SESS. II.—1897.
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, 19th August, 1897.

I have the honour to present herewith the sixth annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1896, to the 31st March, 1897. 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.,

The Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labour. EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

LABOUR.

The year that has just passed has brought great encouragement to those interested in the welfare of the working-classes and of the colony generally. The upward movement, which showed itself more as a strong tendency last year than as actual advance, has become during this annual period a steady, consistent progress in both wages and employment. This is shown in several ways, notably in the following:—

1. There has been a falling-off in the numbers of the unemployed assisted to the extent of about half those aided in each of the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.*

2. The numbers of those employed in factories and workshops have increased by several thousands.

3. The applications to work overtime to be granted to those already in employment have largely increased.

There has not been any such sudden augmentation in the output or value of any of the colony's industries as to warrant a "boom" of any description; and this is a subject for congratulation, as such periods of commercial excitement are always followed by reaction and depression. Instead of this there has been steady and successful application to legitimate work, and the result is of a cheering character. The harvest was not so great as was hoped for in the early spring; but the damage caused to crops by unseasonable weather was compensated for by the rise in the price of grain. The timber trade has been very busy, not only in the kauri districts of the North, but all over the country: for instance, in a small district like Greymouth thirteen sawmills were busy preparing timber for export. The fishing industry has been brisk in several places, the Bluff alone exporting 7,000 tons of fish, besides a large quantity used for local consumption. The frozen-meat

* The figures of the census of New Zealand in 1896 show 14,759 males and 2,637 females as having entered themselves "not at work." As these figures have been quoted to attempt to prove that the Labour Department underestimates the number of unemployed in the country, the following explanation may appear necessary:—

The men called "unemployed" by this department are the labourers who, being desirous of obtaining work, have been sent to employment, and have received the advance of passages, &c. They do not represent the same class as those entered in the "not at work" column of the census. Statistics show that the latter form about 6 in every 100 of the male breadwinners, and the proportion should be allotted (in my opinion) as follows:—

(1.) Intermittent workers—viz., those who have employment for five days out of six, or for ten out of twelve months in the year, but who were "not at work" just at the time the census was taken	3 in 100
(2.) Men who through vice or laziness are "not at work," and do not wish to get work so long as their families will keep them	2 in 100
Then follow two or three classes having each a far smaller percentage, viz.:—	
(3.) Those who through approaching age are supported by their families	1 in 100
(4.) Persons receiving out-door relief from charitable aid, but who nevertheless write themselves as "not at work"	
Total	6 in 100

It is to be also considered that the census was taken on the 12th April, a date when, the harvest being just finished, a number of labourers had been recently discharged from work. This swells the number of those written above as in class 1—the intermittent workers.

The labour market is in a far better condition than in April, 1896.

trade has not kept up to the market-value of the previous annual record by £10,000 sterling; but this has been more than balanced by the increase of £700,000 in the value of the wool export.

The mines have been actively worked and developed: there has been a large influx of foreign capital, and operations on an extensive scale are being conducted in a variety of localities. During 1896 the amount of gold exported from New Zealand exceeded the value of £1,041,000 sterling. The kauri-gum fields are being worked steadily, but the attractions of the goldfields and the low average price of gum have caused a decrease of workers at this employment.

Continuous and urgent representations have been made as to the influx of alien labour on the gumfields, and the unfair competition thereby engendered. The competition is regarded as unfair, because the foreign element is composed of men content with a far lower standard of living than the colonist of British extraction. It is alleged that not only does the lowering of standard earnings affect the possibility of the diggers getting a "living-wage," but that any profit accruing to the foreigner is sent away, and not circulated in the colony. Such a state of things demands inquiry, and, if the complaints are discovered to have foundation, legislative protection should be given to the genuine colonist in preference to the visitor who exploits our resources and then disappears.

The skilled trades have been very active during the year. Building operations have been brisk all over the colony, and thus carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, painters, &c., have had a prosperous time, especially in Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and the Thames. The engineering and ironworking industries have greatly improved their business operations, and bootmakers have been working full time everywhere except in Napier, while the woollen-mills, clothing-factories, and dressmaking establishments have been pushed to meet their orders.

There has been little pressure in regard to unemployed compared with that in previous annual periods.

The total number of men assisted during the year was 1,718. This shows a decrease from last year of 1,153. The figures for the successive years since the founding of the department 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
1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	2,871	8,424
1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	1,718	4,719
	17,457	42,559

This table shows the number of unemployed actually assisted by the Labour Department in the six years commencing June, 1891, as being 17,457 men, having 42,559 dependents, a total of 60,016 persons.

The numbers of the unemployed have decreased not only on account of the general prosperity, but because many of those who were applicants in former years have been settled by the Government on land. These men, with their families, are now in a fair way of doing well, instead of remaining part of the drifting population, that, at its best, can find only a precarious livelihood, and at its worst is an expense and serious drawback to the workers of the colony.

The trade that has not shared in the general advance is that of the printer. There are many compositors out of employment, and it is sad to think that trained and industrious workmen are daily finding their services dispensed with. There are two causes for this falling-off in the business of the typographer: one is boy-labour, badly taught and cheaply paid; the other the irresistible advance of improved machinery, that is steadily expelling human labour from the printing trade. The cause is patent and plain; the remedy, if discovered, has not been practically applied.

Factories and Workshops.

The factories have shared very considerably in the general increase of trade. The return stands as follows: 1894, 25,851 employés in factories; 1895, 29,879; 1896, 32,387; 1897, 36,918. To these should be added 916 men and 137 apprentices in railway workshops. These figures show an advance of 4,531 persons on last year's number.

The factories have increased by 530 over those of 1896, distributed as follows:—

Wellington	56 factories.	1,278 employés.
Auckland	87 "	486 "
Christchurch	63 "	1,378 "
Dunedin	30 "	757 "
Small towns and country districts ...	294 "	632 "
	530 factories.	4,531 employés.

It may perhaps be well to point out that the number of employés given in these returns may be considered as the minimum figures. The returns are taken in January of each year, when, according to Act, the factory-fees have to be paid. At that time of the year business is very slack, it being just after the holidays, and later on in the season a considerable addition to the number of workers is made.

In the internal arrangements of factories there have been many and great improvements, especially in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Wherever new factories are being erected the accommodation for workers is arranged for by employers on a considerate and even generous scale; certain establishments in New Zealand being really models of painstaking effort in the direction of making

the employés comfortable. I should also draw attention to the fact that the Inspectors of Factories bear testimony to the generally courteous and polite manner in which they are received, showing that the Factories Acts are not only being carried out with little friction, but both employers and employed recognise the usefulness and necessity of such legislation. It is a great pleasure to me to have to convey such testimony to the Government; it shows that the time and attention given by the Legislature to the perfecting of the Act has not been thrown away.

A source of discontent mentioned in my last report still exists, and the effects are regarded as entailing considerable hardship. I refer to the destruction of the eight-hours day for women and young persons, for whom the existing Act of 1894 prescribes a forty-eight-hour week. Under the Act of 1891 the women and youths had worked an eight-hours day with a weekly half-holiday; now they have to work for forty-eight hours per week (*i.e.*, six eight-hours days), and they contend that thus they do not receive the half-holiday as time paid for by the employer, which the Legislature intended them to receive. They represent that it is no boon to be made to stop work and have an afternoon off at their own expense. It is certain, however, that in most cases they receive no more wages for working the forty-eight hours than formerly for working forty-five. It is also the fact that the women and lads no longer enjoy the eight-hours day once upheld as a principle of the Factories Act, but work on some days for nine hours a day on purpose to make up for the Saturday half-holiday.

There has been a great increase this year in the applications by employers for permits to work their hands overtime. For example, in Christchurch permits were granted for 1,085 persons who worked 21,649 extra hours in excess of the full working-days, and for 507 persons who worked 2,297 extra hours on the half-holiday. In Dunedin there was a hundred per cent. increase in the applications for overtime over those of the previous year. While congratulating the industrial classes on the busy state of affairs that such applications evidence, it is very doubtful whether the Act should permit so great an extension of the labours of those at present employed. The Inspectors have power, if they think the health of the workpeople endangered, to stop the issue of such permits; but, if there is no question of immediately-risked health, the Inspector is put into an invidious position should he refuse to grant overtime permits to any particular firm. In many cases the extra money earned, which (through the beneficent influence of the Factories Act) is now paid in almost every case, is of great assistance to the employés, and enables many a small luxury to be obtained which would otherwise be unprocurable. It is doubtful, however, whether it is fair to the industrial class socially to permit such absorption of its members into long-continued toil, and, still more, whether a person already fortunate in being able to obtain steady employment should be allowed to do two days' work for one so long as there are any able outsiders capable of performing similar duties. That girls and women should be compelled by overtime work to return to their homes late at night is most undesirable, not only from the temptations and annoyances to which they are thereby subjected, but also for the home itself left too long neglected or unvisited.

I recommend that the section of the Act permitting overtime on any plea whatever on the half-holiday should be amended, and that such holiday should be fenced and jealously guarded with every possible legal enactment tending to its intact preservation.

There should be provided to section 63 of "The Factories Act, 1894," a special penalty for breach of the said section. It is doubtful whether the general penalty imposed by section 65 applies to the provisions of section 63, and it certainly should not be left to the wronged person to take civil action for a breach of a most important part of the Act.

Another section of the Factories Act requiring amendment is that numbered 59 in the Act of 1894. In reference to the certificate of birth which this section requires to be produced and shown to the Inspector when a person under the age of sixteen years applies for leave to work in a factory, the Act states that "such certificate of birth shall be given by the Registrar without fee, or a statutory declaration made by some competent person as to the age of the person for whom it is desired to obtain a certificate of fitness for employment." After the word "declaration" in the above sentence there should be inserted the words "without usual duty-stamp." It is difficult for some poor persons to find the half-crown necessary for the duty-stamp of the ordinary statutory declaration; sometimes it is quite impossible, as in the case of a woman receiving charitable aid, but who wishes her young son or daughter to help her by working in a factory. It is certainly a cruel hardship if the boy or girl should be prevented from working from such a cause, but there is a heavy penalty imposed by law for making such unstamped declaration. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature when framing the Act to make the production of a birth-certificate inexpensive, as they state that such certificate "shall be given by the Registrar without fee." In a similar spirit the declaration as to age, made in lieu of the birth-certificate, should also be accepted free of charge.

Protective measures against workmen being required or allowed to be employed on Sundays are urgently necessary. At present men are only liable to prosecution by the police when they are pursuing their usual calling on Sundays in public places, or in places within view of the public. Whether a man should be allowed to work for himself on Sunday at the occupation he pursues on week-days is a moot point, and from many sides—economic, social, religious, and hygienic—is open to question; but there is little doubt that an employé should not be thus allowed to work, except on extraordinary occasions, such as, for instance, when life is in danger. Compulsion has so many subtle and varying disguises, and "freedom of contract" is a theory so entirely outside the range of practical economics that it is cruel to allow a man or woman to be exposed to an employer's displeasure by throwing upon him or her the onus of refusal to work on Sundays if required. There is, however, a tendency towards insidious advance in the direction of destroying the only rest-day in the week. In towns it is noticeable among non-unionist bakers, in the country among miners and at the quartz-batteries. As no greater calamity could afflict the working-classes than the loss of their "one day off," it is to be hoped that legislation will be introduced to destroy this evil at its poisonous root.

The Shops and Shop-Assistants Act.

These Acts appear to be working well all over the country. There have been few prosecutions necessary compared with those of former years, and some of these have been occasioned by the meaning of certain sections not being clear to the ordinary reader.

The portion of the Acts most needing amendment is that dealing with small shopkeepers being allowed to keep half-holiday on different days of the week. That this provision of the law gives the Inspectors continuous and increasing work is a matter that could be met by a small increase of the official staff; but it creates much irritation among shopkeepers. Letters are frequently received by the officials denouncing certain tradesmen for selling goods on the half-holiday, while the supposed offenders are within their rights under the present laws. The number of persons taking advantage of the eccentric half-holiday is very few, considering the irritation they set up, or the doubtful gain to themselves. In Dunedin, for instance, out of 150 shopkeepers privileged to open their establishments on the regular half-holiday only thirty take advantage of it; and should these be compelled to fall into rank with the majority the loss to themselves or inconvenience to the public would be of small moment compared to the work they give Inspectors and the vexation they cause to other men in a similar line of business. The case for fruiterers, confectioners, restaurant-keepers, &c., is, of course, on a different footing.

That perfect legislation has been arrived at in regard to those sections of the Shops Acts dealing with banks and offices cannot be conceded. The machinery is not provided by law to enable the Inspectors to carry out the Act thoroughly. A simple amendment to the effect that in each office a time-book must be kept, signed by the manager every day, and open to the Inspector of Factories' perusal, would do much to meet the difficulty. In this book each officer should be required to sign his name and the precise time at which he arrives in the morning and leaves off his work in the afternoon or night. Time-books of this character are kept in every branch of the Government service. If such book had to be produced, and its correctness (if necessary) sworn to in Court, such a measure would do much to check the parsimonious and cruel overwork of clerks in offices and banks. There is no reason why records of time worked, wages paid, &c., should be demanded under the law from owners of manufactories while a simple time-book may not be asked for from employers of clerical labour. Such a book, if provided, should have a summary showing each month the total number of hours worked by each officer.

Hours of Labour in Factories and Shops.

