding Works.

15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2	..	0	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	2	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.

19	2	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	2	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-preserving Works.

19	2	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	2	14	4	..	2	5	0	..	..

Gasworks.

Over 20	3	..	2	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Flax-dressing Factories.

14	2	..	0	16	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	..	0	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4	..	0	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	1	1	6	5	..	2	0	0	12	0

Saddlery and Harness Factories.

17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	1	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-mills.

Over 20	7	..	2	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Saw-mills.

Over 20	9	..	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Joinery and Sash and Door Factories.

14	1	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	2	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

Aërated Water and Cordial Factories.

19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	1	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Breweries.

Over 20	5	..	2	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Fellmongery Works.

Over 20	18	..	2	0	0	..	3	0	0	..	..
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Wool-dumping Works.

Over 20	3	..	2	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Wool-scouring Works.

15	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	1	16	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

NELSON.

Bakeries.

15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	1	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	1	2	3	9½	10	0	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

NELSON—continued.

Butter and Cheese Factories.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
16	1	..	0	6	0												
20	1	..	0	15	0												
Over 20	2	..	1	15	0												
Dressmaking Rooms.																	
16	..	..	9	..	0	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	5	..	0	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	7	..	0	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	7	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	32	..	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt Factories.																	
18	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring Rooms.																	
15	2	1	0	2	6	0	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2	4	0	7	6	0	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	1	0	15	0	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	2	0	17	6	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	2	1	0	0	0	16	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	4	2	4	5	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing Offices.																	
15	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4	..	0	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	6	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	1	0	12	6	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Cabinetmaking Factories.																	
16	2	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	1	2	3	4	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Works.																	
16	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	3	..	0	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	2	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing Works.																	
16	3	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach Factories.																	
15	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5	..	0	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	2	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
16	1	..	0	10	0												
17	1	..	0	15	0												
Over 20	1	..	2	10	0												
Brickmaking Works.																	
16	1	..	0	8	0												
Over 20	1	..	1	15	0												
Gas Works.																	
Over 20	7	..	3	0	0												
Photographic Studios.																	
18	..	2	..	0	10	0											
Over 20	1	2	2	0	0	1	5	0									
Tanning and Currying Works.																	
16	1	..	0	5	0												
17	1	..	0	5	0												
19	1	..	1	0	0												
Flour Mills.																	
Over 20	3	..	2	0	0												
Saddlery and Harness Factories.																	
17	2	..	0	8	9												
19	1	..	0	17	6												
Over 20	1	..	2	2	0												
Sawmills.																	
17	2	..	0	12	0												
18	1	..	1	0	0												
Over 20	6	..	1	15	10												
Aërated Water and Cordial Factories.																	
Over 20	5	..	2	2	0												
Brewers.																	
15	1	..	0	5	0												
Over 20	18	..	2	6	0												
Boot Factories.																	
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	2	..	..	..	..	2	0	0									
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing Works.																	
Over 20	5	..	2	8	0												
Sash and Door Factories.																	
Over 20	17	..	2	9	4												
Lime-kilns.																	
16	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0												
Vinegar Factories.																	
17	1	..	0	11	0												
Over 20	3	..	1	17	4												
Watchmaking and Jewellery Workshops.																	
17	1	..	0	5	0												
18	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	2	..	2	11	3												

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

Dressmakers.											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
14	..	1	..	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	
15	..	26	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	
16	..	61	..	0	5	1	..	..	..	..	
17	..	69	..	0	5	11	..	..	..	..	
18	..	65	..	0	7	5	..	..	..	..	
19	..	34	..	0	10	3	..	..	..	..	
20	..	28	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	136	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	

Printers.										
14	15	2	0	6	0	0	5	0		
15	8	6	0	7	0	0	5	1	..	0 5 0
16	28	1	0	8	5	..	0	8	0	0 12 0
17	20	3	0	9	3	0	6	0	0	7 6 0 11 9
18	35	10	0	15	2	0	9	0	0	14 0 0 12 0
19	15	4	0	17	11	0	11	3	..	..
20	7	3	0	19	7	0	12	6	0	14 0
Over 20	285	29	2	8	11	0	16	11	2	17 5 1 10 11

Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, &c.									
14	2	..	0	5	0				
15	6	..	0	5	1				
16	10	..	0	6	3				
17	13	1	0	9	4	0	10	0	
18	8	1	0	11	7	0	15	0	
19	8	1	0	13	3	0	12	6	
20	1	6	1	2	6	0	19	7	
Over 20	62	..	2	0	1	..	2	7	2

Chairmakers.									
14	1	..	0	7	0				
15	2	..	0	6	6				
16	1	..	0	12	6				
17	1	..	0	10	0				
18	2	..	0	12	3				
20	1	..	1	0	0				
Over 20	14	..	1	10	5				

Engineers, Boilermakers, &c.									
14	1	..	0	6	0				
15	13	..	0	7	3				
16	11	..	0	7	6				
17	14	..	0	9	10				
18	13	..	0	12	10				
19	15	..	0	15	2				
20	9	..	1	6	8				
Over 20	106	..	2	5	6				

Coachbuilders.									
14	1	..	0	4	0				
15	3	..	0	4	8				
16	1	..	0	5	0				
17	4	..	0	8	0				
18	9	..	0	10	3				
19	10	..	0	17	10				
20	8	..	1	0	5				
Over 20	123	..	2	1	4	..	3	0	0

Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c.									
14	5	..	0	8	3				
15	4	..	0	6	4				
16	9	..	0	11	10				
17	7	..	0	9	3				
18	5	..	0	13	8				
19	11	..	0	14	6	..	1	0	0
20	7	..	0	18	4				
Over 20	38	..	2	1	6	..	2	0	0

Brick and Pottery Manufacturers.									
15	2	..	0	15	0				
16	1	..	1	4	0				
17	4	..	0	7	0	1	4	0	
18	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	0	
19	4	..	1	9	6				
20	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	0	
Over 20	37	..	1	18	10	2	3	10	

Freezing and Preserving Works.										
14	5	..	0	14	0					
15	13	..	0	16	3					
16	12	..	0	17	6					
17	16	4	1	3	3	0	18	5		
18	12	..	1	5	2					
19	6	7	1	5	0	1	8	10	..	0 18 4
20	7	..	1	9	7					
Over 20	405	1	2	3	6	..	3	12	7	0 18 4

Sausage-casings Manufacturers.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	2	..	0	15	0					
19	3	..	1	1	8					
Over 20	32	..	1	14	4					

Gas and Gas-stoves Manufacturers.									
17	1	..	0	18	0				
18	1	..	0	12	0				
19	1	..	0	12	0				
20	1	..	1	4	0				
Over 20	25	..	2	10	11				

Sail and Tent Makers.									
15	1	..	0	10	0				
17	1	..	0	9	0				
18	1	..	0	9	0				
19	1	..	0	9	0				
Over 20	6	..	2	10	0	..	0	18	0

Rope and Twine Makers.										
16	1	..	0	6	0					
17	1	..	0	12	6					

Woollen Goods Manufacturers.										
14	12	8	0	7	10	0	6	3	0	10 6
15	5	7	0	10	7	0	7	0		
16	11	8	0	10	10	0	7	0	..	0 17 3
17	12	10	0	17	1	0	10	0	..	1 1 4
18	5	8	1	1	7				..	1 2 8
19	6	9	1	2	6	0	15	0	1	2 10 1 2 5
20	1	10	1	3	0				..	1 5 5
Over 20	103	73	2	3	4			2	4	9 1 4 10

Flock Manufacturing.									
17	1	..	0	8	0				

Photographers.										
14	1	1	0	5	0	0	2	6		
15	1	3	0	9	0	0	3	6		
16	3	6	0	7	4	0	3	6		
17	2	3	0	16	3	0	4	4		
18	2	3	0	16	3	0	9	4		
19	..	2	..	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	4	4	1	9	4	0	11	6		

Laundries.									
19	..	1	..	1	0	0			
20	..	9	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	1	61	0	18	0	0	18	3	

Tanners and Curriers.									
16	3	..	0	12	10				
17	4	..	0	10	0				
18	4	..	1	0	4				
19	11	..	1	3	2				
20	2	..	1	3	3				
Over 20	109	..	2	7	6	..	2	8	9

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

Pickles, Sauce, &c., Manufacturers.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0						
15	2	..	0	4	0						
16	2	..	0	6	0						
18	4	3	0	13	6	0	10	0			
19	..	4	..	0	10	6					
20	..	2	..	0	11	0					
Over 20	4	..	1	13	9						

Coffee and Chicory Manufacturers.

15	1	..	0	4	0						
16	1	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	10	..	1	1	2						

Ham and Bacon Curers.

17	1	..	0	8	0						
Over 20	12	..	1	19	8						

Flour-millers.

15	1	..	0	7	6						
17	3	..	0	13	4						
20	1	..	1	15	0						
Over 20	25	..	2	4	0						

Chaffcutters.

17	1	..	0	15	0						
19	2	..	1	1	3						
Over 20	23	..	1	19	10						

Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.

14	1	..	0	2	6						
15	2	..	0	5	0						
16	1	..	0	5	0						3
17	3	..	0	13	10						
18	3	..	0	11	8						1
19	8	..	0	11	3						
20	2	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	27	..	2	0	4			2	11	4	

Perambulator Makers.