It is worthy of consideration on the part of the Government whether the whole principle on which the Factories and Shops Acts is sustained should not be subject to re-examination. This principle appears to have been that male workers should have full liberty to work what hours they please, or be worked whatever hours their employers please, because such males, possessing voting-power as citizens, could at any time complain to Parliament, through the member for their district, if oppression was practised on them. Women and lads, on the other hand, weaker in body, and without political existence, had to be guarded by special legislation from being worked too long hours, or in surroundings tending to injure their health or morality. This position may have been a proper one some years ago, but changing political conditions have affected the usefulness of the legislative enactments, or, rather, have destroyed the equilibrium of the sex-protecting portions. Women in this colony now enjoy the same political rights as men, and some of the legal provisions intended for their protection are failing to protect, and are becoming instruments of annoyance and distress. Both in factories and shops, wherever men and women are employed together, as in a woollen-mill, or are equally capable, as for serving at a shop-counter, the longer hours a man is allowed to work give him a strong preference in an employer's eyes, and handicap the woman out of her occupation or into accepting a far lower rate of pay.

It is much to be feared that in many cases the advantages bestowed on shop-assistants in the half-holiday are neutralised by shops being kept open much longer on week-days than they were formerly. The result is that, taking the week through, more hours are worked than before the passing of the Act, and, although the half-holiday is observed, much of its good effect is done away with. This, again, arises from there being no limit to the hours of working for men as for women. There can be no reason why, since a woman is prohibited from working too long hours, similar protection should not be given to a man. In many cases men are as feeble constitutionally as women, although they may be physically stronger in the direction of mere thew and muscle.

Even in the matter of overtime alone, some notice of the uneven condition between the sexes is deserved. If a woman works overtime she has not only to be paid for it, but a minimum wage is fixed, and the employer is liable to suffer for a breach of the law if such wage is not paid. The man, on the contrary, may be worked not only outrageously long hours at his ordinary day's work, but kept on at overtime, without pay, till either his strength or his patience is exhausted. If it be urged that unionism is the true preventive of such excess, it appears probable that unionism is credited with much more universal and protective guardianship than it exerts over the men workers of the colony at present. If the argument is good that a minimum overtime wage is just for a worker, then it applies to a man as well as a woman; principles of this kind are not affected by sex-difference.

If a certain margin of allowance be granted for sudden pressure of business, or in certain lines of business, or at stated times of periodic activity (as at stocktaking season) the ordinary hours of labour in shop or factory could be regulated by law for both sexes, and the scandal would be done away with which now shows one man doing the work of two, either willingly or by compulsion, while another man stands idly by.

If the passing of an Eight Hours Bill would meet the case many would be glad to see such an Act on the statute-book. Unfortunately, this would not fully master the situation, as there is the employer also to be considered. In parts of some of our colonial towns there are whole rows of

small shops in which few or no assistants are employed, and the competition of such establishments, if they were allowed to remain open, would seriously injure the business of those who, on account of their enterprise in employing labour, would have to close when their assistants left. An Act limiting the hours of work of both sexes in factories and workshops, and the hours within which shops should be open, would cover the whole ground, though for public convenience exceptions should be made for certain shops (tobacconists, fruiterers, &c.) employing no assistants after a certain stated time of the day.

My attention has several times been drawn to the fact that the working-hours in warehouses and places of wholesale business are unregulated, and that these establishments fall between the operations of the two Acts—viz., those dealing with factories and with shops. They are not precisely offices, shops, nor places of manufacture. The hours worked in them are sometimes exhaustingly long, and the premises are at present uninspected. The reason that the matter has not been prominently brought forward before resembles that mentioned in another part of this report, and arises from the fact that in such establishments only men are employed, and there has been hitherto no attempt made to legally regulate the working-hours of men in this colony. It would be a step made in the right direction if some cognisance should be taken of the fact that complaints of too-long hours of business are made to the Department of Labour.

Workmen's Compensation.

The great success that has attended the introduction and progress of the Workmen's Compensation Bill in the British Parliament emboldens me to urge upon the attention of the New Zealand Government some measure of a similar character. The Employers' Liability Acts of this colony, however thoughtfully prepared and however much they might have been (at the time they passed) in advance of laws for a similar purpose in other countries, are behind the age in regard to the popular view of the subject. These Liability Acts are framed for the purpose of protecting workmen by holding over the heads of employers the possibility of the infliction of a heavy penalty under the name of compensation for injuries if through the employer's or his agent's carelessness, or through defective machinery or apparatus, the life or safety of a workman is endangered. If, however, an accident occurs through the fault of the workman himself there is no compensation to be recovered from the employer. Public opinion has progressed beyond this stage, and in cases of terrible accident arising from the use of machinery, or in mining operations, the view is promulgated that compensation from some source or other should be made to the working-man or his sorrowing family should death or grievous injury overtake him when engaged in his legitimate occupation. The human body, perfect in its way when at its best, is so frail and unreliable in its moments of weakness, so easily disturbed by physical or mental causes, that it is absurd to expect the same unvarying results from men and women as from proved and tried engines of brass and steel, without passions, maladies, or frailties. The tired mind gives way a moment, the voluntary muscles refuse to repeat the already thousand-times-repeated action, and then, in a moment, arrives death or some deadly injury. In New Zealand factories we have had instances of men who for years have tended some one machine faithfully—men who were sober, diligent, not to be excelled at their work; but for one instant there has been inattention (perhaps through some slight lesion of a blood-vessel in the brain), and there is a widow with her family unprovided-for, or a crippled man to look poverty in the face through all his broken life. How it happened is of slight moment, except to direct attention to the possibility of better guarding the working machinery; the important fact is that, whether the workman's fault or his employer's, another sacrifice has been offered up in the service of industrial progress.

This point of view is not merely humanitarian, it is based on sound reasoning. The workman has hired out the use of his body and brain to his employers, and his service is the equivalent rendered for his wage. His hire does not include payment for the destruction of his life or limbs, or even for the risk of them. Common-sense and experience forbid us to believe that working-people or any other human beings would deliberately injure themselves; therefore, if injury is occasioned neither through the employer's negligence nor at the employé's desire, it must arise in the common course of employment, and is one of the business liabilities to be calculated on and provided against.

It is questionable whether compensation should be paid by the employer directly interested. In Germany the Accident Insurance Fund is subscribed to by all employers on behalf of their men; such also is the view taken by the English Government. If that is considered right it must be compulsory that every person who employs another among machinery or in dangerous occupations should come under a State Accident Insurance Act, or join a society that insures the workman. Otherwise it would be obviously impossible and unjust to make an employer pay up to £300 (as in England) if any of his servants sustained injuries. Such a course would in many cases ruin a small employer, perhaps through no fault of his own; but, if the compensation had to be met from a fund to which every employer is compelled to contribute, the occasional losses could be born, without any too great individual infliction. In Germany the employers are grouped, according to their different trades, into "corporations" (in Austria according to territorial districts), and these bodies call up from their members such sums as they calculate they will require, thus making the levy, through skilled experts, only for the amount necessary as danger-risk. This form of self-government makes employers exceedingly careful in their administration of the funds, and they watch each other jealously lest any member careless of the life and limb of workmen may bring loss upon the corporation. Such self-government has been found to be very successful. Under the law the corporation may inspect factories, impose fines, and raise extra contributions from negligent employers. It is found that their inspectors are more strict and inflexible than the ordinary officials. Appliances and methods for preventing accidents are now far more studied and used than ever before. Added to this is the fact that there is not the same bitterness engendered

between an injured workman and his former employer as there would be if the whole amount had to be taken from that employer's purse.

It certainly appears just as well as merciful that either employers themselves or employers jointly with the public should form such an accident insurance fund. The theory that the State (*i.e.*, the people generally, through the Government) should bear part of the burden is supported by the argument that industrial progress benefits every unit in the community, and therefore that compensation for an accident caused without any fault or negligence of an employer should fall in some proportion on the public. Whichever course the Government may adopt, if it sees its way to legislate, it is certain that neither on a maimed workman nor on the widow of one killed at his duty should fall the burden of the loss sustained in the industrial battle-field; the bill should be paid either by those who win direct industrial profits, by the people generally, or by a joint contribution.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

Even in States where efforts are being made to settle labour disputes by entirely voluntary conciliation and arbitration, the desirability and soundness of the principle of appealing to "sweet reasonableness" instead of to force commend it more and more to the favour of the commercial and artisan classes. Settlements are being made in controversies concerning work and wages which, if not thus concluded, would have caused long-standing dissatisfaction and acrimony between employers and employed, and which would have entailed untold suffering upon the weak and helpless. Strikes have had their day, and their useful day, for, barbaric weapons as they are, they have been hitherto the only arms with which the wage-earners could successfully prevent oppression, in the absence of any true knowledge of the real social position and their own power. Nor could arbitration take its rightful place till the time was ripe for its appearance—before a wider education had tilled the soil and made men ready to acknowledge reason as a guiding force instead of war; for the argument of war appears to predicate that to be the strongest (whether in money or in battalions) is to be divinely in the right.

Those, therefore, who believe in the high qualities of arbitration must settle in their own minds as to the mode in which such arbitration is to be carried into effect. In spite of the expense and sometimes failures of the different voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Boards that have been set up in civilised countries, New Zealand has been the first, and is at present the only, country to institute Courts of compulsory arbitration. Disputes on labour matters, and controversies between those engaged in manufacturing or distributing the necessaries of life, are so wide-reaching in their effects, and they so directly affect the welfare of every citizen of the State, that not only does their settlement demand the expenditure of any reasonable amount of money and ability, but it requires that fullest publicity should be given to the transactions of the Boards and Court appointed to deal with such important affairs.

In New Zealand this last year has seen many cases brought before these tribunals, and with most satisfactory results. Threatened strikes have been averted, and friendly agreements arrived at, with a minimum of expense and loss to the several trades involved, and without anxiety or inconvenience to the general public. The principal of these were the following:—

The Consolidated Goldfields Company.—This was a dispute, commencing on the 30th May, 1896, between the company and the miners. The company had lowered the wages of its men from 10s. to 8s. 4d. a day. The miners held a meeting, discontinued work for three weeks, and then, forming themselves into an industrial union, referred their case to the Conciliation Board, they meanwhile returning to their work at 9s. a day while the case was *sub judice*. The Conciliation Board gave judgment for 9s. a day; but the decision was appealed from, and referred to the Arbitration Court. After a large amount of evidence had been taken the Judge gave his decision to the effect that the reduction of wages was premature, but that, looking to the large amount of money that was being expended by the Consolidated Goldfields Company in prospecting and opening up new ground (these being non-paying operations), the miners should consent to take a lower wage for a limited period, after which it should be permitted to reopen the whole question. The wages of the miners in the service of the company were therefore fixed at 9s. 6d. per diem up till the 30th June, 1897.

Westport Coal Company.—This company, some twelve months before, had made a reduction of 4d. per ton in the hewing-rate for coal. Afterwards another reduction of 3d. a ton was made, and those miners who would not accept it received notice of dismissal. The dispute was brought before the Conciliation Board; but the finding of the Board, both in regard to the hewing-rate and as to "freedom of contract," was not accepted by the company, which appealed. The Court of Arbitration inquired minutely into the case, and gave an award which contained no fewer than twenty clauses, settling the prices and conditions of different kinds of work. Most of these clauses are not of value (except as a standard) to men at work in other mines, because they fix rates, &c., for the mine in question only; but, as evidence was taken as to rates in other places, the cost of living, the demand for coal, &c., they undoubtedly are of great value. Moreover, two of these clauses, to a certain extent, affirm principles. One says, "If work is slack, and the men wish, the company is recommended to distribute the work among the men rather than discharge employés." Another prescribes, "That, as regards hewing coal, and trucking and tipping, so long as there are sufficient capable men at Denniston out of work, the company shall employ these, either by contract or day-labour, provided that they are willing to contract or work at reasonable rates, before the company calls for tenders from outsiders, or employs outsiders." These awards show the great advance made towards the solution of industrial difficulties, as they affect principles in the relation of employers and employed hitherto considered as being entirely within the domain of private judgment and "freedom of contract."

New Zealand Bootmakers' Association.—The difficulty between this association and the Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society arose through employers submitting certain printed conditions

of employment and a partial statement of wages to the workmen engaged in the trade. The question was also raised as to the employment of men not belonging to trade-unions. In 1891 the men had approached the employers, and suggested that a statement should be drawn up acceptable to both sides. A conference was held, and an agreement made. By this agreement the manufacturers of one town, who had not been actively represented at the conference, refused to be bound, and a strike (known as the Auckland strike) ensued, in which the employers were successful. The conference met several times in ensuing years, but were powerless to bring about any general agreement. In 1896, on the matter being brought before the Conciliation Board, it was found that it was expedient to obtain judgment from the Court of Arbitration on certain points before the Board could proceed with the hearing of the case. On 7th July it was therefore laid before the Court of Arbitration; but that Court referred the dispute to the Board on the ground that certain items or subjects could not be separated from the whole, but that the Board must do its best to adjudicate upon the cause without separation of its parts. The Conciliation Board again proceeded with the interrupted evidence, and reported its recommendations as to minimum wage, freedom of contract, &c.; but these recommendations were not accepted by the workmen's union, and the matter was formally brought into the Arbitration Court on the 12th November, 1896, which gave an award taking effect until the 31st December, 1897. The most important decisions in the award are the rulings that employers shall give preference of employment to the members of the Federated Bootmakers' Union if they are equally qualified with non-members to perform the work required; that where unionists and non-unionists are employed together they shall work in harmony under the same conditions, and having equal pay for equal work; that employers may introduce any machinery they please, and subdivide the labour in connection with such machinery as they deem necessary; that the day should not exceed a nine-hours day, nor the week forty-eight hours. The overtime pay was noted; a minimum rate of wages was appointed to be fixed from time to time by the General Board of Conciliation to sit in September of each year; and a scale of proportion setting out the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, &c., in any branch of the bootmaking trade was arranged for. The very important matter contained in this judgment is the formal recognition of the trade-union by the Court—a recognition which was explained as based upon the value of labour organization in giving the workers corporate rights which they could not possess individually.