14	1	..	0	6	0						
16	2	1	0	8	0	0	5	0			
17	1	..	1	0	0						
19	1	..	1	7	0						
Over 20	3	1	1	7	0	1	5	0			

Cycle Makers.

14	6	..	0	5	0						
15	9	..	0	5	7						
16	10	..	0	6	6						
17	13	..	0	9	9						
18	9	..	0	18	1						
19	13	..	0	11	5						
20	5	..	1	4	0						
Over 20	41	..	1	19	6						

Venetian-blind Makers.

16	1	..	0	7	6						
17	2	..	0	10	0						
19	2	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	3	..	1	18	4						

Wood-turners.

14	2	..	0	5	6						
16	1	..	0	11	0						
Over 20	1	..	2	8	0						

Piano and Organ Builders and Repairers.

16	2	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	10	..	2	2	0						

Joiners, &c.

15	8	..	0	8	4						
16	8	..	0	9	10						
17	10	..	0	10	5						
18	13	..	0	13	3						
19	8	..	0	19	9						
20	1	..	1	1	0						
Over 20	63	..	2	5	11						

Blacksmiths.

14	1	..	0	5	0						
15	4	..	0	6	0						
16	2	..	0	9	3						
17	7	..	0	11	2						
18	12	..	0	11	4						
19	10	..	0	14	0						1
20	4	..	0	17	6						
Over 20	43	..	2	0	8			1	10	0	

Agricultural Implement Makers.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	5	..	0	7	2						
16	7	..	0	8	7						
17	7	..	0	9	9						
18	13	..	0	13	2						
19	9	..	0	14	7						
20	8	..	1	0	3						
Over 20	119	..	2	6	5						

Basketmakers.

14	1	..	0	6	0						
15	4	..	0	7	6			0	10	0	
16	1	..	0	10	0						
17	1	..	1	0	0						
18	2	..	..	..	..			0	18	0	
Over 20	7	..	1	12	6			1	16	0	

Soap and Tallow Manufacturers.

17	1	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	19	..	2	1	5						

Fellmongers.

15	1	..	0	12	0						
20	1	..	1	8	0						
Over 20	19	..	2	3	1						

Wool-scourers.

14	2	..	0	11	0						
15	6	..	0	10	8						
16	4	..	0	12	6						
17	7	..	0	12	4						
18	7	..	0	19	3						
19	12	..	1	4	4			2	0	0	
20	2	..	1	14	0						
Over 20	118	..	1	16	8			2	15	0	

Aerated Water Cordials Manufacturers.

14	..	1	..	0	4	0					
15	1	..	1	0	5	0	0	5	0		
16	1	..	0	6	0						
17	1	..	..	..	..			0	6	0	
18	3	..	1	0	12	10	0	5	0		
19	4	..	0	19	5						
20	3	..	0	19	2						
Over 20	17	..	1	13	1	0	8	0			

Brewers and Maltsters.

15	1	..	0	10	0						
16	1	..	0	10	0						
17	1	..	1	10	0						
18	1	..	0	15	0						
19	2	..	0	10	0						
Over 20	83	..	2	3	8			2	0	0	

Coopers.

17	3	..	0	12	0						
Over 20	4	..	1	15	0			0	15	0	

Monumental Masons.

17	2	..	0	10	0						
18	2	..	0	12	3						
19	1	..	0	18	0						
Over 20	7	..	2	3	4						

Wire-workers.

14	1	..	0	4	0						
15	5	..	0	7	6						
16	2	..	0	8	0						
17	1	..	1	0	7	6	0	18	0		
18	..	1	..	..	..	0	18	0			
19	..	1	..	..	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	2	..	1	18	0						

Nailmakers.

16	1	..	..	..	0	12	0				
17	3	..	0	9	0			0	11	0	
Over 20	1	..	1	5	0						

Grass-seed Cleaners.

15	1	..	0	5	0						
16	1	..	0	7	6						
17	1	..	0	15	0						
18	1	..	1	0	0						
20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	13	..	2	2	10						

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

CHRISTCHURCH—continued.

Dentists.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	0			
15	1	..	0	7	6			
17	1	..	0	8	6			
20	1	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	4	..	2	0	0			

Drugs and Chemicals Manufacturers.								
16	3	..	0	10	8			
18	1	..	0	10	0			
19	1	..	0	7	6			
Over 20	8	..	3	0	3			

Surgical Implement Making.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Range Makers.								
14	1	..	0	5	0			
15	5	..	0	5	9			
16	1	..	0	5	0			
18	2	..	0	13	0			
19	1	..	0	12	0			
Over 20	15	..	2	2	7			

Brass and Copper Smiths.								
18	1	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0			

Basket and Wickerware Workers.								
14	1	..	0	5	0			
16	1	..	0	5	0			
17	2	..	0	11	3			
18	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	3	..	2	6	8			

Repairers and Fitters of Sewing-machines.								
Over 20	2	..	2	7	6			

Road-metal Repairers.								
15	1	..	0	10	0			
18	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	9	..	1	10	4			

Electrical Engineers.								
17	1	..	0	10	0			
19	1	..	0	15	0			
Over 20	1	..	2	5	0			

Bakeries.								
16	2	..	0	5	0			
20	2	..	2	7	6			
Over 20	8	..	2	8	9			

Dressmaking Rooms.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	3	..	0	3	4	..	..
16	..	6	..	0	5	2	..	..
17	..	12	..	0	5	0	..	..
18	..	16	..	0	7	0	..	..
19	..	7	..	0	8	0	..	..
Over 20	..	26	..	0	17	9	..	..

Tailoring Factories.								
15	2	..	1	0	7	6	2	6
16	6	..	2	0	5	10	6	3
17	4	..	2	0	15	30	8	9
18	5	..	4	0	10	20	8	6
19	6	..	6	0	12	20	13	7
20	2	..	9	1	0	01	1	9
Over 20	22	..	7	2	17	01	5	92

Printing and Publishing Offices.								
14	8	..	0	5	11			
15	2	..	0	9	3			
16	1	..	1	0	0			
17	2	..	0	17	6			
18	3	..	0	16	8			
19	1	..	1	0	0			
20	1	..	1	15	0			
Over 20	25	..	3	0	0	..	2	17

Cabinet-making and Upholstery Factories.								
14	1	..	0	6	0			
Over 20	2	..	2	5	0			

Picture-framers.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	14	0			
17	1	..	0	9	0			
20	1	..	1	5	0			
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0			

Herbal Remedies Manufacturers.								
18	1	..	0	17	6			

Cardboard-box Makers.								
15	..	1	..	0	2	6		
20	..	1	..	0	10	0		

Locksmiths.								
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0			

Corset and Belt Manufacturers.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	1	..	0	15	0		

Baking-powder Manufacturers.								
14	1	..	0	8	0			
15	1	..	0	15	0			
17	1	..	0	16	0			

Dyers and Cleaners.								
15	1	..	0	6	0			
Over 20	3	..	1	14	0			

Umbrella Makers.								
15	2	..	0	2	6			
17	1	..	0	7	6			
18	1	..	1	0	0	0	7	6
Over 20	..	1	..	0	10	0		

Glue Makers.								
19	1	..	1	0	0			

Cigarette Makers.								
18	..	1	..	0	5	0		
Over 20	1	..	1	0	0			

OAMARU.

Carriage and Coach Factories.								
17	1	..	0	5	0			
18	1	..	0	10	0			
19	1	..	0	16	0			
Over 20	7	..	1	18	3			

Engineering Works.								
20	..	..	3	0	0	..	..	1
Over 20	4	..	3	0	0			

Cycle Engineering Works.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Over 20	4	..	1	18	0			

Agricultural Implement Works.								
18	1	..	0	10	0			
Over 20	7	..	2	14	6			

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.								
19	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	2	..	2	2	0			

Meat-preserving and Freezing Works.								
Over 20	17	..	2	9	8			

Gasworks.								
19	1	..	1	2	6			
Over 20	2	..	2	9	0			

Photographic Studios.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	..	1	..	1	10	0		
Over 20	1	..	2	0	0			

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

TIMARU—continued.

Sail and Tent Factories.																	
14	1	1	0	6	0	..	..	0	7	0							
18	1	..	0	17	6												
19	1	..	1	2	6												
20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	11	0							
Over 20	2	..	2	2	0	..	2	0	0								

Woollen-mills.																	
14	10	1	0	7	60	7	0										
15	4	..	0	9	6	..											
16	3	5	0	11	0	0	10	6									
18	8	1	0	15	60	12	0										
19	2	..	0	15	6	..											
20	1	..	0	18	6	..											
Over 20	19	19	2	3	60	18	6	..	1	5	0						

Photographic Studios.																	
15	..	1	..	..	0	5	0										
17	1	..	0	17	6												
Over 20	2	..	2	0	0												

Saddle and Harness Factories.																	
18	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	4	..	1	14	6												

Fellmongering Works.																	
14	2	..	0	10	6												
15	2	..	0	11	0												
16	1	..	0	12	6												
17	6	..	0	15	2												
18	4	..	0	16	8												
19	2	..	1	3	9												
20	2	..	1	6	3												
Over 20	44	..	1	15	1	..	2	0	0								

Boot Factories.																	
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2									
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
16	6	..	0	9	1	..	..	..									
17	3	..	0	8	9	..	0	15	0	..	1						
18	2	..	0	12	6												
19	3	..	1	5	0												
20	3	..	1	11	3	..	2	2	0								

Flourmills.																	
17	1	..	0	15	0												
18	2	..	0	12	6												
20	2	..	1	5	0												
Over 20	17	..	2	12	8												

Confectionery and Biscuit Factories.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	17	4	0	5	80	6	3										
15	7	4	0	6	90	6	3										
16	23	4	0	7	50	4	6										
17	21	10	0	10	40	7	5										
18	18	7	0	12	30	7	9										
19	8	5	0	15	90	8	7										
20	4	2	1	0	30	7	0										
Over 20	73	4	1	18	40	13	9										

Bakeries.																	
14	2	..	0	7	6												
15	6	..	0	11	2												
16	3	..	0	14	10												
17	1	..	1	0	0												
18	2	..	1	0	0												
19	4	..	1	7	6												
20	2	..	0	16	3												
Over 20	41	..	2	1	7												

Butter and Cheese Factories.																	
14	2	..	0	5	6												
16	1	..	0	15	0												
17	1	..	1	0	0												
18	1	..	0	10	0												
19	2	..	0	17	6												
20	1	..	1	10	0												
Over 20	7	..	2	9	8												

Hat and Cap Factories.																	
15	1	..	0	5	0												
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
18	1	5	0	10	0	0	13	9									
19	1	..	1	7	6												
Over 20	4	9	2	11	3	0	19	5									

Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing Works.

15	1	..	0	10	0												
16	1	..	0	10	0												
18	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	4	..	2	0	0												

Wood-turning Works.

18	1	..	0	5	0												
17	1	..	0	10	0												
18	2	..	0	14	0												
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
20	1	..	1	2	6												
Over 20	11	..	2	1	2												

Agricultural Implement Works.

19	1	..	1	10	0												
Over 20	4	..	2	14	0												

Aerated Water Factories.

19	1	..	1	10	0												
Over 20	4	..	2	0	0												

Sash, Door, and Joinery Works.

15	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..									
16	1	..	0	15	0												
17	4	..	0	11	10												
Over 20	12	..	2	2	11												

Monumental Works.

19	1	..	1	5	0												
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0												

Grass-seed Dressing Works.

Over 20	1	..	2	2	0												
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Dentistry.

17	1	..	0	10	0												
Over 20	..	2	1	2	6												

Wool-dumping.

Over 20	15	..	2	6	0												
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DUNEDIN.

Shirt and Calico-bag Making.																	
15	..	3	..	0	4	6	..										
16	..	8	..	0	7	8	..	0	7	2							
17	..	12	..	0	9	3	..	0	9	7							
18	..	16	..	0	16	3	..	0	11	8							
19	..	10	..	0	12	0	..	0	16	4							
20	..	10	..	1	10	0	..	0	16	10							
Over 20	1	56	1	0	0	17	8	..	0	14	4						

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

DUNEDIN—continued.

Water-proof Clothing Factories.								
14	..	1	..	0	2	6		
15	3	6	0	5	0	3	4	
16	3	9	0	7	0	5	4	
17	..	15	..	0	8	1	..	0 7 6
18	..	13	..	0	9	0	..	0 18 10
19	2	22	0	13	9	15	0	.. 0 18 7
20	1	11	1	5	0	19	2	.. 1 2 1
Over 20	6	23	2	13	9	16	11	.. 1 2 4

Tailoring Factories.								
14	..	1	..	0	2	6		
15	7	3	0	7	6	4	2	 1
16	8	5	0	7	9	0	5	0
17	14	13	0	9	5	6	5	
18	13	11	0	12	7	0	12	2
19	8	16	0	14	6	0	14	5
20	4	7	1	11	10	16	9	.. 0 18 0
Over 20	83	109	2	9	11	6	22 13 21	6 5

Dressmaking and Millinery Rooms.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	8	..	0	4	10	..	..
16	..	46	..	0	5	8	..	..
17	..	40	..	0	6	7	..	..
18	..	41	..	0	7	5	..	..
19	..	38	..	0	9	2	..	..
20	..	32	..	0	18	10	..	..
Over 20	..	142	..	1	0	0		

Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding Offices.								
14	14	..	0	6	9			
15	25	2	0	6	9	0	6	0
16	25	3	0	8	11	0	7	6
17	18	1	0	11	4	0	8	0
18	12	1	0	13	11	5	0	1 0 0
19	26	1	0	18	10	10	6	
20	11	..	1	5	0			
Over 20	177	15	2	10	10	0 16 9	2 15 9	.. 5

Venetian Blind Works.								
15	2	..	0	6	0			
16	3	..	0	8	4			
20	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	2	..	2	13	6			

Wood-turning and Box making Shops.								
15	3	..	0	6	2			
16	1	..	0	7	6			
18	1	..	0	9	0			
19	2	..	0	13	0			
Over 20	3	..	2	2	0			

Piano-repairing Factories.								
14	1	..	0	4	0			
17	1	..	0	10	0			
20	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	8	..	2	0	4			

Sawmills.								
15	2	..	0	13	10			
16	3	..	0	16	0			
17	1	..	0	15	0			
18	4	..	1	4	0			
19	7	..	0	17	6			
Over 20	49	..	1	19	7			

Coach Factories.								
14	1	..	0	8	0			
15	3	..	0	7	8			
16	3	..	0	8	4			
17	2	..	0	8	9			
18	9	..	0	12	4			
19	10	..	0	14	4			
20	4	..	0	15	8			
Over 20	49	..	2	1	8	.. 2	0 0	

Agricultural Implement Making.								
15	3	..	0	6	2			
16	4	..	0	8	7			
17	4	..	0	13	6			
18	6	..	0	14	1			
19	6	..	0	15	10			
20	8	..	1	1	7			
Over 20	55	..	2	1	11			

Engineering, Boilermaking, &c., Works.								
14	3	..	0	10	0			
15	9	..	0	5	5			
16	12	..	0	10	8			
17	25	..	0	10	9	..	0 18 0	
18	21	..	0	13	11	..	0 18 0	
19	16	..	0	18	8			
20	18	..	1	4	0	..	2 2 0	
Over 20	207	..	2	5	2	..	2 14 4	

Blacksmithing Works.								
15	4	..	0	9	6			
16	3	..	0	8	8			
17	8	..	0	11	1			
18	9	..	0	18	1			
19	5	..	0	16	6			
20	9	..	1	4	1			
Over 20	69	..	2	2	3			

Brass and Copper Works.								
14	1	..	0	5	0			
15	3	..	0	6	6			
16	6	..	0	7	6			
17	8	..	0	8	0			
18	5	..	0	11	0			
19	6	..	0	14	5			
20	5	..	0	15	8			
Over 20	19	..	2	1	6			

Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting Works.								
14	8	..	0	5	9			
15	9	..	0	6	7			
16	21	..	0	9	6			
17	16	..	0	11	2			
18	10	..	0	13	3			
19	6	..	0	14	11			
20	7	..	0	18	11			
Over 20	61	..	2	5	6			

Sewing-machine Factories.								
16	1	..	0	7	6			
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0			

Brick and Pottery Works.								
15	1	..	0	12	6			
Over 20	20	..	1	9	8	.. 2	0 0	

Manure Works.								
19	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	2	..	2	2	0			

Freezing and Preserving Works.								
20	1	..	1	0	0			
Over 20	17	..	2	8	2			

Gasworks.								
Over 20	31	..	2	15	4			

Sail-making Factories.								
14	1	1	0	5	0	0	2	6
15	1	..	0	8	0			
16	1	..	0	5	0			
18	1	1	0	15	0	0	18	0
19	..	1	..	0	14	0		
Over 20	10	7	1	14	0	0	18 0	1 13 9 0 16 0

Woollen-mills.								
14	2	..	0	9	0	..	..	
15	3	2	0	9	0	0	8	0
16	11	19	0	9	9	0	9	8
17	6	21	0	11	2	0	10	5
18	12	15	0	14	2	0	10	2
19	10	17	1	0	10	12	0	.. 0 15 3
20	3	13	0	17	4	0	12	6
Over 20	63	59	2	7	9	1	1 4	.. 1 2 1

Laundries.								
14	..	1	..	0	6	0		
15	..	2	..	0	5	6		
16	..	3	..	0	6	8		
17	..	5	..	0	11	9		
18	..	2	..	0	10	6		
19	..	5	..	0	10	8		
20	..	4	..	0	13	6		
Over 20	2	23	1	17	6	0	17 2	

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

DUNEDIN—*continued.*

Rope and Twine Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	14	..	0	6	9						
15	6	..	0	8	0						
16	4	..	0	9	0						
17	2	..	0	12	0						
18	6	..	0	16	6						
Over 20	12	..	2	19	5						

Photographic Studios.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	5	..	0	6	2						
17	4	..	0	8	9						
18	1	2	0	10	0	6	3				
19	1	2	1	5	0	9	0				
Over 20	8	8	2	1	3	1	4	3	3	0	0

Tanning and Currying Works.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	12	0						
15	6	..	0	15	2						
16	1	..	0	8	0						
17	3	..	0	12	0						
19	5	..	0	16	0						
Over 20	55	..	2	3	7						