Federated Seamen's Union.—The Wellington Board of Conciliation met on the 18th February to consider a dispute arising between the Federated Seamen's Union and certain shipowners. The subject was the seamen's claim to—(*a*) a rise in wages; (*b*) an increase of overtime rates; (*c*) statutory holidays, such as Good Friday, Christmas Day, &c., on which if work was done it should be paid for as overtime; (*d*) permission for a representative of the Seamen's Union to visit members on board ship; (*e*) that union members should have preference in employment. The general line of argument used by the Seamen's Union was in the direction of proving that trade had greatly increased of late years, and therefore that the concessions asked for could in justice be made. The employers brought forward evidence in the direction of proof that, although the volume of trade had increased, competition had also increased and cut down rates of freight till there was small margin of profit. After several days' sitting the Conciliation Board gave its award to the effect that—(*a*) the wages of seamen and firemen should be raised 10s. per man per month; (*b*) that overtime should be paid only as formerly, but (*c*) that Boxing Day should be added to the statutory holidays; (*d*) that a representative of the union might visit the ships, but not in working-hours; (*e*) that union men should have preference of employment over non-union men when equally capable. This award was not favourably received by the Seamen's Union, and, after several attempts had been made to compromise, the dispute was carried to the Arbitration Court. The Court, however, was informed that its decision was only required in regard to two sections of the Conciliation Board's award—viz., to those relating to preference of employment for unionists, and as to the unionist official having the right to visit ships. Mr. Justice Williams, as Judge of the Arbitration Court, gave his award as follows: "The employers, in employing labour, shall not discriminate against members of the union. The employers shall not, in the engagement or dismissal of their hands or in the conduct of their business, do anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of injuring the union." The award contained a recommendation to steamship-owners to allow a union official to go on board their vessels and consult with seamen at reasonable times; this recommendation, however, not being intended to have the force of law, as the Judge did not consider that the Court had power to give a person liberty to enter upon a steamship or other property against the will of the owner.

Federated Seamen's Union (Dunedin).—This branch of the union brought a case before the Dunedin Board of Conciliation on the 4th February, in relation to the Union Steamship Company. The action arose from the refusal of the company to grant certain concessions asked for by the Seamen's Union in regard to increase of wages, overtime, recognition of statutory holidays, preferential employment of unionists, membership in the company's benefit society, selection of crews by agents, and permission for one of the seamen's representatives to visit the ships. A draft agreement, introduced as being agreeable to both parties in the case, was submitted to the Conciliation Board, and the Board expressed its willingness to allow this agreement to be considered as its decision. Much debate took place between the officials of the company and of the union as to certain points in the agreement, but at last finality was attained, and the agreement was signed on the 20th May, 1897, as being made "in pursuance of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act." It uniformly increased the wages of all seamen, firemen, trimmers, &c., in the company's service by the additional payment of 10s. a head per month. The company was given the option of employing non-union men, but there was to be no preference in their favour, nor against a unionist being employed. Membership of the company's private benefit society was to be no longer compulsory; but the agent of the Seamen's Union was not to visit the men on board ship. The term of agreement was for two years as from the 1st of March, 1897, and any breach of it was to be

deemed within the meaning of section 22 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

Furniture Trade Union.—A trade-union of those engaged in the furniture trade had been formed in Dunedin, the workmen being urged thereto by the low wages made, and the introduction of an undue proportion of boy-labour. The union endeavoured to arrange prices, &c., with employers, and for that purpose a conference was held in December, 1896. An agreement was adopted, the main points being that 8s. per day was to be the minimum wage; piecework to be paid for at a certain "log" price, any reductions for machinery to be settled between employers and employés: all overtime to be paid time and a quarter, and piecework overtime 3d. per hour above stated prices; for the future only one apprentice to every three journeymen to be employed, but no alteration of existing apprenticeship. This agreement, however, was not signed by all the firms engaged in the trade, and, as some of these firms were among the larger employers of labour, reference was made by the union to the Conciliation Board. It transpired during the hearing of the evidence by the Board that few employers were really opposed to the wishes of the union; it was generally on some matter of detail or practice that objection was made. However, those employers who had refused to sign the agreement held a meeting, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the wages asked for by the union should in future be paid; that the "log" should be objected to as unfair, on the ground that it was framed on too high a basis, and that certain amendments should be proposed in regard to boy-labour and machinery. These resolutions were laid before the Conciliation Board, and that body, having very patiently and exhaustively heard argument and evidence for both sides, concluded to recommend that the agreement be amended in the following particulars: That the reductions on account of machinery were not to exceed 20 per cent. of "log" prices; and that the clause relating to the number of apprentices should be altered so that those now in work should not be excepted from the three-to-one ratio of journeymen and apprentices. If any employer had apprentices in excess of this ratio, he might retain them by paying them "log" prices. The agreement was acceded to, and became law, but only for the current year, as in that time it is calculated that the value or otherwise of the provisions therein will probably be ascertained.

Before leaving the consideration of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, I would respectfully offer the following suggestions for future amendment:—

1. When the whole Board of Conciliation is unanimous—that is to say, when the employers' representatives, the workers' representatives, and the Chairman all agree that certain things should be done—the Board should have the same power as the higher Court to make its award binding on both parties. In some cases at present the time of members of the Board is wasted, because the intention of the litigants is to take the case to the Court of Arbitration under any circumstances, in order that the award may have the force of law. This is an injustice to the Board, and a waste of public money.

2. If a member of a Board of Conciliation leaves the district to reside permanently elsewhere, he should resign his seat on the Board. If he resides permanently elsewhere when elected he should be disqualified. The Act does not contemplate the great expense of non-resident members of Boards travelling long distances in order to attend sittings, and thereby largely increasing the cost of industrial legislation.

The State Farm, Levin.

This farm has been considerably developed during the year, and is becoming a very valuable Government property. Particulars concerning it may be found in the report of Mr. J. Mackay, printed herewith.

The farm, however, has ceased to fulfil its function as a reservoir for surplus labour. It has arrived at a condition of cultivation when no variety of rough employment can be there supplied to which an untrained or inexpert labourer can be set to work under co-operative contract. The Government, after considering the circumstances of the case, was pleased to grant the department an outlet for surplus labour by providing a section of some 3,000 acres at Taihape, on the Marton–Taupo Road, for the purpose. As the pressure on the department to provide occupation for the "unemployed" is greatest during the winter months, the Taihape section being forest land, allows of many men being placed thereon to fell and clear the bush, this being winter work. The land itself has not been transferred to the Labour Department, but remains Crown lands, and when cleared will be put into the open market in the usual course. It is proving to be a valuable and efficient outlet for surplus labour, so far as the stronger class of unemployed workmen is concerned, and in view of the needs of labour in the North Island.

Workmen's Homes.

In regard to pieces of land suitable for workmen's homes, and to be taken under "The Land for Settlements Act Amendment Act, 1896," it was hoped that sections in the outskirts or suburbs of the larger towns could be acquired, on which workmen could erect houses, make gardens, &c., the men being conveyed into the cities by cheap-running "workmen's trains." Before this can be done to advantage it is necessary that the definition of "prescribed maximum" in section 2 of "The Land for Settlements Act, 1894," should be amended. At present this section prescribes that 500 acres is the "prescribed maximum" for land within five miles of the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. As no land can be compulsorily resumed on payment by the Government unless above this maximum, it virtually becomes impossible to find properties suitable for cutting into garden allotments if 500 acres in a single block remains as the smallest area available for acquisition, since there are few properties of that extent to be found in close proximity to the large towns.

Servants' Registry Act.

Generally, this Act is working well and without friction. It was much needed, and affords protection to a class of women and girls that was sometimes formerly exploited unmercifully by unscrupulous persons. Servants can now apply to registry offices whose regular and legitimate business has not to suffer from unfair competition. When legislative amendment takes place it would be an improvement to insert a section in the Act making it compulsory for registry-office keepers to give written receipts for any fees, &c., received. It has been found by experience that, although the amount entered in the ledger as received from a certain person is the fee prescribed by law, that amount is less than the cash actually paid over.

Domestic Servants.

The reports, printed herewith, of Miss Scott, Inspector of Factories, and Mrs. Staveley, officer in charge of the Women's Branch of the Labour Department in Wellington, are worthy of the attention of those interested in the social and economic position of women in the colony. I beg particularly to call attention to the suggestion as to the establishment of training-schools for domestic service, or, better still, for imparting domestic knowledge whether for service or superintendence. There is not only a growing difficulty in obtaining good servants, but with the spread of education and the growth of manufactories there will be an ever-increasing impediment to the present haphazard system being carried on. This impediment will not only render more difficult daily the possibility of procuring servants for wealthy persons or for overworked mothers, but will interfere with the education of housewives as mates for working-men. It appears absurd that, while a boy who wishes to become a mechanic or an artisan has years of training and apprenticeship to pass through before he is qualified to be a journeyman, a girl is supposed to be able at one leap, and without tuition, to enter on the infinitely various duties that fall within the work of a capable general servant. There is often in the home she leaves no possibility of a girl learning the branches of her business as it is expected to be performed in a well-to-do family. The cooking, the furniture, the habits, the hours, the neatness, &c., are not of the character to which she has been accustomed, and to expect any human being to fulfil such obligations without preliminary training or experience is to expect an impossibility. It is little wonder, then, that the incessant (often justifiable) fault-finding of a mistress, the deprivation of society of her own class and of the other sex except in an almost surreptitious manner, the eccentricity of the orders given in many houses, the constant reminder of a supposed inferiority of position, the long hours, &c.,—all these, or any of these, tend to make young women prefer the life of the factory or the shop to that of domestic service. So long as they can get shorter and more regular hours of labour in a factory than in a house, can get men to direct them instead of women, can have their evenings to themselves and live with their families or friends, the girls of the colony will feel a steady attraction to industrial instead of to domestic life. This is to be regarded as a misfortune, because, although the growth of manufactories and the expansion of new channels of industry are signs of the vitality of a people, yet the absorption of too large a proportion of the female population into factories and workshops is fatal to our future domestic comfort. A woman who has from the age of fourteen years closely applied herself to some particular branch of manufacture cannot acquire the experience necessary for a housewife, nor be able to manage a home with satisfactory results to her husband or safety to the health of little children. Especially is this the case should her knowledge of a handicraft induce or compel her to persevere in working at it after marriage.

The only remedy is one of slow application. It is the continual inculcation, in public and in private, of the doctrine that a woman who is wife and mother belongs to the most valuable class of citizens in the State. It is she only who makes the survival of the State possible. If the abnormal (and, I hope, transient) conditions of life in the nineteenth century make it imperative that many women must earn their own bread, either in the professional or manufacturing classes, the fact should only be regarded as a necessary evil. Great as is the admiration due to the independent-minded and often unselfish women and girls who have ventured out into the fierce current of competition and struggle in the working world, we must remember that the "higher education" of some women and the business skill and mechanical capability of others should not be allowed to overshadow the fact that the woman who is house-wife and house-mother occupies, or ought to occupy, the position of honour in the heart of a nation. If at universities the highest degrees for women were reserved for those who passed in physiology, domestic hygiene, practical chemistry, &c., rather than in mere bookish examinations in higher mathematics, dead languages, &c., the result for the better would be almost incalculable, and there would be no fear lest at some future day a dyspeptic and sour-minded race might turn and rend to pieces the national education system.

When this is thoroughly understood there will be no sneer at the "inferiority" of a girl who in accepting domestic service is preparing herself for being a helpmeet, and looking forward to having some day a comfortable home. As a practical step the institution of technical schools where domestic duties would be taught should be one well worth the attention of all, but particularly of those able women who now pay much attention to public affairs, and seem earnestly desirous of helping their sex without being able to find any useful way of doing so. If, after reaching the Fourth Standard in the public schools, the children (the youngsters of marked genius excepted) could be sent to technical schools for a year or two, the boys to be instructed in farming, carpentry, boatbuilding, &c., the girls to learn how to cook, scrub, lay tables, make their own clothes, &c., the outlook would be more hopeful than it now is. The male larrikins and the corrupted girl-children who are at present the sores of our social body are, many of them, the products of ill-kept and miserable homes, wherein poverty is not so noticeable as mismanagement and waste. If this evil supply could be intercepted, its outcome, of grown-up loafer and shameless harridan, the despair of the reformer and the charitable, would disappear from our midst.

Edward Tregear.

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

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 6th August, 1897.

I have the honour to submit my annual report *re* the various branches of the department with which I am immediately connected.