Saddle and Harness Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	4	6						
15	4	..	0	6	11						
16	3	..	0	7	0						
17	2	..	0	11	9						
18	4	..	0	14	3						
19	5	..	0	19	7						
20	1	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	16	2	1	13	8	0	15	0			

Boot Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	7	3	0	4	10	0	5	0			
15	5	10	0	6	10	5	3				
16	9	6	0	9	0	0	7	6			
17	16	9	0	10	7	0	10	4			
18	12	9	0	12	7	0	11	9			
19	15	10	0	16	5	0	14	1			
20	6	3	0	14	5	0	14	2	2	0	0
Over 20	229	55	2	3	6	0	18	6	2	0	5

Mat and Rug Works.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	2	1	0	13	6	0	12	0			
20	2	..	1	1	0						
Over 20	3	5	2	5	0	1	0	5			

Drugs and Chemical Manufactories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	5	4						
15	1	..	0	5	0						
16	3	1	0	7	6	0	15	0			
17	3	2	0	9	2	0	13	6			
18	1	..	0	10	0						
19	2	..	1	5	0						
20	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	25	1	2	3	10	0	12	0			

Tea-blending and -packing Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	7	6						
15	1	..	0	7	6						
16	7	..	0	7	3						
17	4	..	0	8	4						
18	5	..	0	12	9						
19	1	..	0	15	0						
20	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	1	..	2	10	0						

Coffee and Spice Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	7	6						
16	4	..	0	6	6						
17	2	..	0	11	6						
18	1	..	1	0	0						
20	1	..	0	12	0						
Over 20	7	..	2	4	8						

Flourmills.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	2	..	0	7	6						
16	2	..	0	11	3						
17	1	..	0	8	0						
19	2	..	0	15	0						
20	3	..	1	9	2						
Over 20	26	..	2	5	4						

Watchmaking and Jewellery Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	5	6						
16	1	..	0	7	6						
17	8	..	0	8	1						
18	1	..	0	10	0						
19	6	..	0	13	4						
20	4	..	0	13	9						
Over 20	19	1	2	4	9	1	5	0			

Lapidary Works.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	6	0						
16	2	..	0	6	3						
17	1	..	0	7	6						
19	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	3	..	1	13	8						

Perambulator Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	7	6						
18	1	..	0	17	6						
Over 20	1	1	2	10	0	0	15	0			

Cement and Lime Works.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	3	..	0	10	0						
16	1	..	0	8	0						
17	3	..	0	12	0						
18	2	..	0	17	0						
Over 20	14	..	2	0	2						

Brush and Cork Factories.												
16	1	..	0	5	0							
Over 20	11	4	0	18	0	..	1	16	1	0	14	1

Paper-mills.													
15	2	5	0	8	0	0	6	8	0	7	0	6	0
16	1	1	0	8	0	..	..	..	0	8	0	..	..
17	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	2	8	3	..	5	0	0	..	..	..	..

Soap and Candle Works.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	5	0						
16	1	2	0	5	0	0	12	6			
17	2	..	0	9	3						
18	5	2	0	11	11	0	12	6			
19	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	34	..	2	4	0						

Aerated Water and Cordials Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	1	..	0	6	0						
15	1	..	0	7	6						
16	3	..	0	10	10						
18	3	..	0	13	2						
19	1	..	1	12	6						
20	2	..	1	5	0						
Over 20	19	..	1	18	1						

Breweries.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	2	..	0	8	0						
16	1	..	1	2	6						
17	3	..	0	15	0						
20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	60	..	2	7	8	..	1	16	0		

Fish-curing Factories.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	12	0						
18	2	..	0	18	9						
Over 20	9	..	1	3	4						

Fellmongering.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14	3	..	0	12	0						
15	5	..	0	14	0						
16	2	..	0	11	3						
17	1	..	0	12	6						
18	8	..	0	18	3						
19	7	..	0	17	11	..	1	6	0		
20	1	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	47	..	1	18	4	..	1	16	0		

Joinery Works.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	3	..	0	10	10						
18	3	..	0	13	1						
19	7	..	0	18	7						
Over 20	52	..	2	3	6	..	1	18	6		

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

DUNEDIN—continued.

Marine Repairing Yards (Union S.S. Co.)

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	10	0									
17	2	..	0	12	0									
18	1	..	0	14	0									
19	3	..	0	15	4									
20	3	..	0	16	8									
Over 20	34	..	2	15	9									

Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

15	..	1	..	0	7	6								
16	..	1	..	0	7	6								
17	..	1	..	0	8	0								
18	1	..	0	15	0	..								
20	1	..	1	5	0	..								
Over 20	8	2	2	8	9	1	0	0						

Flock Manufactories.

16	1	..	0	9	0									
Over 20	2	..	1	2	0									

Match Factories.

14	5	2	0	4	5	..	0	6	3					
15	2	3	0	4	6	0	7	6	..	0	9	6		
16	..	6	..	0	3	0	..	0	8	6				
17	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	7	0					
18	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	8	0					
Over 20	4	..	2	0	0									

Wire-works.

14	1	..	0	2	6									
17	5	..	0	9	8									
18	1	..	0	17	6									
20	2	..	0	13	8									
Over 20	11	..	1	11	10									

Whip-thong Factories.

Over 20	1	..	1	10	0									
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Cigarette Factories.

16	1	..	0	7	0									
17	1	..	0	7	6									
20	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	1	..	1	10	0									

Cardboard-box Factories.

16	..	2	..	0	8	0	..	0	9	0	..	1		
17	..	2	..	0	7	6	..	0	8	0	..	1		
18	..	4	..	0	12	0	..	0	7	6	..	1		
19	2	2	0	15	0	0	10	9						
20	..	1	..	0	18	0								
Over 20	1	5	3	0	0	0	14	9						

Engraving Works.

18	2	..	0	12	6									
Over 20	4	..	1	12	0									

Gun-smithing Works.

16	1	..	0	12	6									
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Monumental Masonry.

Over 20	3	..	2	0	6									
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Rag-sorting Factories.

19	2	..	0	9	0									
Over 20	..	5	..	..	..	0	7	6						

Range-making Works.

16	2	..	0	8	0									
17	2	..	0	18	0									
18	2	..	0	11	0									
Over 20	7	..	2	11	5									

Basket and Wickerware Factories.

Over 20	2	..	1	16	0									
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Paint-grinding Works.

17	1	..	0	15	0									
Over 20	1	..	2	5	0									

Fruit-preserving Factories.

14	..	3	..	0	7	4								
15	7	5	0	6	2	0	6	2						
16	3	4	0	8	8	0	6	6						
17	3	3	0	11	0	0	6	4						
18	2	3	0	15	0	0	11	0						
19	1	1	0	14	0	0	9	0						
20	..	1	..	0	12	0								
Over 20	22	6	1	16	4	0	9	6						

Starch and Soda-crystal Works.

14	1	..	0	6	0									
15	1	..	0	9	0									
16	2	..	0	8	9									
17	1	..	0	14	6									
19	3	..	0	15	6									
20	4	..	1	10	6									
Over 20	2	..	2	12	6									

Cycle Factories.

15	2	..	0	6	6									
16	2	..	0	5	6									
18	1	..	0	5	0									
20	1	..	1	5	0									
Over 20	10	..	2	0	1									

INVERCARGILL.

Bakeries.

17	2	..	0	10	0									
18	4	..	0	10	0	..	1	10	0					
19	7	..	0	16	2									
20	1	..	1	15	0									
Over 20	14	..	1	12	4									

Butter and Cheese Factories.

15	1	..	0	10	0									
18	1	..	1	0	0									
Over 20	3	..	1	15	0									

Confectionery Factories.

15	2	..	0	7	0									
17	1	..	0	9	0									
18	3	..	0	16	8									
19	1	1	0	14	0	0	10	0						
Over 20	3	..	2	10	0									

Dressmaking Rooms.

14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1					
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15					
16	..	4	..	0	5	0	..	..	2					
17	..	25	..	0	5	5	..	..	..					
18	..	9	..	0	7	2	..	..	1					
19	..	8	..	0	9	8	..	..	..					
20	..	17	..	0	12	11	..	..	..					
Over 20	..	34	..	1	2	8								

Bacon-curing Factories.

16	1	..	0	8	0									
19	1	..	1	10	0									
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0									

Tailoring Factories.

14	1	..	0	5	0	..								
15	2	1	0	10	0	0	3	0						
16	5	6	0	6	10	0	6	2	..	..	..	1		
17	3	7	0	11	8	0	10	2	..	..	..	1		
18	2	13	0	14	3	0	9	10	..	..	..	1		
19	2	9	1	0	0	0	18	0						
20	1	9	1	5	0	1	3	3						
Over 20	22	18	2	2	10	1	3	0						

Clothing Factories.

17	..	8	..	0	8	3	..	0	9	0	..	3		
18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	0				
19	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	14	0				
20	..	2	..	1	7	6								
Over 20	4	1	2	2	6	..	..	1	2	0				

Hosiery Factories.

16	..	3	..	0	16	0	..	0	5	0				
17	..	8	..	0	11	4	..	1	0	0				
18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0				
19	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	0	15	0				
20	..	5	..	0	15	0	..	1	0	0				
Over 20	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	..	1	0	0		

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

INVERCARGILL—continued.