During the year ending the 31st March 1,441 men registered their names in this office as being desirous of obtaining employment. Of this number 275 were tradesmen, such as carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, &c. The labourers numbered 1,166, and comprised bushmen, navvies, builders' labourers, farm-labourers, &c. The number actually employed through the agency of the office was—Tradesmen, 122; labourers, 629; miscellaneous, 61: total, 812. The total number assisted for the whole colony was 1,718, with 4,719 dependents. It will be seen that there is a considerable falling-off in the number of men assisted in 1896–97 as compared with 1895–96, there being a reduction of 1,153 men assisted, while the dependents show a reduction of 3,525 on the previous year. This is eminently satisfactory, as it shows that private employment has been more plentiful, consequently men have not required to invoke the assistance of the Government to find work.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act has now got into splendid working-order, and there are very few cases where we have to interfere. In Wellington the old buildings that have been in use as factories for many years are now gradually disappearing, and new structures, fitted with all modern requirements, are taking their place. It has been suggested that the Factories Act should be extended to cover the hours of adult male workers, as it is said that if this were done employers would have to engage more workers to get the work done within the legitimate working-hours, thus to a considerable extent relieving the "unemployed" difficulty among tradesmen. During the year there have been ten prosecutions for breaches of the Act in Wellington. There were also fourteen accidents. The number of prosecutions under the Act for the whole colony numbered thirty. The total number of accidents reported was 110. On reference to the tabulated returns it will be seen that the number of factories registered and hands employed throughout the colony has very largely increased during the last year.

SHOPS ACT.

It cannot be said that this Act is working so satisfactorily as the Factories Act, owing to (as I have observed in previous reports) the exemptions. These exemptions have the effect of making many of the sections unworkable, more especially those relating to banks, offices, chemists, &c. In my opinion the whole Act wants recasting and consolidating. There were forty-nine prosecutions during the year, Wellington contributing twelve.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working smoothly and well, great benefit being derived by the workers from its provisions, more especially those relating to fees chargeable by licensees.

STATE FARM.

This place is gradually progressing towards becoming a very valuable property, permanent improvements being steadily carried on under the efficient management of Mr. Walker. During the last season (September to March) we supplied to the New Zealand Farmers' Dairy Union 17,000 gallons of milk, at an average price of 2·45d. per gallon. The average number of cows milked per day during the above period was fifty. The total yield of milk for the year was 17,384 gallons, and the average price was slightly over 2½d. per gallon. There were 7,310 lb. of pork sold, at an average price of 3¼d. per lb. There were also 120 head of cattle sold, at an average price of £4 1s. 8d. per head. The bulk of other produce was sold by auction in the usual way, and in every instance yielded fair prices. Firewood, posts, timber, &c., brought in a revenue of £166 12s. 3d., of which amount the Treasury Department claimed £78 7s. for territorial revenue.

During the year an average of twenty-one men, with thirty-eight dependents, were employed on the farm, the average age of male employés being 56½ years. It has been said that there were no really old men on the farm. The average age quoted will show that the allegation is untrue. Nearly all the men employed are those who could not get work from a contractor, and consequently would be on charitable aid. There has been a great deal of adverse criticism about the farm and its management, but, strange to say, the criticism has generally been from people who have never been near it, and by persons who do not understand anything about the work when they do go.

Practical bush-farmers have expressed unqualified approval of what has been done. I understand it is the intention of the Government to take a portion of the farm and throw it open for settlement. In consequence of this having being made public hundreds of inquiries have been made for the land, and I have no doubt £12 per acre will be easily got. This price will repay all the outlay.

The orchard is in splendid condition, and from present appearances will yield large crops of the various sorts of produce now growing. We propose to include another 5 acres this winter, which

will increase it to an area of 15 acres. The fruit-trees, which have hitherto been pruned well back, so as to give the trees more strength, will this season be allowed to go, and, no doubt, should the season be favourable, a large crop of the various fruits will be the result.

During the year four new cottages were built for the accommodation of the workers, and additions and alterations made to the original cottages so as to make them more comfortable. Of course, the tenants pay rent according to the size, &c.

The live-stock, such as milking-cows, horses, pigs, &c., keep in good order and health. Very few casualties or deaths have taken place; and this, no doubt, is owing to the good care on the part of those who have the charge and the working of them. The milking is done by some of the women living on the place, and is performed by contract.

The school continues to be well attended, and, so far as I can hear, the passes are satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
J. Mackay,
Chief Clerk, Labour Department, and Inspector of Factories.

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

Sir,— Wellington, 31st March, 1897.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending 31st March, 1897. In doing so I can confidently state that the various Acts which I have the honour to administer under you are being well observed. The Factories Act, the most important of all, is working very smoothly, the great and only difficulty in this city being the class of buildings that are doing service as factories and workrooms. These buildings were never designed for their present use, and insurmountable difficulties have hitherto blocked the way to alterations and improvements being made—for example, this city until recently was almost entirely built of wood and corrugated iron: houses were built to meet the requirements of the times some fifteen or twenty years ago. Since then we have entered upon the brick era, and the city building-laws have been so altered that improvements within certain areas must be of a permanent nature, thus rendering alterations and extensions, in most cases, out of the question. That state of affairs, I am happy to say, is now fast disappearing, and we are now getting quite up-to-date factories erected. The sanitation works of the city are fast approaching completion, which should put us in the first place in the colony as far as sanitation goes.

There are to date 510 factories and workrooms, employing 4,865 persons—*i.e.*, 3,574 males and 1,291 females—showing an increase of fifty-six workrooms, employing 1,278 persons—*i.e.*, 998 males and 280 females—over last year's returns.

During the year ending 31st December, 1896, permits to persons under sixteen years of age were issued to 219 young persons—*i.e.*, 120 boys and 99 girls. Of the boys, forty-five passed Standard VI., forty-two passed Standard V., and thirty-three passed Standard IV. Of the girls, forty-three passed Standard VI., twenty-seven passed Standard V., and twenty-nine passed Standard IV. A tabulated return was submitted to you on the 6th instant. Great care is taken to ascertain correct particulars as to age and standard qualification, and many who have applied have failed to get permits, and have been prevented from obtaining work in factories and workrooms.

Overtime has been largely on the increase during the year. This is to be regretted; yet the permission is obtained under section 55, which provides for women and young persons under sixteen working on twenty-eight days for three hours per day. The section also provides for the payment of those persons. The evil, however, of overtime comes in when lads are required to work overtime without restriction as to hours or pay; and, whilst a boy of fifteen years is paid 6d. per hour, the youth of seventeen years will receive in many instances 3d. or 4d. per hour. Permission to work overtime was granted to 6,133 persons, to work 17,845 hours, as follows:—

	Persons.	Hours.
Tailoring trades	2,541	7,520
Laundry	1,318	3,954
Waterproof clothing	933	2,799
Dressmaking	550	1,434
Printing trade	429	1,176
Bootmaking	171	533
Shirtmaking	162	342
Upholstering	24	72
Confectionery	5	15
Totals	6,133	17,845

There were fourteen accidents reported during the year. Only one was of a serious nature—a young woman suffered the loss of all the fingers of her left hand through its being caught between the rollers of a steam-mangle. The others were of a slight nature, and from inquiries made proved to be purely accidental.

Whilst dealing with the question of accidents, I think an amendment in the Machinery Act is urgently required, because as the law at present stands any person can take charge of an engine in a factory or workshop without being the holder of a certificate of competency, as the engines are stationary and the driver is exempt. Yet it is quite possible that, through ignorance, the driver of an engine might blow half a dozen people into eternity. There is also another view which is worth considering. In the serious case mentioned the whole blame fell on the girl, as the mangle is considered quite safe, and if the girl had exercised due caution the accident would not have occurred. That may or may not be correct; but what more frequently happens is that inexperienced persons

are put to those machines, and they often receive injuries not through carelessness, but through ignorance of how to act when a difficulty arises. The law should protect these persons by making the employer liable when an accident happens through an incompetent or inexperienced person being put in charge of a machine.

Legal Decisions.—There were ten cases brought under the Act during the year, and convictions were obtained in each case, with penalties in the aggregate of £20 5s., and costs £12 12s. Two of these cases were due to the vigilance of Miss Scott, Inspector of Factories, who called at a laundry that had obtained a permit to work overtime and found that several women were employed whose names did not appear on the permit. In the other case a tailoring firm obtained a permit to work overtime from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., but kept several women at work till almost 10 p.m., when Miss Scott appeared on the scene. Two cases were brought against a person for paying less than 6d. per hour for overtime: in the first case a £2 conviction was recorded, and in the second case a fine of £2 and £1 8s. costs was imposed.

Shearers' Accommodation.—During the shearing season I visited most of the shearing-sheds in this district that come within the range of section 52. I found them all in a satisfactory condition. During December I visited several large stations in the Wairarapa district from Martinborough to Cape Palliser, thence along the coast to Pahau River, thence to Martinborough, and found the accommodation very good, except in a few cases. Full reports of each case was submitted for your consideration at the time. I cannot say that I consider the present law with regard to this branch of my duties satisfactory, as section 52 is altogether too vague, and to satisfy yourself as to the quality of the accommodation it is necessary to visit each station whilst the work of shearing is in hand. Such an arrangement would occupy the most of a man's time in this district for the greater part of two months, whereas if the Act defined what was required it would only be necessary to make occasional visits at or about shearing time.

Shops and Shop-assistants Act.

Speaking generally, this Act may be said to be working well. It is well observed by employer and assistant alike, and generally regarded as beneficial to both. Of course, there are persons who will break this or any other law; this is only to be expected while human beings are in business; yet my list of cases for breaches of the Act shows twelve cases, as against nineteen for last year. The falling-off is mainly due to the better conduct of the Chinese storekeepers. The provision made in section 5 of the Act of 1895 no doubt reduces the temptation for small tradesmen to break the law to a minimum, as there are so many shops that take advantage of that clause open on the regular closing-day that there is no use for the plea of urgent necessity, &c. Yet that same provision entails a great deal more work on the Inspector, as now every afternoon is a half-holiday for some shop, which necessitates a ramble over the greater part of the city each night. Yet I think it is a wise provision.

Legal Decisions.—There have been twelve cases brought during the year. In eleven cases convictions were obtained, with an aggregate of £11 penalties and £20 15s. costs, and one case was dismissed without costs. The amendment of last year is now in operation. Circulars have been sent to all bakers and others interested in its provisions, but no breaches have been detected as yet.

Permission to work overtime, as provided by section 12, has been granted to 682 persons to work 1,966 hours.

"*Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895.*"—This Act appears to be working very well, as it is a very rare thing to hear complaints of extortionate charges, as was the case previously. There is another fact that tends to show the business is not as profitable as it was formerly—that is, the reduction in the number of offices registered under the Act. Last year I had fourteen licensed offices; this year I have only eight, five of which were registered under the old Act, and have continued in the business, and three who have registered during the present year. There has been one conviction obtained, with a penalty of £1 and £1 8s. costs, against a licensee for charging a fee in excess of that allowed by law.

In conclusion, I have to thank all who my duties bring me in contact with for their uniform kindness and courtesy, for, whilst I have had some disagreeable duties to perform, I have performed them, thanks to the good sense of the parties interested, without personal feelings being aroused.

I have, &c.,

James Shanaghan, Inspector of Factories.

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

Sir,— Department of Labour, Wellington.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work done by me during the year ending the 31st March, 1897. During that time I inspected factories and workrooms in the industrial centres of both Islands.

On the occasion of my last visit to Christchurch and Dunedin I was pleased to find instructions given by me for alterations and improvements at various factories had been carefully carried out, much to the comfort and convenience of those employed. In both of these centres most of the workrooms are lofty, well ventilated, and well lighted, with walls and floors clean, and are supplied with proper lavatories, with plenty of water laid on, so that these places can always be fresh and clean. In some establishments the workers seem to have a thorough appreciation of the importance of cleanliness, and make good use of all the advantages offered in this way, while on the other hand there are employers who have to complain of the careless habits of their employés. In fact, it now depends greatly on the character of those employed as to the condition of these places.

During my last visit south I noticed that several new buildings had been erected which are being used as factories, and every modern convenience has been supplied; and employers who formerly occupied small workrooms have moved into larger and more roomy buildings, thereby rendering everything much more convenient for their workers.

During last session of Parliament complaint was made that sweating prevailed largely in Christchurch, and on visiting that city I made careful inquiry into the matter, which resulted in proving that the whole report was absolutely incorrect, and originated, I believe, in the fact of an old woman being allowed to take some work to her home, at which she did not earn much. This, however, seemed to be more through inability on the part of the woman than otherwise.

Oamaru and Ashburton I found fairly satisfactory. I have again to complain of the partly underground workroom of Mr. Waddell, tailor, Oamaru. The light especially is bad, and I consider it quite unfit for women to work in such a place, owing to the damp severe climate experienced through the winter months.

On visiting Auckland for the second time I was much pleased with the marked improvement in the state of affairs there. Workrooms which on the occasion of my first visit seemed not quite so nice as they should be are now clean and well kept, or perhaps entirely changed for newer or better premises. The workers also seemed a much brighter and happier set of people. I heard no complaints of low wages this time, and on going through the books at many of the factories I found that the wages paid would compare favourably with that of other centres. Sanitary arrangements in this city, generally speaking, are good. The dining-rooms are large and well kept—indeed, at some places they might be more properly called "social halls." There is one place where the dining-room is very extensive, and here the girls have their singing-class, musical evenings, &c. In addition to this, the employer pays a woman to come on certain evenings to give his workers lessons in cooking. There is a large gas-stove, &c., in this dining-room for this purpose, and any of the workers wishing to cook anything for themselves for lunch are free to do so. On evenings when these lessons are being given, I understand, at intervals some one plays the piano, so as to make the undertaking as enjoyable as possible. I am told that the girls are all much interested in this movement, and intend making good use of the advantage offered. The piano is there to be played during the lunch-hour, and if any one wishes to practise for her own private benefit she is free to do so. Also, this employer has in connection with his private house an extensive and valuable library, which is free to all or any of his workers who care to avail themselves of the privilege. A great effort is being made to organize the tailoresses of this city, and I believe their union is now fairly strong, but the girls spoken of here as being so very comfortable and so well considered by their employer do not belong to the union, but seem to me to be reaping the benefits of unionism without the usual cost of supporting it.