Shirt Factories.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	..	1	..	0	2	6							
17	..	1	..	0	5	0							
Over 20	..	1	..	3	0	0							

Printing and Publishing Offices.

14	5	..	0	4	10								
15	4	..	0	5	8								
16	4	..	0	6	11								
17	7	..	0	13	7								
18	6	..	0	13	3								
19	3	..	1	13	4								
20	2	1	0	15	3	1	0	0					
Over 20	37	4	2	17	11	1	9	14	14	4			

Cabinetmaking and Furniture Factories.

14	3	..	0	5	0								
15	1	..	0	8	6								
16	3	..	0	7	10								
17	3	..	0	9	2								
19	2	..	0	17	9								
Over 20	13	2	2	5	8	0	11	3					

Engineering, Boilermaking, &c., Works.

16	3	..	0	6	8								
17	5	..	0	8	10								
18	2	..	0	10	0								
19	6	..	0	16	6								
Over 20	27	..	1	9	1								

Coach Factories.

15	1	..	0	6	0								
16	2	..	0	13	6								
18	4	..	0	12	6								
19	4	..	0	13	2								
20	2	..	1	7	6								
Over 20	16	..	2	0	2		..	2	10	0			

Agricultural Implement Works.

16	7	..	0	8	11								
18	2	..	0	15	0								
19	4	..	0	18	2								
Over 20	37	..	1	19	7								

Meat-preserving Factories.

20	3	..	1	5	0								
Over 20	25	..	1	10	0								

Tinsmithing, Plumbing, &c., Works.

14	3	..	0	7	2								
15	1	..	0	7	6								
16	3	..	0	7	10								
17	1	..	0	17	6								
18	2	..	0	14	0								
19	1	..	0	12	6								
20	1	..	1	5	0								
Over 20	11	..	2	7	0								

Rope and Twine Factories.

14	4	..	0	6	0								
15	5	..	0	8	5								
16	2	..	0	11	6								
19	1	..	2	0	0								
20	2	..	1	4	0								
Over 20	14	..	1	12	10								

Flax-mills.

14	2	..	0	12	0								
15	3	..	0	9	0								
16	2	..	0	11	6								
17	1	..	0	7	0								
18	4	..	0	12	3								
19	1	..	0	15	0								
20	2	..	0	17	0								
Over 20	12	..	1	2	6								

Boot Factories.

15	1	..	0	4	6								
16	5	..	0	7	0								
17	1	..	1	0	0								
18	6	3	0	10	5	0	12	6					
19	2	..	0	12	6		..						
20	..	6	..	1	0	0							
Over 20	34	1	1	13	8	0	15	0	2	3	10		

Photographic Studios.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	..	2	..	0	10	0							
Over 20	2	4	3	10	0	0	16	0	1	10	0		

Saddle and Harness Factories.

16	1	..	0	8	0								
19	1	..	0	18	0								
Over 20	1	..	2	7	6								

Flour-mills.

18	1	..	0	10	0								
20	1	..	1	10	0								
Over 20	9	..	2	8	11								

Joinery and Sash-door Factories.

15	5	..	0	6	0								
16	6	..	0	8	4								
17	7	..	0	12	10								
18	6	..	0	16	0								
19	7	..	1	2	0								
20	4	..	2	7	0								
Over 20	20	..	2	8	0								

Saw-mills.

14	1	..	0	12	0								
15	3	..	0	15	0								
17	6	..	1	0	6								
18	2	..	0	17	6								
19	6	..	0	19	10								
20	10	..	1	6	9								
Over 20	87	..	2	1	7		..	2	0	0			

Cooperages.

15	1	..	1	0	0								
Over 20	5	..	2	0	0								

Venetian-blind Factories.

16	1	..	0	10	0								
----	---	----	---	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blacksmithing Works.

15	1	..	0	17	6								
16	2	..	0	13	0								
17	1	..	0	10	0								
18	2	..	0	13	0								
20	4	..	1	3	8								
Over 20	7	..	1	19	4								

Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.

18	1	..	1	0	0								
19	2	..	0	13	9								
Over 20	7	..	1	16	8								

Breweries.

20	1	..	1	10	0								
Over 20	13	..	1	1	11								

Fellmongering Works.

14	2	..	0	8	0								
15	4	..	0	12	0								
16	2	..	1	2	6								
17	1	..	0	17	6								
18	7	..	0	19	4								
19	3	..	0	19	2								
20	1	..	1	10	0								
Over 20	25	..	1	18	4		..	3	0	0			

Watchmaking and Jewellery Factories.

16	1	..	0	5	0								
18	2	..	0	10	0								
Over 20	8	..	2	10	0								

Brick and Pottery Works.

16	3	..	0	13	0								
17	2	..	0	12	0								
18	3	..	1	0	0								
19	1	..	0	15	0								
20	1	..	0	9	0								
Over 20	22	..	1	11	3		..	2	0	0			

Sailmaking Factories.

15	2	..	0	6	9		..						
17	..	..	..	..	..		..						
Over 20	2	2	2	14	0	0	15	0					

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
INVERCARGILL—continued.																	
Chemical and Acid Factories.									Cycle Works.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	3	0				16	1	..	0	6	0			
17	1	..	0	6	0				17	1	..	0	15	0			
18	1	..	0	10	0				19	1	..	1	0	0			
19	..	1	..	..	0	7	6		Over 20	4	..	3	0	6			
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0												
Monumental Masonry Works.									Coffee and Spice Factories.								
20	1	..	1	0	0				Over 20	2	..	3	0	0	..		
Over 20	1	..	2	14	0												

INVERCARGILL—continued.

Cycle Works.																	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	1	..	0	6	0				16	1	..	0	6	0			
17	1	..	0	15	0				17	1	..	0	15	0			
18	1	..	0	10	0				19	1	..	1	0	0			
19	..	1	..	..	0	7	6		Over 20	4	..	3	0	6			
Over 20	1	..	3	0	0												
Coffee and Spice Factories.																	
20	1	..	1	0	0				Over 20	2	..	3	0	0	..		
Over 20	1	..	2	14	0												

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

Fruit and Vegetable Evaporating Factories.										Engineering Works.									
19	1	1	10	0	12	0				15	2	0	7	6					
Over 20	1	1	2	0	0	10	0			16	2	0	7	6					
Bakeries.																			
14	4	..	0	8	0					17	3	0	7	6					
15	2	..	0	5	6					18	4	0	11	3					
16	2	..	0	8	0					19	4	0	17	0					
17	5	..	0	13	0					20	1	0	10	0					
18	3	..	0	12	8					Over 20	80	2	0	8					
19	4	..	1	2	0					Blacksmithing Works.									
20	1	..	0	10	0					15	1	..	0	16	0				
Over 20	45	1	2	1	20	15	0			16	4	..	0	4	3				
Butter and Cheese Factories.																			
16	1	..	0	14	6					17	5	..	0	11	5				
Over 20	18	..	2	0	6					18	3	..	0	17	8				
Tailoring Factories.																			
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	0	17	8				
15	3	3	0	11	40	9	2	..	..	20	3	..	1	3	4				
16	1	1	0	5	00	5	0	..	..	Over 20	28	..	1	18	8				
17	5	4	0	9	70	10	6			Coach Factories.									
18	8	4	0	13	50	13	7			14	1	..	0	5	0				
19	1	4	1	0	00	13	6			15	4	..	0	6	3				
20	2	1	1	7	60	9	0			16	3	..	0	5	10				
Over 20	22	25	2	6	61	2	62	5	0	1	..	0	13	3					
Dressmaking Rooms.																			
14	..	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	17	8	..	0	12	4				
15	..	1	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	19	6	..	0	15	1				
16	..	4	..	0	4	6	..	..	..	20	2	..	1	7	6				
17	..	7	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	Over 20	36	..	2	6	0	..	2	8	0
18	..	14	..	0	6	6	..	..	..	Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.									
19	..	10	..	0	9	5	..	..	..	14	1	..	0	5	0				
20	..	4	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	15	3	..	0	6	8				
Over 20	..	41	..	0	19	3	..	..	..	16	2	..	0	6	9				
Printing and Publishing Offices.																			
14	3	1	0	6	80	5	0			17	3	..	0	10	0				
15	9	1	0	6	00	13	0			18	1	..	1	0	0				
16	9	..	0	6	0	..				19	4	..	0	16	0				
17	2	1	0	9	60	15	0			20	3	..	1	16	0				
18	6	2	0	18	61	3	0			Over 20	11	..	2	3	10				
19	7	..	0	18	6	..				Freezing Works.									
20	3	2	1	5	61	0	0			14	1	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	35	2	2	11	61	0	0			15	..	..	..	..					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstery Factories.																			
16	1	..	0	6	0					16	3	..	1	3	0				
17	2	2	0	10	00	6	0			17	2	..	1	10	0				
18	2	..	0	11	6					18	1	..	1	15	0				
19	1	..	0	12	0					19	..	..	..	..					
Over 20	14	..	2	8	10					20	..	..	..	..					
Sawmills.																			
15	3	..	0	9	6					Over 20	44	..	1	18	0				
16	15	..	0	10	10					Gas Works.									
17	11	..	1	1	6					Over 20	3	..	3	5	4				
18	12	..	1	4	1					Woollen Mills.									
19	17	..	1	10	6	..	1	0	0	14	1	..	0	11	0				
20	8	..	1	12	0					15	1	..	0	11	0				
Over 20	293	..	1	19	6	..	1	16	0	16	3	..	0	11	0				
Agricultural Implement Works.																			
17	1	..	0	5	0					17	1	..	0	11	0				
18	2	..	0	12	0					18	9	..	0	10	9				
Over 20	3	..	2	1	8					20	7	..	1	4	0				
										Flax-dressing Works.									
										14 8 .. 0 12 0									
										15 1 .. 0 12 0									
										16 5 .. 0 8 0									
										17 1 .. 0 15 0									
										18 9 .. 0 10 9									
										20 7 .. 1 4 0									
										Over 20 15 .. 1 10 2 .. 2 0 0									

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—continued.