In Auckland, and, in fact, all over the colony, there is much grumbling among women workers about the eight-hour day being destroyed by the substitution of a forty-eight hour week and compulsory half-holiday. Practically, factory-hands get no half-holiday now, as they work forty-eight hours, and are paid for forty-eight hours only; and not only do they grumble at it from this standpoint, but they know that there are many poor strugglers who would be glad to get a few hours' work in the week who now walk idle in consequence of the usual hands being compelled to work so much longer under the present Act than under the Act of 1895.

While in Auckland my attention was also called to the very lengthy hours worked by hospital nurses. Of course, when being spoken to on this matter I pointed out the fact that this was a branch of labour which did not come within the provisions of the Factories Act. I therefore did not see that anything could be done by this department. Personally, I feel deeply on this matter, knowing so well how much care should be taken of the health and strength of those who have to nurse and care for the sick and helpless of our cities. If the hours of nurses are long, and their food irregular and poor, one cannot wonder when they fall victims to every contagious disease with which they have to deal.

I am sorry I cannot boast of the same progressive state of affairs in the City of Wellington as elsewhere. Trade seems brisk generally, but buildings used as factories are not so satisfactory as in other places. Of course, as I have already pointed out in previous reports, Wellington is vastly different in many respects from any of the other centres. Many of the places which are now being occupied for factory purposes were never intended for such. Moreover, most of the buildings are either leasehold or rented for a term, and, as we have no power over the real owner of the property in ordering any improvement or alteration to be made, we are compelled to come down on the tenant; and, as there are certain municipal by-laws making it compulsory that any improvement which is made must be of a permanent nature, it makes it very hard for the poor struggling employer, more especially so if his term of agreement is about to expire, and he might be leaving the building at any moment. Employers in Wellington are much more difficult to deal with than anywhere else. Short of bringing them before the Court, it is almost impossible to get anything done. When the Inspector requests that a certain improvement should be made the reply usually is that they would sooner dispense with the services of their employés than bother about the matter. Then comes the question as to whether it is better to have these women and girls working away in workrooms which are fairly comfortable, but which might be better, or walking about the streets idle.

In Napier, Wanganui, Hawera, New Plymouth, Masterton, and Palmerston North I found matters fairly satisfactory.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act and Servants' Registry Offices Act seem generally well carried out, and are both thoroughly appreciated by the workers.

There is still another branch of labour which does not come within the provisions of either the Shops and Shop-assistants Act or the Factories Act, and that is those employed as warehousemen or storemen. These people often work late at night, and, as many of the public do not know that they do not come within the scope of either Act, it is not unusual to hear it said that the Inspector

is neglecting his duty. The very lengthy hours worked by this class is particularly remarkable in Auckland.

Also, I should like to call your attention to the great number of elderly women in the colony who are too old to go out as domestics, and who cannot get enough casual employment to enable them to live. Usually these women are in receipt of charitable aid in some form or other, but the allowance is so small that it is scarcely sufficient to keep life in the body. Certainly, this may seem more a question for the Charitable Aid Board; but it is constantly being brought before me, and I call your attention to it with the hope that some suggestion may be made which will result favourably for these poor unfortunates.

The cry of inefficiency on the part of our young girls who go out as domestic servants is still as loud as ever, and I feel more and more every day how very essential it is that there should be a good domestic training-school, established by the Government, through which our young girls should be compelled to pass, just as they are now compelled to pass certain standards in our public schools before they can obtain employment in a factory. If this were done I am sure it would prove a real blessing to many homes in this colony, both rich and poor. The poor man would then be able to economise, and the rich man's home would be rendered much more comfortable.

I would strongly recommend that a clause be introduced into the Factories Act empowering the inspection of the accommodation for domestics in hotels, restaurants, &c. I am sure it would add greatly to the comfort of this class.

I notice with much surprise the number of very young girls—in fact, children they should be called—who have taken up the calling of newspaper-runners. Of course, this new line of business for our young girls is quite beyond the provisions of any Act administered by this department; but it is, in my opinion, one which deserves careful consideration. It must, indeed, be a very distressing state of affairs when mothers will allow their young daughters to take it up. Hoping for your earnest consideration of the matter,

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq. MARGARET SCOTT, Inspector of Factories.

Department of Labour, Women's Branch,
Customhouse Quay, 31st March, 1897.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended the 31st March, 1897.

The number of women and girls who have applied at my office for work was 459; number of employers, 485; women and girls suited with employment, 279.

I desire to state that I am much troubled on account of being unable to find work for a large number of respectable women, either middle-aged or old almost to infirmity, who appear to be unable to secure employment in the ordinary labour-market. They keep on applying to me, though I am quite unable to do anything of a satisfactory nature in their case. These poor people are willing to do any kind of work, no matter how small the pay; many of them would be glad to secure employment for the mere sake of food and shelter, so important it is to them to secure a home for themselves. If they rent a room all their scant earnings go in paying for the shelter, no matter how poor or undesirable a locality. They then have nothing left for food, firing, or clothes. I really cannot tell what I am to do to help these unfortunate people. I have tried my utmost to induce employers to accept the services of these women—to give them a trial as servants, for I am certain their experience in household duties, when they are not too old or infirm, would render them preferable to many younger women, some of whom are flighty and unreliable.

In reference to the question of domestic service, and the difficulty experienced by employers in securing girls and young women who would prove satisfactory, I am compelled, from observation, to state that the very long hours they are required to work prevents many excellent young women from entering upon these duties. Some of the girls who have tried the life assure me positively that they are expected to get up at 6 a.m., begin the round of household duties, and frequently are not permitted to cease from their labours until 10.30 p.m. The consequence of this system of slavery—for it can be called by no other name—is that the best and smartest women refuse to accept service. Then, again, often the common comforts of life are denied them, and the girls have to continually complain to obtain any redress of their grievances. These are some of the reasons why all those who can do so go into factories. There the hours of labour are clearly defined. Service in hotels, either in the capacity of housemaids or waitresses, find more favour than that in private households. The girls know that they have a certain round of duties to perform, and that when they are concluded their time is their own, both for recreation and rest. I find the majority of employers are willing to pay a fair wage to competent and reliable servants, but, owing to the causes I have mentioned, few indeed are to be found willing to accept ordinary domestic service. There are, unfortunately, many incompetent servant-girls who are willing enough to accept service, but these do not meet the approval of employers, and great dissatisfaction exists in consequence. I cannot blame these young women. It is not their fault that they have not had the necessary training. They get nothing but detrimental experience in their own homes. I could wish that there existed some means whereby these girls could obtain the necessary instruction to qualify them for suitable situations, for then a number of so-called unsympathetic mistresses—of whom we hear so much—would speedily become an unknown quantity.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to point out a danger which but few mothers are aware of in connection with the employment of nursemaids for their children. There is a great necessity, if mothers would but realise it, for their employing only the nicest and best-tempered girls. The influence exerted by these girls over the young lives and future dispositions of their charges for good or evil will be patent to those who have given this most important subject the least thought.

I am, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq. HELEN STAVELEY, Officer in Charge.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 31st March, 1897.

I beg to submit for your information a report of the various branches of the departments under my charge.

LABOUR.

During the year 156 men have been assisted to work, of whom ninety-five were married, with 503 persons dependent on them, and sixty-one single. Of these, fifty-nine were sent to private works and ninety-seven to Government.

Owing to the general prosperity and increase of work in connection with the gold industry the working of this department has been comparatively light, but I am sorry to have to state that signs are appearing of a reverse nature, caused by the large influx of workers, and the, I hope, temporary lull in the working of the mines.

Works constructed by skilled and unskilled workmen have been carried out to the satisfaction of the workers and officers in charge.

FACTORIES.

For this year 653 factories have been registered, employing 6,135 hands—4,313 males and 1,882 females—this being an addition on last year of eighty-seven factories and 486 employés, and, for the two preceding years, of 208 factories and 1,531 employés.

The time of year (January) at which these returns are taken is against getting a fair approximate of workers, this being in nearly all industries the slackest time of the year—holiday time—when numbers are partially closed down.

Clause 58, under which the privilege to work overtime is granted, has by many trades been fully taken advantage of; the employers in all instances paying the stipulated rate of wages, which is liberal enough to give satisfaction to the employés concerned.

Permits have been granted to 227 boys and 107 females under the age of sixteen years to go to work.

During the year three owners of factories were charged with breaches of the Act, against whom convictions were recorded in each case.

Forty-five accidents have been reported and inquired into. Fortunately all were comparatively light. One life was lost, but this was from drowning, and could not be classed under the Act.

I have once again to state that clause 54 is a very unsatisfactory one, as it practically upsets any regulation time whereby definite hours on a general scale could be carried out in factories where females and young persons are employed. It also annuls other clauses, particularly clause 63, which provides for payment for Saturday half-holidays. Instances of this were brought prominently before Miss Scott, the lady Inspector, on a recent visit of inspection to this district. In mentioning this I wish to place on record the valuable assistance given to me by Miss Scott, and the large sphere of usefulness which her appointment embraces amongst female and other workers, who in this city highly appreciate her visits.

Returning to clause 54, I consider it would be far better to revert to the last portion of clause 50 of the original Act of 1891, which defined the daily hours of work. In addition to its other failings this clause upsets the dinner-hour, and is a cause of dissatisfaction to employers who wish to act kindly to their employés and grant payment for the weekly half-holiday.

I would suggest that clauses 56 and 57 embrace message-boys *re* education, as the present system is a source of great injury to youths, who are enticed to leave school before they have passed the standard necessary to work in a factory, whereby their whole prospects of ever learning a trade are ruined.

I trust the Legislature will take into consideration the unsatisfactory nature of the compulsory insurance against accidents, which employers are in the habit of making their hands pay for.

The Factories Act is at present working in this district without the least friction; its provisions are well kept, and improvements in buildings and sanitary arrangements, &c., are going on steadily from year to year.

In nearly all kinds of labour there has been an increase of wages and shortening of hours, the exception being the female workers, and this is owing to their own apathy, for I am assured that the majority of employers would be pleased to meet the times and improve the position of their workers if a scale were fixed whereby firms not so included would have to pay alike, and thereby be unable to keep down prices by under-cutting.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is working well, without the slightest friction, and is apparently received as a boon by all sides, the existing anomaly being the choice of days given to shopkeepers who do not employ labour, as they are yearly changing from one day to the other, showing a certain amount of selfishness in trying to catch the custom of their neighbours who may be closed. It also prevents the public from getting educated in their days for shopping, and causes the only grumble that is to be heard amongst the general class of those interested. If the closing-days were limited to Wednesday and Saturday this Act would be perfect. There were ten charges brought against seven shopkeepers under the Act, and convictions were obtained in every case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Under this Act there are twenty-three offices registered, and from information and observation I am convinced that it is an Act for which there was pressing necessity. I have prosecuted three license-holders for breaches, who were fined, and their licenses indorsed. The fines and costs

were of a substantial nature, and, I consider, merited, as the overcharges were deliberate, and in the majority exorbitant. In addition to the fines, I saw that the sums overcharged were returned. I hope these examples will have a salutary effect, and that the Act will be able to protect a class who were at the mercy of any unscrupulous person who wished to open a registry-office and whose first step would likely be to placate employés by letting them go free.

In concluding this report, I am pleased to state that the utmost harmony has existed between myself and all with whom my various duties have brought me in contact, having received expressions of goodwill and confidence from all classes. I need not say that this has tended to facilitate my work, and make the carrying-out of my onerous duties as pleasant as circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.,

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 31st March, 1897.

I have the honour to submit a brief record of the work done by this branch of the department for the year now terminated.

Labour.

The period under review has been much more pleasing and satisfactory than during any previous year since the Department of Labour was instituted in this district. The year has been one of marked improvement in almost every branch of industry. The engineering and iron trades have been steadily progressing, and good time has been made and a large number of persons employed; the present prospects also are of a hopeful and encouraging character. The building trade has been specially active during the year, and bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, &c., have had little or no difficulty in obtaining regular work. The city valuer's report states that over forty-eight thousand pounds' worth of new buildings have been constructed this year, and buildings have been going up at an equal ratio in the suburbs, so that skilled workers in this trade have had a good run of steady employment. The boot trade has maintained a vigorous continuance of steady employment during the year. This is due in some measure to the introduction of the lighter lines, and to the increased demand consequent upon the general advance in our industrial life. It is pleasing to note that what appeared to be a somewhat complex trade difficulty has been settled in the Arbitration Court with mutual advantage, and, I believe, has given satisfaction to both parties. It has also been the means of establishing a better understanding between the bootmakers and their employers. The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking lines, &c., have manifested an activity not experienced for some years past. The amount of overtime worked has been unparalleled during recent years. The unskilled labourers have had much better times than for many years. The number of unemployed has been gradually diminishing year by year. This is due in a large measure to the increasing activity in other trades, and to the fact that for some years now the Government have been settling them on the land on the alternate system, at the same time providing them with part employment on the new bush settlements. Many of those who had the necessary stamina to fit them for such an arduous and rough life are now in comparatively comfortable circumstances, and are permantly removed from the ranks of the "out-of-works." The relief rendered locally last winter was of a much more satisfactory character than similar aid in previous winters; the work was evenly distributed amongst the most deserving of the unemployed, and the committee who carried out the distribution of this work were most conscientious and painstaking in their efforts to help the indigent residents in the city and suburbs, and so discouraged swaggers from pouring into the city as they had done when temporary aid had been rendered previously. One hundred and ninety-six men, with 560 depending on them, have been assisted by this office during the year, fifty-two being sent to Government works and 144 to private employment.

Factories.

This Act is generally acceptable to both employers and employés, and gives almost universal satisfaction. Several new and very much improved workrooms have been erected during the year, and a spacious dining-room has been added to the Kaiapoi Clothing Factory. The room is well lighted and airy, with every convenience in the shape of hot and cold water, table, and sitting accommodation. There are also at least two new workrooms in course of erection, both large and substantial buildings. These modern buildings will add very materially to the physical well-being of the workers. The Amendment Act of 1896 has already considerably affected the work done in private houses, and has brought more workers under the scope of the Act.

This year 752 factories have been registered in this district, in which 7,362 hands are employed—namely, 5,198 males and 2,164 females—being an increase of sixty-three factories and 1,378 workers. As an instance of the gradual development of our industries, since March, 1894, we have increased the number of our factories by 383, and the number of employés by 2,609. This must be gratifying to all who are interested in the well-being of the colony. The amount received for registration-fees is £262. There have been five convictions under this Act, and fines were imposed amounting to £4 10s., with £7 costs.

Permission has been given to work overtime to 1,085 persons, who have worked 21,649 hours on ordinary days; 507 persons have also worked 2,297 hours on Saturday afternoons.

Two hundred and eighty-nine certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age. There are 115 young persons employed at dressmaking, five at millinery, two at underclothing- and shirt-making, and three at tailoring who receive no wages. There are also eighteen employed at tailoring, one at electrical engineering, two at printing, and one at jewellery work who receive 2s. 6d. each per week.

Twenty-one accidents have been reported, one of which was fatal. All the others except one were slight: one girl got her hair caught on the shaft which drives the sewing-machines in one of the boot-factories and had her scalp torn off.

Shops and Shop-assistants Acts.

These Acts do not work at all satisfactorily, and will always be a source of annoyance so long as the exemptions remain. The sections allowing small shopkeepers to choose their own day is not only a great injustice to the other tradespeople, but practically put these laws beyond the possibility of their being properly and satisfactorily administered. The statutory holidays should be made compulsory, as in the case of the Factories Act. There has been nine convictions under these Acts, and fines were imposed amounting to £7 10s., with £13 15s. 6d. costs.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

This Act, on the whole, has given pretty general satisfaction, its chief defect being that it does not compel license-holders to give written receipts for the fees paid. Several complaints of overcharges have come under my notice, but on examination of the registry-office keeper's books the amounts charged were entered according to scale of fees. I have had only one conviction under this Act. A nominal fine of 1s. was imposed, with £3 14s. costs.

In closing my report, I again desire to acknowledge the almost uniform courtesy I have received both from employers and employés.

I have, &c.,
John Lomas.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 31st March, 1897.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the department under my charge for the year ending 31st March, 1897.

Factories Act.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of factories registered this year—viz., 513 registrations, as against 483 for 1896. There has also been a marked increase in the number of persons employed, and the amount of overtime paid to them. In 1896 there were 5,272 registered as employed in factories, as against 6,029 registered as being employed in 1897. The overtime paid during the present year shows an increase of about 100 per cent. over last year's overtime pay. The fact that the applications of overtime permits are increasing, as shown by the accompanying table, points to a largely-increased volume of work without a proportionate increase in the number of workers employed:—

Year.	Number of Persons employed.	Hours of Overtime worked.
1894–95	728	3,823
1895–96	2,171	12,318
1896–97	4,085	23,145

That is to say, there was an increase of over 300 per cent. in 1896 as against 1895, and of 100 per cent. in 1897 as against 1896. This only embraces those persons whom the law restricts to eighty-four hours' overtime during the current twelve months, which restriction has not been exceeded. The above figures are significant, showing, as they do, that the Act provides too liberally for overtime, a provision which necessarily militates against opportunities for employment being afforded to those not on the pay-roll of the factories. A large amount of overtime is done by persons outside the scope of the Act, and of which, consequently, no record is taken.

I have again to draw your attention to section 54 of the Act, which gives employers the right of working females and young persons forty-eight hours per week in lieu of forty-five, as provided by the Act of 1891. This extension of hours is now being generally taken advantage of, and is the cause of considerable dissatisfaction amongst those affected, who complain that in order to comply with the present law it is necessary to work more than eight hours per day, so as to comply with the Act in reference to giving the Saturday half-holiday. It is contended, with some show of reason, that the principle of the eight-hours day is being encroached upon, besides which there has been no corresponding payment for the increased number of hours worked.

There has been in this district an immunity from any accidents of a serious nature. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of persons employed, there has only been the same number of accidents reported to me as occurred in the preceding year—viz., twenty—all of which were of a trivial nature. This points to the fact that factory-proprietors are taking the necessary precautions with their machinery to safeguard against injuries to the lives and limbs of the workers.

I have to record a marked improvement in several factories with respect to the accommodation provided, and also in the general hygienic arrangements of the workrooms, but there are still a few buildings used as workrooms which leave much to be desired; the latter class are mostly workrooms in existence prior to the introduction of the 1891 Act, held under leases the terms of which have still some years to run. I recognise that it would be a serious hardship to close these rooms, as the lessees do all that is possible to counteract the effects of the faulty construction of these buildings; but when the leases fall in I will see that all defects are remedied and that the buildings are renovated, and where necessary remodelled. It is satisfactory to be able to report that I almost invariably meet with the ready and intelligent co-operation of all factory-proprietors in any reforms I suggest.

Shops and Shop-assistants Acts.

These Acts are now working fairly well, and are, with a few exceptions, rigidly complied with. Complaints are rare, and this I attribute to the remedial legislation of 1895. Prior to that date there was considerable dissatisfaction amongst shopkeepers owing to the exemption which permitted a section of them to keep their shops open while the others had to close. There is still a certain amount of friction owing to those exempted under the 1894 Act having the option of choosing their own closing-day; and, as there are only thirty out of an approximate one hundred and fifty small-shop keepers who take advantage of their position by choosing another closing-day in lieu of the statutory one, little or any harm would be done if they were compelled to come under the stipulations of sections 10 and 12 of the principal Act, which would allay the existing friction, besides making the Act more uniform in its operation.

I beg to direct your attention to a device which has been adopted here to evade compliance with the provisions to give employés the half-holiday. An employer conducting, say, two or three establishments exempted from closing can so arrange a judicious shifting of his employés from one place to the other that it is absolutely impossible to discover whether or not they have received their half-holiday. To obviate this difficulty I would suggest that it be made compulsory upon employers to attach the names of employés and the hours they have to work each day to the statutory notice they have to exhibit. If this were done the Inspector could easily ascertain if the law was being complied with.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

The number of servants' registry-offices have considerably decreased since last report, there now being fifteen in existence, as against twenty last year. Complaints are rife amongst that section whose business is principally that of supplying domestic servants in and about the city. The chief cause of their dissatisfaction lies in the fact that in nearly all instances the wages of their clients only entitle these registry-office keepers to charge the minimum fee allowed by law; while those whose business is chiefly with farm- and station-hands are satisfied with the scale of fees on account of their being able to charge the maximum fee. In nearly all cases, so far as my observation goes, the servants appear to appreciate the protection afforded them by this Act; and I have on several occasions been instrumental in having fees returned where attempts have been made to charge two individuals for the procuring of one situation.

With few exceptions the provisions of this Act are being very well observed, and I apprehend that it will soon be as well known and work as smoothly as the Factories and Shop-assistants Acts are now doing.

I have, &c.,

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

Sir,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 5th May, 1897.

I have the honour to present my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1897.

The improvement in trade, which commenced about the close of 1895, has steadily increased up to the present time, thereby greatly diminishing the number that were wont to seek employment through the bureau. During the year, forty-eight men have been sent to private employment and 142 to Government works, making a total of 190 adults, with 558 persons depending on them. The figures last year were 226 men to Government works and eighty-seven to private employment. This makes 123 less employed through this office than there were last year. Were I to include the number put on to the Catlin's River roadworks by the Inspector, which I have now no knowledge of in consequence of new arrangements, the number would no doubt exceed that of last year.

There have also been several large families assisted, in the way of moving them from the country into town, or *vice versâ*. The cases I speak of have been of a distressing nature, and, although they have promised to refund the expense, they have as yet made no overture in that direction, arising from the small wage earned by the head of the house, which barely pays for fuel, rent, and food.

In my periodical visits amongst the men on the several co-operative works I have found them, on the whole, fairly well contented. Wherever there is grumbling met with it is invariably caused by inferior men being classed with good men, and one of the most difficult things imaginable is to persuade some men that the reason they do not make the same money as others lies in their own inefficiency for the work required. It has been said that if the men were allowed to form their own gangs things would work more harmoniously, but this would prove somewhat impracticable, because of the needy ones who are occasionally sent from town after the formation of the gangs. Places, as a rule, have to be found for them, which can only be done by mixing them with the gangs already formed. Various attempts have been from time to time made to cope with the difficulty in the co-operative system of work, but until human nature is educated up to be more charitably disposed to the weaker ones I do not see any hope for a cessation of these complaints.

The Government works that have in the past few years opened up avenues for employment are now approaching completion. The earthworks of the Otago Central Railway are now about finished as far as the Eweburn terminus. That being so, I fear there will be an increase of idle men this winter, combined with much hardship, unless new works of a reproductive nature are put into operation.

Wm. Farnie, Agent, Labour Department.

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

RUSSELL.

SIR,— Police-station, Russell, 31st March, 1897.

I have the honour to report for your information that during the past year the Factory Act has worked smoothly. No prosecutions have taken place, nor have any complaints been made.

The activity in the timber trade has been sustained throughout the year, which has been the means of providing remunerative employment to a large number of hands, and producing both in labour and trade a healthier tone than has been experienced for a number of years past. The heavy rains experienced during the past two months caused floods, which brought great quantities of logs out of the bushes, so that the coming year promises to be even more busy than the past.

The gum-digging industry has been in much the same state it was last year, excepting that prices, though still low, have been steadier. I notice a great many of the active, robust, gum-diggers have deserted the fields and taken to bushwork in the numerous bushes which are being worked throughout the northern counties. Many have also found employment on the goldfields of the Thames Peninsula. The reason of this change is no doubt due in a great measure to the fact that gum is not now nearly so plentiful as it was some years ago, and also to the low prices ruling for the past three years. These causes have reduced the earnings of the diggers to an extent that forces the more able-bodied men to look to other sources of employment for a livelihood. The removal of so many men from this employment should have had a beneficial effect on the market, showing a tendency to return to the prices ruling some years ago; but the steady influx of Austrians that has gone on for the past few years has maintained supplies, so that prices have not shown that improvement which might reasonably have been expected. It is a pity a means could not be devised of conserving the gumfields for the benefit of colonists. In years past gum has been a source of profitable employment to thousands of working-men during periods of depression, saving the country thousands of pounds in relief-works and maintaining a spirit of manly independence amongst the workers.

The future of the mullet-canning industry appears to demand careful consideration. For several years past there has been a close season protecting this fish at spawning time. The necessity of a close season was disputed, and this year it was abolished. The benefits expected to result from doing so have not, so far, been realised. For the first month the factories were at work during what had heretofore been the close season fish were fairly plentiful, but since then they have never been known to be so scarce. It is only with the greatest difficulty now that fishermen can obtain the limited supplies brought to the factories. This appears to indicate that abolishing the close season is doing an injury to the industry, or that the abundance of this fish has been overestimated.

I have, &c.,
D. GORDON, Inspector of Factories.

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

THAMES.

SIR,— Thames, 3rd May, 1897.

I beg to report that the Factories Act has worked well at the Thames during the past twelve months. There have been no complaints from employés, and no proceedings against employers.

Fifty-three factories in all have registered during the present year, but, as the schedules show, most of them are small places, employing but few hands. There has been but one accident worthy of notice since my last report, which occurred at the Kopu Sawmill in February last, when a workman got injured in the neck through a piece of wood flying back over the saw and striking him. The occurrence was purely accidental and unavoidable. The man has since recovered.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Acts have also worked along smoothly, and the shopkeepers have shown no desire to evade its provisions. Thursday is the day chosen for the half-holiday.

With reference to the labour-market at the Thames, I have to report that it is very inactive at present, owing to the depression in mining, which has thrown a great number of men out of employment; and unless mining matters revive the outlook for working miners at the Thames during the coming winter will be far from assuring. Artisans have had a fairly good season here, carpenters getting from 7s. to 9s. and 10s. per day, and painters 7s. to 8s. per day. The building trade is, however, slackening, and will not be able to support the number of workmen here at present. Miners' wages range about 7s. 6d. per day or shift at Thames proper, and about 8s. per day in the outside places. Stonebreakers get 3s. 6d. per yard for breaking road-metal.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that the increase of police duty here often renders it difficult for me to pay strict attention to all the requirements of the Factories Act.

E. Tregear, Esq. R. STAPLETON, Inspector of Factories.

GISBORNE.

SIR,— Police-station, Gisborne, 7th May, 1897.

I respectfully report that, as you are aware, I am only two months in this district, and that the late Sergeant-Major Moore had all the factories registered before I came here. There are twenty-nine factories registered in this district, and Thursday is the day on which a half-holiday is observed. The Act, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, works very well. The half-

holiday is well observed, all shops and factories being closed up punctually in the afternoon of each Thursday. I have had no occasion to find any fault with any one for breaches of the Act since I arrived here.