Tent and Oilskin Factories.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographic Studios.											
16	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle and Harness Factories.											
14	1	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	3	..	0	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4	..	1	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	1	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and Shoe Factories.											
14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	..	0	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	..	0	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	0	18	9	0	15	0	..	..	..
20	1	..	2	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	4	2	1	4	0	17	6	..	..	..
Flour Mills.											
16	1	..	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and Jewellery Factories.											
15	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	2	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum-sorting Stores.											
18	1	1	1	2	0	1	10	0	..	..	..
Over 20	4	1	2	2	0	1	10	0	..	..	..
Aërated Water and Cordial Factories.											
17	1	..	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pumice Works.											
1	1	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	2	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Breweries.											
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	1	..	0	10	6						
18	1	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	4	..	1	3	3						
Soap and Candle Factories.											
16	8	..	0	14	0						
17	1	..	0	8	0						
Over 20	22	..	2	0	0						
Chaffcutting Mills.											
18	2	..	1	4	0						
20	1	..	1	7	0						
Over 20	6	..	1	9	6						
Wine-making Factories.											
Over 20	3	..	1	13	4						
Joinery Sash and Door Factories.											
15	1	..	0	15	0						
16	4	..	0	9	6						
17	3	..	0	18	4						
18	2	..	0	18	0						
19	2	..	1	10	0						
Over 20	19	..	2	5	2	..	2	5	0		
Manure Works.											
Over 20	2	..	1	16	0						
Chemical Works.											
16	1	..	0	12	0						
18	2	..	0	15	0						
19	1	..	0	18	0						
20	1	..	0	18	0						
Over 20	22	..	2	0	0						
Fish Preserving Works.											
16	2	..	0	16	9						
18	1	..	1	0	0						
19	1	..	1	2	6						
Over 20	5	..	1	10	0						
Tanneries.											
15	1	..	0	6	0	..					
16	1	..	0	12	0	..					
17	5	..	0	9	3	..					
18	2	..	0	13	0	..					
19	1	..	0	14	0	..					
20	3	..	1	1	8	..					
Over 20	80	..	1	12	6	..	0	17	6		

TARANAKI.

Bakeries.											
16	1	..	0	15	0						
19	1	..	1	6	0						
20	2	..	1	0	0						
Over 20	15	..	1	13	0						
Butter and Cheese Factories.											
16	1	..	1	0	0						
17	1	..	0	17	6						
18	2	..	0	17	6						
19	9	..	1	3	4						
20	1	..	3	0	0						
Over 20	39	..	2	0	0						
Tailoring Factories.											
15	1	..	0	10	0	..	..				
16	..	1	..	0	6	0	..				
19	..	1	..	0	15	0	..				
20	..	1	..	0	5	0	..				
Over 20	4	2	2	7	6	1	5	0	2	10	0
Dressmaking Rooms.											
15	..	2	..	0	5	0	..	0	5	0	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	2	..	2	0	0	..	1	0	0	
Hosiery Factories.											
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	12	0		
17	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	10	0		
18	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	14	0		
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	10	0		
Over 20	..	3	..	1	5	0	..	0	11	0	

Printing and Publishing Offices.									
14	2	..	0	5	0				
15	2	..	0	5	6				
16	2	..	0	15	0				
17	1	..	0	12	0				
18	2	..	1	2	6				
19	1	..	1	10	0				
Over 20	6	..	2	5	0				
Cabinetmaking and Furniture Factories.									
14	1	..	0	5	0				
16	1	..	0	5	0				
17	2	..	0	10	6				
18	2	..	0	12	6				
19	1	..	1	7	6				
Over 20	9	..	2	4	8				
Coach Factories.									
17	1	..	0	6	0				
18	2	..	0	13	6				
20	1	..	0	15	0				
Over 20	15	..	2	3	6	..	4	0	0
Blacksmithing Works.									
15	1	..	0	6	0				
16	1	..	0	5	0				
17	3	..	0	14	2				
18	2	..	0	14	6				
20	1	..	1	5	0				
Over 20	22	..	2	0	4	..	3	0	0

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.		Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.																					
Bakeries.										Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.											
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.										£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.											
14	1	..	0	10	0					15	3	..	0	6	0						
17	2	..	0	11	0					16	1	..	0	5	0						
18	1	..	0	15	0					17	2	..	0	13	9						
19	5	3	1	1	40	15	4			18	3	..	1	12	0						
20	2	..	0	17	6					Over 20	3	..	2	0	4						
Over 20	26	2	2	4	11	13	0														
Butter and Cheese Factories.										Freezing Works.											
15	1		1	5	0					16	1	..	0	12	6						
17	1		0	15	6					18	1	..	1	5	0						
18	1		1	0	0					19	1	..	1	6	9						
19	1		1	0	0					Over 20	37	..	3	5	0						
Over 20	6		1	19	7																
Tailoring Factories.										Gut Factories.											
14	1	..	0	5	0					Over 20	7	..	1	12	6						
15	..	1	..	0	10	0															
16	3	4	0	6	80	7	1			17	1	..	0	10	0						
17	2	2	0	3	90	3	9	..	..												
18	..	1	..	0	10	0															
19	2	1	1	15	00	10	0	..	..												
20	..	1	..	1	0	0															
Over 20	32	5	2	1	30	17	62	6	10	1	0	10									
Dressmaking Rooms.										Sail and Tent Factories.											
14	..	3	..	0	3	4															
15	..	2	..	0	8	9	..	..	..												
16	..	1	..	0	3	0	..	..	..	1											
17	..	2	..	0	2	6	..	..	..	11											
18	..	3	..	0	4	8	..	..	..	5											
19	..	9	..	0	8	7	..	..	..	8											
20	..	6	..	0	5	10	..	..	..	4											
Over 20	..	11	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	5											
Printing and Publishing Offices.										Flax Mills.											
14	2	..	0	6	0					15	2	..	0	19	6						
15	9	..	0	8	4					16	4	..	1	0	6						
16	11	..	0	11	3					18	8	..	1	5	10						
17	13	..	0	12	1					19	4	..	0	18	6						
18	9	..	0	18	7					20	3	..	1	10	0						
19	2	..	1	5	0					Over 20	48	..	2	18	1	..	1	13	7		
20	5	..	1	2	0																
Over 20	52	..	2	7	1																
Cabinetmaking and Furniture Factories.										Photographic Studios.											
14	1	..	0	7	6				1	20	..	1	..	0	15	0	..	..			
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2												
16	4	..	0	9	6																
17	4	..	0	9	9																
18	3	..	0	15	8	..	..	..	1												
19	5	..	1	4	6																
Over 20	27	..	2	3	0																
Sawmills.										Saddle and Harness Factories.											
15	2	..	1	1	0					15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
16	1	..	0	10	0					16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2				
17	6	..	1	5	2					17	2	..	0	10	1	..	..	..			
18	9	..	1	5	6					18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
19	12	..	1	18	2					19	3	..	1	0	0						
20	1	..	2	2	0					20	6	..	2	1	2						
Over 20	291	..	2	3	6	..	2	9	7	Over 20	17	..	1	14	3						
Blacksmithing Works.										Boot Factories.											
14	1	..	0	6	0					17	2	..	0	12	9	..					
16	4	..	0	8	9					18	..	..	..	..	..	..					
17	6	..	0	15	9					19	1	..	1	0	01	2	0				
18	3	..	0	11	10					20	3	..	1	10	10	..					
19	5	..	1	12	6					Over 20	14	..	1	2	3	31	0	0	2	0	0
20	5	..	2	1	6																
Over 20	45	..	2	5	7																
Coach Factories.										Flour Mills.											
15	3	..	0	6	10					18	1	..	1	0	0						
16	3	..	0	12	4					19	..	..	..	..	..						
17	5	..	0	7	7					20	1	..	1	0	0						
18	3	..	0	16	8					Over 20	9	..	2	9	5						
19	4	..	0	17	0																
20	1	..	2	0	0																
Over 20	55	..	2	13	4																
Fellmongery and Woolscouring Works.										Watch and Jewellery Works.											
14	1	..	0	7	0					14	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	1			
15	1	..	0	10	0					18	1	..	1	0	0						
16	2	..	0	8	6					Over 20	1	..	2	10	0						
17	1	..	0	10	0																
20	1	..	1	5	0																
Over 20	18	..	1	18	1																
Sash and Door Factories.										Aerated Water and Cordials Factories.											
16	2	..	0	11	0					15	1	..	0	10	0						
18	2	..	0	4	6	..	..	..	1	16	1	..	0	15	0						
Over 20	25	..	2	14	3					18	1	..	1	5	0						
Fellmongery and Woolscouring Works.										Sash and Door Factories.											
14	1	..	0	7	0					16	2	..	0	11	0						
15	1	..	0	10	0					18	2	..	0	4	6	..	..	..	1		
16	2	..	0	8	6					Over 20	25	..	2	14	3						
17	1	..	0	10	0																
20	1	..	1	5	0																
Over 20	18	..	1	18	1																

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

MARLBOROUGH.

Bakeries.										Aerated Water Factories.									
14	1	..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1	
Over 20	3	..	0	7	6							Over 20	1	..	1	0	0		
Dressmaking Rooms.										Wool Dumping Works.									
Over 20	..	1	..	0	6	0						Over 20	2	..	3	0	0		
Printing and Publishing Offices.										Breweries.									
16	1	..	7	6								Over 20	7	..	2	10	0		
17	1	..	5	0								Joinery Works.							
Over 20	2	..	2	10	0							Over 20	4	..	2	15	0		
Flaxmills.										Fish-curing Factories.									
17	2	..	1	2	0							Over 20	4	..	1	10	0		
20	2	..	1	10	0							Wine Vaults.							
Over 20	8	..	1	10	0							14	1	..	0	8	0		
Sawmills.										Over 20	2	..	1	5	0				
19	1	..	1	13	0														
Over 20	19	..	2	2	0														

NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

Bakeries.										Blacksmithing Works.									
15	2	..	0	10	0					14	1	..	1	4	0				
16	1	..	1	0	0					15	1	..	1	4	0				
18	3	..	0	14	2					17	2	..	1	6	6				
19	1	..	1	0	0					18	2	..	1	13	0				
Over 20	4	..	2	1	3					Over 20	20	..	2	19	5				
Dressmaking Rooms.										Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.									
16	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	..	..	2	15	1	..	0	5	0			
17	..	2	..	..	0	5	0			1	18	1	..	1	0	0			
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Over 20	1	..	2	10	0			
19	..	1	..	..	0	15	0												
20	..	3	..	..	0	7	0												
Over 20	..	1	..	..	0	7	0												
Tailoring Rooms.										Gas Works.									
15	1	..	0	5	0						Over 20	3	..	3	5	8			
16	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	..	1										
18	1	..	1	0	0														
20	..	1	..	..	0	15													
Over 20	5	..	1	10	0	..	1	13	4										
Printing and Publishing Offices.										Boot Factories.									
14	3	..	0	7	6						16	2	..	0	7	6			
15	2	..	0	11	3						18	21	..	0	14	0	..	0 15 0	
17	1	..	0	10	0						Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0 15 0		
18	1	..	0	15	0														
19	2	..	1	5	0														
Over 20	6	..	2	5	11														
Engineering Works.										Saddle and Harness Factories.									
Over 20	7	..	2	19	7						19	1	..	0	12	6			
Carpentering Shops.										Sawmills.									
Over 20	4	..	3	6	9						16	1	..	1	10	0			
										Aerated Water and Cordials Factories.									
											17	2	..	1	0	0			
											18	1	..	0	7	0			
											Over 20	25	..	2	8	9	..	2 8 0	
	</																		

WESTLAND.

Bakeries.									
15	1	..	0	12	6				
16	1	..	0	8	0				
19	1	..	0	16	6				
Over 20	6	..	2	2	3				
Printing and Publishing Offices.									
15	1	..	0	7	6				
16	1	..	0	15	0				
17	2	..	1	5	0				
18	2	..	1	3	9				
19	1	..	0	17	6				
20	1	..	1	5	0				
Brick Works.									
14	1	..	0	18	0				
15	1	..	0	18	0				
19	2	..	1	13	0				
Over 20	3	..	3	6	7				

Sawmills.									
15	3	..	1	0	0	..	1	10	0
16	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	0	16	8	..	2	8	0
19	3	..	1	14	8	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	2	5	0	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	2	16	0	..	3	0	0
Breweries.									
Over 20	3	..	3	0	0				
Aerated Water and Cordials Factories.									
14	1	..	5	0					
Over 20	2	..	1	10	0				
Blacksmithing Works.									
18	1	..	1	5	0				
Over 20	3	..	2	11	8				

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
CANTERBURY.																	
Confectionery Factories.									Flax Mills								
14	1	..	£ 6 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		15	6	..	£ 0 15 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bakeries.									16	2	..	0 18 0					
14	2	..	6 0						17	4	..	0 10 6					
15	5	..	10 6						18	5	..	0 13 10					
16	2	..	10 0						19	2	..	0 13 6					
17	5	..	13 1						Over 20	18	..	1 11 2	..	1 18 4			
18	10	..	14 10						Saddle and Harness Factories.								
19	3	1	1 5 10	12 6					15	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	15 0						16	3	..	0 4 6					
Over 20	55	..	1 14 11						17	2	..	0 5 0					
Butter and Cheese Factories.									18	3	..	0 18 4					
17	2	..	11 0	..	..	..	1		19	2	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0						20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	13	..	1 18 6						Over 20	11	..	2 4 6	..	1 10 0			
Tailoring Rooms.									Boot Factories.								
15	3	3	9 0	5 0	..	..	1		14	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	2	15 0	10 3	..	..	1		15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	4	8	14 8	11 10					16	2	..	0 7 9	..	..	..	2	
18	2	3	1 0 0	10 4					17	6	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1	
19	3	2	18 4	16 6					18	3	..	0 10 8	..	..	..	1	
20	1	3	1 10 0	11 8					19	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	14	8	1 16 0	1 2 8 2 3 4					20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Dressmaking Rooms.									Over 20	8	1	1 13 10	12 0				
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	10		Bacon Curing Factories.								
15	..	3	..	0 3 10	..	..	12		19	1	..	0 12 6					
16	..	5	..	0 4 6	..	..	19		Over 20	1	..	0 10 0					
17	..	5	..	0 4 5	..	..	14		Flour Mills.								
18	..	5	..	0 5 5	..	..	8		15	1	..	0 10 0					
19	..	5	..	0 6 0	..	..	5		16	2	..	0 10 0					
20	..	3	..	0 8 0	..	..			17	3	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	..	14	..	1 4 6	..	2 0 0			18	2	..	0 12 6					
Printing and Publishing Offices.									19	1	..	0 15 0					
15	2	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	1		20	1	..	1 10 0					
16	4	..	0 9 5						Over 20	17	..	2 1 10					
17	7	..	0 13 3						Watch and Jewellery Works.								
18	2	..	0 17 6						15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	14	..	1 16 10						17	1	..	0 7 6	..	..	..		
Upholstery and Cabinetmaking Factories.									18	1	..	0 10 0					
15	1	..	0 3 0						Over 20	2	..	2 2 6					
16	1	..	0 5 0						Wood Turning Works.								
17	2	..	0 12 9						Over 20	1	..	1 18 6					
18	1	..	0 12 0						Sawmills.								
20	1	..	1 10 0						15	1	..	0 16 6					
Over 20	5	..	2 0 10						18	5	..	1 5 7					
Engineering Works.									Over 20	57	..	2 2 9					
15	1	..	0 6 0						Blacksmithing Works.								
16	2	..	0 7 6						14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
18	2	..	0 14 6						15	4	..	0 5 2	..	..	..		
19	1	..	0 15 0						16	3	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	9	..	2 2 11						17	12	..	0 12 7	..	..	..	1	
Coach Factories.									18	9	..	0 11 0	..	..	..	1	
14	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1		19	16	..	0 18 11	..	..	..	1	
16	3	..	0 9 4						20	1	..	0 17 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0						Over 20	82	..	1 15 8					
18	3	..	0 14 2						Agricultural Implement Works.								
19	3	..	0 15 8						16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
20	3	..	1 1 0						Over 20	3	..	2 0 0	..	..	..		
Over 20	16	..	2 7 4						Fellmongery and Wool-scouring Works.								
Plumbing and Tinsmithing Works.									14	2	..	0 7 9					
16	1	..	0 6 0						16	6	..	0 15 6					
17	1	..	0 7 6						17	2	..	0 14 8					
18	1	..	0 10 0						18	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 0 7						19	6	..	1 0 10					
Brick and Pipe Works									20	7	..	1 9 4					
15	1	..	0 12 0						Over 20	88	..	1 19 2	..	2 17 10			
17	2	..	0 15 0						Brewers.								
18	2	..	0 15 0						Over 20	2	..	1 2 6					
19	1	..	1 5 0						Joinery Works.								
Over 20	18	..	1 19 0	..	2 10 0				Over 20	3	..	2 0 0					
Sail and Tent Factories.									Grass-seed Cleaning Works.								
Over 20	4	..	1 15 0	..	2 0 0				Over 20	7	..	1 14 5					
Rope Factories.									Lime Kilns.								
16	2	..	0 12 0						Over 20	2	..	2 2 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 2 0														