So far as I know, there are no unemployed in this district, although there is very little work of any kind being done, this being a pastoral district. A great many men belonging to the labouring class have in the last year left here and gone to the goldfields, wages being much higher there, and work more easily obtained. Everything here is very dull, and seems to be at a standstill.

P. Black, Inspector of Factories, Gisborne.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NAPIER.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Napier.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following report, giving a brief outline of the work done by this department during the past year:—

The Labour-market.

In reviewing events affecting labour in this district for the past year it is gratifying to be able to say that at the close of the present period the outlook is considerably brighter than it was at the commencement. During the early part of last winter the prospects for the outdoor workers appeared exceedingly gloomy. Large numbers of able-bodied men were about the town idle. Most of these were men that had been working at the breakwater for a number of years, but when the Harbour Board let this work to a contractor it became necessary to discharge upwards of ninety men that were employed by the Board at the breakwater works. It was generally anticipated that the contractor would require these men when he started operations, but unfortunately these anticipations were not realised, as there were only about forty of them who succeeded in getting work with the contractor, leaving the majority to seek employment elsewhere. The result of this was that every avenue of employment for labouring men was glutted for several months. A few of the men made their way north to the goldfields, and fortunately I was enabled to place some twenty-five married men on the roadworks at different intervals of the depression. Eight mechanics were engaged by me to alter and renovate Government buildings, and several were assisted through the department to private employment, and as the summer advanced other avenues of employment for willing hands were opened. The building trade improved, and has been busy for some time past. Those engaged in the iron trade have had very little to complain of during the year. Carriage- and coach-builders, saddle- and harness-makers, plumbers, tailors, dressmakers, and most of the other industries have had a fairly good year's employment.

Factories Act.

For this year 122 factories and workrooms have been registered, employing 846 persons—*i.e.*, 695 males and 151 females. Compared with last year there is a considerable decrease in the number of bootmakers employed here, but in other industries the numbers are well maintained. This Act is now fairly well understood, and I have little difficulty in its administration. The amendment of last year prohibiting work from being taken home by those employed during the day in factories is a very useful provision, and was absolutely necessary to make the Act consistent with the other sections dealing with overtime.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act.

This Act is well observed here, and most of the employers appear to appreciate the half-holiday equally as well as the employés. The amendment of last year bringing hawkers under the Act, and classing them as shopkeepers, has assisted considerably to make this Act work smoothly. The amendment of last year dealing with banks, offices, &c., has not improved matters much, and there is still a great amount of difficulty to contend with. I also beg to draw your attention to the fact that there is no definition of a "shipping office": section 6, Amendment Act of 1896, simply states that shipping offices are exempt, but I think it is absolutely necessary that the meaning should be properly defined, otherwise a large merchant could, by taking a small shipping agency, give the department considerable trouble.

Servants' Registry-offices.

These offices appear to be in very respectable hands, and are well managed. I have had no complaints of any person being overcharged, neither have I been able to find any such thing to have taken place.

Prosecutions.

There have been very few prosecutions during the year. Most of the people I have had to deal with have generally been amenable to reason. However, it was necessary in a few instances to prosecute, and the following is a list of the cases undertaken: Factories Act—One charge, for employing youths on Saturday afternoon. Shops and Shop-assistants Act—Two charges, against different persons, for keeping their shops open for trade on the afternoon of the day appointed for closing; two charges, against different persons, for employing two shop-assistants and nine office employés more than half an hour after the prescribed time of closing. These cases were all successful. One charge of obstructing me in the execution of my duty was withdrawn.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq. L. D. Browett.

HASTINGS.

SIR,— Hastings, 27th April, 1897.

I have the honour to forward labour report for year ending the 31st March, 1897.

FACTORIES.

There have been thirty-one registered, as against thirty-four for year ended the 31st March, 1896. Two hundred and forty-two persons are employed, six of the number being females. I have been here only two months, but during that short period, from general observations, I am convinced that the Factories Act works well, and is respected.

THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I believe the provisions of this Act are fairly complied with, the half-holiday during the week being strictly observed.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

During my short time here I have noticed that carpenters have been busily engaged, although I cannot say that many new buildings are being put up. A few new cottages have been erected in the town, and others are being repaired which have been partially damaged by recent fires, &c. Two buildings have been destroyed by fire during the last two months—one a large dwelling-house with the furnishings heavily insured, and a small cottage with contents (furniture) was also destroyed.

RETAIL TRADES.

The different shops under this heading appear to be fairly engaged. Although at times it has been remarked to me by men in these lines that trade is dull, still I notice that they are all busily engaged, their shops and places of business well patronised, and fresh supplies of goods being constantly delivered at their doors.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

These trades are constantly kept employed, and, this district being so well suited for agricultural pursuits, the work of repairing and making new implements should never cease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I notice a large number of tramps pass through this town every week, and I have received complaints from the settlers in the neighbourhood of the idle and annoying habits of these men, begging and hanging about the farms and homesteads, and calling at the houses for food, &c., when they know that the men are absent; and they demand the very best food in the cupboard—and they get it—and at every opportunity they thieve, and so are a constant annoyance to the settlers. I hope the day is not far off when this class of idlers will be compelled to keep off the roads. Work of some sort could surely be provided, which, if they did not accept, they should be sent to gaol and compelled to work. With very few exceptions the tramps on the roads in Hawke's Bay to-day are the same who were travelling the Wairarapa last summer. I know the most of them, as they used to get relief (rations) from me in the South Wairarapa.

I regret, owing to my recent transfer to this district—February, 1897—that I am not in a position to report more fully upon the labour-market, but there certainly are very few men out of employment in the town, and those few have been honestly endeavouring to obtain work. The recent disastrous floods have caused a great deal of temporary employment by the Government and private persons who can afford it. As the damage caused by the flood calls for special report by me, but as my duties here entirely prevent my visiting the localities principally affected, I cannot do better than forward an extract from the Hastings daily paper, the *Standard*, of the 19th instant (hereto attached), which gives a full account of the flood and the damage in the different parts of the district.

I am informed there have not been any prosecutions under any of the Acts affecting labour during the year in this district. I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., F. CHAS. SMITH, Inspector of Factories.

Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington.

WAIPAWA.

SIR,— Police-station, Waipawa, 26th April, 1897.

I beg to report that during the year 1896, and since January of this year, the factories seem to have been carried on smoothly, the owners having a due regard to everything in connection with the Act, and willing at all times to comply with the terms of it. No complaints have been made by employés, and no prosecution occurred. With respect to the labour market, the demand appears to have been equal to the supply, and there was no necessity for the services of the Labour Agent; so this district seems to have fared well in every way.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington. J. TREANOR, Inspector of Factories.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,— Labour Office, Palmerston North, 31st March, 1897.

I have the honour to forward to you the annual report.

Up to date I have registered sixty-one factories, giving employment to 385 persons—307 males and 78 females. The Act, as a whole, has been fairly well complied with, no prosecutions under its provisions having taken place during the year.

All the factories have been working full time, and occasional permits have been applied for to work overtime.

I visited the shearing-sheds in the district previous to shearing, and found the sleeping-accommodation for the shearers fairly comfortable. I visited them again when shearing was going on, but received no complaints.

Reported three accidents during the year. Two ended fatally, one being killed by a train while in motion, and the other killed by a horse which he was riding. In no case was the employer to blame.

I have caused improvements to be made in factories which were in accordance with the Act.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act.

This Act works fairly well in this district. There was two prosecutions under this Act, in which the defendants were punished in a nominal fine and costs, with the result that there has been no signs of a repetition of the same offence.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are three persons holding renewed licenses. The Act in itself is giving general satisfaction. There were no prosecutions.

Unskilled Labour.

Unskilled labour is the principal occupation in this district. I am pleased to say they are all fairly well employed, and earning good wages. There are very few men idle, and fewer still on the roads. There are several works in hand at the present time, draining principally, and some earthworks. The worst feature connected with the drainage works is that when the wet weather sets in the contractors will be forced to stop until the dry season sets in again, with the result that several men will be out of employment during the winter months. Nine men were sent to the co-operative works, eight sent to private employment, twelve were assisted to different parts where they had friends and hopes of employment, one man being assisted to Auckland, where he was in hopes of a permanent situation.

I am pleased to state that things in general are looking much better than they were in the year 1896.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington. T. Breen, Inspector of Factories.

PAHIATUA.

Sir,— Labour Department, Pahiatua, 30th April, 1897.

I have the honour to submit my annual labour report for the year ended 31st March, 1897.

Up to date I have registered thirty factories, where ninety-three persons are employed, and out of that number seven are females. The Factory Act is cheerfully obeyed by all persons registered, and no complaints have been made.

The Shops- and Shop-assistants Act is well observed, and seems to give to all whom it affects general satisfaction. I took charge of the district in August, 1896. At that time there were several local men out of work, but as soon as the railway-works commenced nearly all found ready employment. I found also that the co-operative works were regarded by many persons as a political machine, but I am pleased to say that delusion was soon dispelled. When the Hon. the Premier visited Pahiatua in November last he spoke to me about the co-operative labour generally. I then told him in what light many regarded it. He gave me emphatic instructions that, as a Labour Agent, I was not to countenance it—that when men applied for work every one was to be treated alike, and no favour shown to any one. Since then I am pleased to say the delusion has in a very great measure been dispelled.

There is yet another thing which, as far as possible, should be put down—that is, where men apply for work, and they do not at once get it, or maybe the work offered does not suit them, they at once write to members of the House of Representatives, or to the Under-Secretaries of departments, complaining of not being able to get work. Then the correspondence comes along, and in nearly every case the applicants have never applied for work, thereby putting the member for the district and others in a false position by not putting the facts fully before them.

As Labour Agent here, I have, in a very great measure, to deal with the Engineers in charge of the railway-works—Messrs. Louch and Hay—and I must say that I consider the satisfactory manner the co-operative work in this district has been carried out during the past year has been through the very courteous and kind way in which these gentlemen have always dealt with any very urgent or deserving cases for work; and at all times when any imaginary grievance has cropped up with the men they have at once done their utmost to settle the matter, and in every case in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

All branches of trade and commerce throughout the district seem in a very satisfactory state. There has been during the past year comparatively few swaggers on the road, or, at least, they have not come this way, and I attribute it in a great measure to the fact that the local bodies here do not offer any premium to these men; they cannot get board and lodgings here from either the Borough or County Council. As a rule, it is found that the men who travel from one township to another are not a desirable class of men; they are generally hotel-loafers and hangers-on. I think, if the system of giving men assistance in the way it is now done by the local bodies was totally abolished, it would have the effect of making the men more careful of their money, and they would not spend it so freely. I do not think, if men were careful, there would be any necessity for them to pauperise themselves in the way they now do.

The railway from Wellington to Pahiatua will be opened on the 3rd May, and no doubt before another year it will be opened up to Woodville.

I am, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq. Charles Bowden, Labour Agent, Pahiatua.

EKETAHUNA.

SIR,— Eketahuna, 8th April, 1897.

I have the honour to submit my labour report for the year ending the 31st March, 1897, in this district.

To date, there are twenty-one factories registered, employing eighty-six persons, principally male adults, with about three hundred others depending on them. Taking into consideration the locality and roughness of the country, the Acts are fairly complied with; the owners exhibit every tendency to comply with the provisions of the Acts, and any suggestions made by me are complied with, rendering friction scarcely possible.

The chief industry under this heading is sawmilling. It employs a large number of hands, directly and indirectly, and is the means of causing a large amount of money to circulate in the district. The extra facilities for transport of timber by the railway authorities has been the means of increasing the output of timber, a much greater amount being placed upon the Wellington market, independent of the amount required locally. Two sawmills were destroyed during the year by a bush-fire, one of which has since been rebuilt, and will soon be in working-order. One mill has ceased working. A sawmill formerly at Hamua has been moved to Brownston on account of being on the railway-line and a better supply of timber. Since the sale of the kauri reserve by Government a sawmill has been commenced in that locality, and will soon be completed and working, employing a number of men, and increasing the circulation of money.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, with reference to compulsory closing of business, is not in force in this district. The shop- and factory-owners, however, have an understanding that they close on the same half-day (Thursday), which is done the same as if the Act were in force.

The building and other trades have been fairly brisk during the year. A large number of private dwelling-houses have been erected, and others are in course of erection. Three or four shops have been erected, and another is in course of erection; one of those re-erected (Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative) would be a credit to any city, and greatly improves the place by appearance and competition.

A number of road contracts have been let during the year, principally during the latter portion, and have given employment to a number of labouring-men. Fencing and bushfelling, with grass-seeding, have been in full swing, and have given employment to a large number who were less suited to the more laborious work of navvying.

One hundred and seventy-three persons, consisting of skilled and unskilled labour, registered their names here for co-operative work, principally because the wage, when earned, was certain to be paid (wage-payment in this district being uncertain); hence the co-operative works for labourers get the best men. Of the number registered, employment was found for eight carpenters, one painter, one plumber, two bricklayers, and ninety labourers, having 315 adults and children depending upon them. Of the remainder, a portion procured private work; the others could not wait for employment.

No applications for work have been made during the past month by labourers, thus showing that they must be all employed, and work fairly plentiful to those willing to work.

The usual number of swaggers passed through the district during the year, some requiring work, but they were the exceptions and not the rule.

The different places of business have had a fair year, and do not unduly complain of slackness of business. No doubt, as the co-operative railway employés get farther away from this district they will spend their earnings in the next, which, of course, causes a loss to the one and a gain to the other.