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
OTAGO.																								
Bakeries.									Rope and Twine Works.															
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
14	1	..	0	12	0				14	2	..	0	12	0										
15	2	..	0	8	6				16	1	..	0	13	0										
16	1	..	0	7	6				17	1	..	0	13	0										
17	6	..	0	9	10				18	1	..	0	17	0										
18	4	..	0	18	0				Over 20	3	..	1	18	4										
19	4	..	0	15	6																			
20	2	..	1	0	0																			
Over 20	42	..	2	1	0																			
Butter and Cheese Factories.									Flax Mills.															
17	1	..	0	5	0				14	2	..	0	11	6										
18	1	..	1	5	0				15	3	..	1	0	0										
19	1	..	2	0	0				16	8	..	0	14	0										
Over 20	9	..	1	6	8				17	3	..	1	5	0										
									19	2	..	0	18	0										
									Over 20	8	..	1	6	8	..	2	0	0						
Hosiery Factories.									Woollen Mills.															
14	1	1	0	10	0	0	10	0	14	2	1	0	5	0	0	10	0							
15	..	2	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	15	1	3	0	10	0	0	6	8						
16	..	3	..	0	12	0	..	0	5	4	16	3	2	0	10	0	10	0						
17	..	1	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	17	6	4	0	10	0	0	5	0					
18	..	4	..	0	9	6					18	3	8	0	12	0	0	18	8					
19	..	3	..	0	11	10					19	3	7	0	18	0	..	..	0	19	1			
Over 20	4	13	2	7	21	5	0	..	0	19	9	Over 20	52	64	2	3	7	1	1	0	..	0	18	6
Tailoring Factories.									Saddle and Harness Factories.															
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	..	1	5	0										
15	..	1	..	0	2	6	..	..	Over 20	1	..	2	5	0										
16	5	..	0	4	6	..	..	..	14	1	..	0	5	0										
17	5	1	0	4	6	0	2	6	15	1	..	0	5	0										
18	3	..	0	16	4	..	..	..	17	2	..	1	2	0	..	..	..							
19	2	2	0	16	3	0	10	0	18	2	..	0	12	6			1							
Over 20	13	10	2	4	4	1	0	8	1	5	6	20	2	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	1			
Dressmaking Rooms.									Over 20	3	..	1	15	0	..	1	10	0						
15	..	3	..	0	7	6	..	..	15	16	1	..	0	12	6									
16	..	5	..	0	6	1	..	..	13	19	1	..	1	0	0									
17	..	3	..	0	7	2	..	..	9	20	1	..	1	0	0									
18	..	4	..	0	5	3	..	..	3	Over 20	23	..	2	7	4									
19	..	5	..	0	4	8	..	..	2															
20	..	1	..	0	12	6	..	..																
Over 20	..	24	..	0	15	11																		
Printing and Publishing Offices.									Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.															
14	3	..	0	5	0				15	2	..	0	10	0										
15	2	..	0	8	9				Over 20	5	..	1	18	6										
16	2	..	0	10	0																			
17	3	..	0	11	8				19	1	..	1	0	0										
18	3	..	0	16	4				Over 20	9	..	1	13	0										
19	5	..	1	3	2																			
20	6	..	1	4	2				15	1	..	12	0											
Over 20	21	..	1	18	2				Over 20	9	..	1	13	0										
Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, &c.									Breweries.															
15	1	..	0	5	0				19	1	..	1	0	0										
16	2	..	0	17	6				Over 20	9	..	1	13	0										
Over 20	1	..	2	0	0																			
Sawmills.									Fellmongery and Wool-scouring Works.															
Over 20	22	..	2	2	1				15	1	..	12	0											
Engineering Works.									16	3	..	13	0											
Over 20	5	..	1	17	3				17	1	..	1	5	0										
Carriage and Coach Factories.									18	2	..	1	2	6										
16	1	..	0	5	0				19	3	..	18	4											
Over 20	7	..	1	9	6				Over 20	50	..	1	12	2	..	2	10	0						
Blacksmithing Works.									Joinery Factories.															
14	1	..	0	10	0				14	1	..	10	0											
15	3	..	0	11	8				16	1	..	8	0	..	..	..	1							
16	2	..	0	12	6				19	1	..	1	0	0										
17	1	..	0	15	0				Over 20	7	..	2	7	10										
18	9	..	0	19	4																			
19	8	..	0	17	2				Over 20	6	..	2	9	0										
20	6	..	0	17	11				20	5	..	1	10	0										
Over 20	51	..	2	2	4	..	1	10	0	Over 20	25	..	1	11	2									
Manure Works.									Rabbit Preserving Works.															
Over 20	2	..	1	18	6				Over 20	3	..	2	6	8										
Gas Works.									Bacon Curing Works.															
18	1	..	0	5	0				Over 20	8	..	1	17	0										
Over 20	1	1	1	10	0	1	0	0																
									Pottery Works.															
									14	1	..	0	10	0										
									15	1	..	0	12	0										
									16	1	..	0	9	0										
									17	..	1	..	0	6	0									
									18	1	1	0	12	6	0	6	0							
									19	1	..	0	15	0										
									20	..	2	..	0	10	0									
									Over 20	8	..	1	17	0										
									Brick and Pipe Works.															
									14	1	..	0	12	0										
									18	1	..	1	5	0										
									20	1	..	1	10	0										
									Over 28	9	..	1	15	4										

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
SOUTHLAND.																		
Bakeries.									Agricultural Implement Works.									
14	1	..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	17	1	..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
15	1	..	0	12	0				18	1	..	0	5	0				
16	2	..	0	15	0				19	4	..	0	5	0				
17	1	..	0	16	3				Over 20	4	..	0	16	4				
18	1	..	0	5	0							1	15	0				
19	1	..	1	0	0													
Over 20	25	..	1	5	0													
			1	15	4													
Cheese Factories.									Boot Factories.									
19	1	..	1	5	0				14	1	..	0	6	0				
Over 20	15	..	1	18	0				16	1	..	0	2	6				
									17	1	..	0	5	0				
									Over 20	6	..	1	14	6	..	1	0	0
Dressmaking Rooms.									Saddle and Harness Factories.									
16	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	15	1	..	0	12	6				
17	..	1	..	0	5	0	..	..	16	1	..	0	12	0				
18	..	3	..	0	5	8	..	..	17	1	..	0	10	0				
19	..	8	..	0	5	10			18	1	..	0	15	0				
20	..	1	..	0	3	0			20	1	..	..	..	1	15	0		
Over 20	..	6	..	1	17	6			Over 20	8	..	1	18	9	..	2	10	0
Tailoring Factories.									Flourmills.									
14	1	1	0	2	6	0	5	0	18	2	..	0	16	3				
15	1	..	0	5	0				20	1	..	1	15	0				
16	4	..	0	5	9				Over 20	10	1	2	3	1	16	0		
17	..	2	..	0	11	6												
18	1	1	1	5	0	0	7	6	15	1	..	0	3	0				
19	1	2	1	5	0	0	11	3	16	1	..	0	4	0				
20	..	2	..	0	13	6			17	4	..	1	8	6				
Over 20	5	2	2	8	0	1	0	0	18	3	..	1	0	0				
Printing and Publishing Offices.									19	4	..	1	4	0				
16	4	1	0	8	9	0	15	0	20	3	..	1	15	0				
17	2	..	0	16	0				Over 20	93	..	2	1	1				
18	3	..	1	2	6													
19	1	..	1	0	0				Sawmills.									
20	1	..	1	5	0				15	1	..	0	3	0				
Over 20	14	..	2	4	4				16	1	..	0	4	0				
Paper Mills.									17	4	..	1	8	6				
15	2	..	0	10	0				18	3	..	1	0	0				
16	..	1	..	0	12	6			19	4	..	1	4	0				
18	4	..	0	14	0				20	3	..	1	15	0				
19	..	9	..	0	15	0			Over 20	93	..	2	1	1				
20	4	..	1	10	0													
Over 20	20	..	2	0	0				Blacksmithing Works.									
Cabinetmaking and Upholstery Factories.									15	1	..	0	5	0				
17	1	..	0	7	6				16	3	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	3	..	1	0	0				17	4	..	0	9	4½				
Engineering Works.									18	4	..	0	13	1½				
Over 20	3	..	3	3	0				19	4	..	1	6	3				
Coach Factories.									20	4	..	0	18	9				
15	1	..	0	10	0				Over 20	20	..	1	17	6				
16	1	..	0	7	0													
17	3	..	0	15	0				Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.									
19	1	..	0	15	0				16	1	..	0	10	0				
Over 20	11	..	2	3	0				18	1	..	0	5	0				
Meat-preserving Works.									Over 20	1	..	2	0	0				
16	8	..	0	18	9													
17	8	..	0	18	0				Fellmongering Works.									
Over 20	159	..	1	18	7	..	3	2	9	16	2	..	0	17	0			
									17	3	..	1	0	0				
									18	4	..	1	5	0				
									20	2	..	1	10	0				
									Over 20	11	..	2	0	0				
									Lime Kilns.									
									18	1	..	1	0	0				
									Over 20	2	..	1	16	0				
									Brick and Tile Works.									
									17	1	..	1	2	6				
									20	1	..	1	15	0				
									Over 20	6	..	1	13	4				

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation not given; printing (1,400 copies), £71 6s. 6d.

By Authority: SAMUEL COSTALL, Government Printer, Wellington.—1895.

Price 2s.]