A bush-fire occurred here during last December, destroying two sawmills, a number of dwelling-houses, some stock, fences, and grass. The grass in a majority of cases being kept for seed, it will be a serious loss to the settlers, as a great number were depending on the grass-seed for winter improvements. The fire in an indirect way has been a benefit, as the country is better cleared by it of fallen timber and logs than by the usual bush-fire. Relief committees were formed at Masterton and Hastwell, which has been the means of assisting the settlers who have suffered by the fire in a most praiseworthy and substantial manner.

The creameries and butter-factories in the district have been fully employed during the past season. Suppliers appear satisfied with their earnings. Wool and stock have had a good market, the former being up to former prices, and the latter in demand. As this is a pastoral and not an agricultural district, the crops sown are very small, and scarcely worth noticing.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GREY, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

BLENHEIM.

SIR,— Police Office, Blenheim, 31st March, 1897.

I have the honour to forward you the yearly report *re* the Factories and the Shops and Shop-assistants Acts.

There are sixty factories in this district, employing 229 males and twenty-one females, as against 280 males and eighteen females for the year 1896.

Trade, on the whole, has been very quiet during the year, and from what I can hear Blenheim is going back very much. No doubt the floods have affected the district to a great extent. During the last nine months three floods have visited this district, causing much damage in the low parts, and a number of farmers have had to sow their crops no less than three times.

Work on the stations has been very good during the year. Most of the stations have increased their stock, which has given work to a number of hands. This year's shearing has been a great success, some of the stations getting nearly double the clips.

During the early part of the year a little excitement was caused in the Wairau Valley by some men finding a few specks of gold. A rush started, but I am sorry to say it soon fell through.

I am glad to say that Marlborough is pushing ahead so far as regards the frozen-mutton trade. The Marlborough Freezing Company have started a factory at Spring Creek, and from what I can hear the company expect to make a great success. They intend shipping the mutton direct from Picton to England, which no doubt will save time and money.

I was glad of Miss Scott's visit during the early part of the year, which lightened me of my duties. A few alterations were pointed out by Miss Scott, which have been carried out to my approval.

During my time here I have had no trouble as regards the Act, the employers and employed giving no trouble. On none of my visits did I hear any complaints.

The Act, I am glad to say, is well carried out. There have been no convictions during the year under this Act.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington. THOMAS H. PRICE, Inspector, Blenheim.

NELSON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 26th April, 1897.

I have to report for your information that the number of factories registered in this district is ninety-two, and that so far the Acts have been carefully complied with, and that up to the present there has not been any attempt at breaches of the Act or complaints either by employer or employé. HENRY MCARDLE, Inspector of Factories and Labour Agent.

E. Tregear, Esq.

BRUNNERTON.

SIR,— Brunnerton, 26th April, 1897.

I have the honour to submit herewith for your information my annual report for the year 1896–97, and in doing so I have only to state that I have no difficulty whatever in getting the Factories and other Acts complied with.

During the year there has only been one accident—viz., that of a man getting his collarbone fractured at a sawmill at Kotuku by a piece of timber striking him, and, considering the large number of hands employed here at this class of work, I consider that one accident for the year is nothing out of the way.

The chief work carried on here is coal-mining, and the Greymouth-Point Elizabeth Coal-mining Company employ about two hundred men and boys in their Brunner Coal-mine, all of whom appear to be well satisfied at the rate of pay they receive.

During the year I have had several applications from persons to obtain employment on the co-operative works, Jackson's–Otira Section, Midland Railway extension, but from what I could make out of most of the applicants they appeared to be persons who did not seem to care whether they obtained work or not—swaggers, &c. There are no real unemployed here.

In conclusion, I may add that the Wednesday half-holiday is strictly observed here by the shopkeepers, and I have had no complaint from the employés.

I have, &c.,

HENRY BEATTIE, Inspector of Factories.

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

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,— Police-station, Greymouth, 26th April, 1897.

I have the honour respectfully to report that there are fifty factories registered in this district, as follows: Thirteen sawmills, employing 90 males; one foundry, 30 males; five bakeries, 14 males; two breweries, 5 males; one confectioner, 3 males; one gasworks, 4 males; two coach-factories, 7 males; four furniture-makers, 16 males; seven dressmakers, 29 females; two cordial-makers, 6 males; three blacksmiths, 7 males; five tailoring establishments, 14 males, 21 females; two printing and publishing works, 22 males, 3 females; one sash-and-door factory, 6 males; and one railway workshop, 7 males. The average wages are—for adults, £1 10s. per week; for young persons, 10s. to 15s. per week. In the dressmaking the employés are principally apprentices, and receive no wages. No complaints have been made by persons employed in the factories or otherwise, and they appear to be satisfied with the working of the Act.

I have noticed some men unemployed about the streets, but I think they make a fair living generally loading and unloading steamers and sailing-vessels. On account of the difficulty of access to Greymouth by the unemployed in poor circumstances, labour is kept among the local residents, who are fairly comfortable. Race-meetings and good shows are well attended, and the people generously assist all cases of deserving distress caused by accidents, &c. They are, indeed, very kind in that direction.

The timber trade still continues, and there are great expectations of an extensive business being done, from the fact of thirteen sawmills at work in the district, and the Harbour Board having erected large sheds for the drying of timber for shipment, at apparently a great outlay of capital. This branch of industry gives employment to many.

On the 10th March last the Grey River overflowed its banks and flooded a portion of the town, and people in the low-lying parts suffered severe loss. At Blackball the aërial tram used for bringing coal over the river was damaged, and work was stopped in the mine, which threw several out of employment. However, it is expected that work will be resumed shortly.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STERLING WHITE, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

AKAROA.

SIR,— Police-station, Akaroa, 26th April, 1897.

I beg to report for your information that I have had no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Factories and other Acts in this sub-district, as all are readily complying with them.

There is no demand for outside labour in this sub-district except during the grass-seed season, when the labour-market is overstocked by persons from other parts of the colony.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington. P. SCULLY, Factory Inspector.

METHVEN.

SIR,— Police-station, Methven, 15th May, 1897.

I respectfully report having registered fourteen places under the Factories Act, which gives satisfaction in the district.

I should like the Shops and Shop-assistants Act made compulsory, so that a half-holiday could be enforced in small townships as well as in the large towns.

I have had no applications for labour since I took charge of this station. The supply is equal to the demand, and everybody in the district seems satisfied with their different prospects.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq. JOHN DILLON, Inspector of Factories.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,— Ashburton, 3rd May, 1897.

I have the honour to forward you a report on the working of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts for the year ending 31st March, 1897. There are sixty-four factories registered here, employing 193 males and 105 females, as against sixty-eight last year, employing 204 males and 101 females.

On the whole, trade has been rather brisk. A number of men have left the district, going to Highbank and other village settlements. The labouring class here depend chiefly on agricultural and pastoral pursuits for their living, and this district is second to none in New Zealand in that respect. Though I may say the grain-crops this year were not so good as was expected, on account of the drought, the price of grain made up for the deficiency. A large number of sheep and lambs have left this district for freezing purposes, and a large number of horses for use in tramways and other purposes.

As to trades, carpenters, blacksmiths, coachbuilders, wheelwrights, tailors, shoemakers, plumbers, painters and paperhangers, bicycle-makers, bricklayers, engineers, and dressmakers and milliners, all are doing fairly well.

Last winter a number of unemployed were found work by the Borough Council, with a subsidy from the Government, at 4s. 6d. per day, and the County Council voted £100 to be spent in contract work—cutting firewood in the plantations; but very little of this money was spent, as the men did not care to leave the town. A number of men were employed on the railway at ballast-work at 6s. per day, which was a great help.

The Acts in this district have been fairly observed, both by employers and employés. No complaints have been made by either side, though I found it necessary to bring two cases before the Court for a breach of the Shops Act, both of which were dismissed. With this exception, the Act, on the whole, has worked very well.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq. EDWARD EADE, Inspector of Factories.

TIMARU.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 31st March, 1897.

I beg to report that, during the year ending the 31st March, 1897, the labour-market has not been quite so congested as has been the case for the past three years, yet the supply of unskilled labour frequently exceeded the requirements of the employers; but in no way was it felt in a marked or acute degree.

During the year I found employment for fourteen useful lads with farmers in the South Canterbury district; also for four ploughmen, six harvesters, and twelve general labourers. In addition to the above, in August three men were sent to the Midland Railway at Jackson's; and on the 5th October eight men were sent to the same place. Again, on the 7th January five men were sent road-making at Mount Cook, under the supervision of Mr. Brodrick, District Surveyor.

At the date of writing practically there are no unemployed in this district, as threshing, ploughing, and grain-carting and other farm-work is busy at this season of the year.

As you will have noticed in my monthly returns, the building trade has been in a very satisfactory condition during the past year, which indicates considerable prosperity among the class of people who build cottages for themselves. Other trades have been better than the average for past years, and, considering the fair price of grain, there is some indication of an increase in agricultural farming during the coming year.

I beg to add that a considerable number of settlers in this district are anxious to take up Government farms if suitable land could be obtained in the Timaru district.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT CRAWFORD, Labour Agent.

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

SIR,— Factory Office, Timaru, 10th May, 1897.

I beg to report as follows:—

FACTORIES ACT.

Up to the 31st March, 1897, 103 factories have been registered in this district, employing 680 persons. I may state that, being stationed here for only the past two months, I am not fully conversant with the working of the various factories. I have, however, been assured by Constable Beddek, who, off and on, has acted as Inspector, that the provisions of the Act have been closely observed by the various employers. No complaints have been received, and no prosecutions instituted.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The provisions of this Act, so far as I have ascertained and observed, have also been respected by the shopkeepers, and, as a consequence, there have been no complaints.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. FRASER, Inspector.

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

OAMARU.

SIR,— Police Office, Oamaru, 13th April, 1897.

I have the honour to report for your information upon the working of the Factories Act, the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and the Bureau of Industries in this district during the year ending the 31st March, 1897.

FACTORIES ACT.

I am glad to report that this Act has worked smoothly during the year. With the exception of some small improvements to buildings, closets, and fences, I have had little or no trouble in carrying out the provisions of the Act. There are about seventy factories, most of them being now registered. Miss Scott has visited the district, and I always find her visits do good.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is working well, and I have had no trouble in carrying out its provisions. The half-holidays have been duly observed, and I have not had any complaints. The seating accommodation in shops has also worked well.

LABOUR BUREAU.

I am glad to say that I have had less trouble than the previous year. This is accounted for to some extent, as the greater part of the work was found in the district, and also that the number of applications were much less than last year.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS O'GRADY, Sergeant of Police.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,— Bureau of Industries, Invercargill, 3rd May, 1897.

I have to report that during the past twelve months ending 31st March, 1897, trade has, on the whole, been better than it has been for some three or four years back, although the cry of the unemployed is ever in our ears, awakening sympathy, sometimes justly, but in many unreasonably doing injury to the chances of the deserving ones. During the year this office has found employment for ninety-five men, whose earnings have had to maintain 324 persons. Nearly the whole of these ninety-five men were of the unskilled class; they exist by getting two or three days' work now and then, and live in the suburban townships, where they are convenient to this town. This class of labour has been greatly assisted by the various Government relief-works carried out on the system of co-operative contracts, which seems to work fairly well.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

This is a growing industry, giving employment to a large number of persons, and enriching this colony. Although it is comparatively in its infancy, it has from the Bluff exported during the year about 7,000 tons of fish, equal in value to about (at its lowest) £7,000 clear profit to the colony,

not counting many hundreds of tons in feeding persons in the district who would otherwise have consumed large quantities of beef and mutton, which has been frozen and exported, bringing wealth and prosperity to our shore. The collecting of this quantity of fish gives good employment to about a hundred and fifty persons, who have among them about seventy boats. In addition to this, there are the oystering cutters, which usually take about three men to manage; their average take is about 6,000 dozen oysters per month, giving the oystermen about £7 per month (on an average) during the oystering season. There are about thirteen of these cutters, some of which are employed during the close season in general trading. Quantities of these oysters are sent to the neighbouring colonies, where they are easily sold. The oystering vessels are mostly built at Stewart Island, Riverton, and the Bluff, and not only does their building give work to a number of carpenters or shipbuilders, but it is the means of educating a lot of young shipbuilders, who vie with their elders in the producing of a vessel better adapted to the requirements of the industry, and more graceful in its lines.

Mining.

There has been more activity in mining during the last year than there has been for some considerable time back, most attention being directed to that comparatively unknown country lying between Dusky Sound and the Waiau River, Preservation Inlet at present being the centre of interest, where some good gold has been struck, the best in quartz. From one claim they are getting about £2,000 per month. This has been the cause of many prospecting parties going out in search of new fields. These parties are in many instances totally incapable of detecting the presence of valuable minerals unless they may chance to be in their plainest form, and therefore I would suggest that the Mines Department issue to the public leaflets (gratis) explaining some simple tests, or how to recognise different ores, and to learn their respective values. I feel confident that the expense would be trifling, and the knowledge would be of considerable value to both miners and prospectors.

Flax.

This industry has been waning during the last three or four years. The amount of flax fibre now produced does not (in Southland) exceed 200 tons annually, giving employment to from thirty-five to forty hands. There are at present only two mills working, whereas eight or nine years back there were as many as nine or ten, giving employment to over two hundred persons. All the flax fibre prepared in this district is worked up into binder-twine by the local factory. The reason of so great a decrease in the production of fibre in this colony is from various causes, the principal one being the low price obtainable. The price now ruling leaves no margin for profit to justify the outlay for machinery, plant, &c.

Rumour has it that there is a movement on foot in the north to induce the Government to send a man home for the purpose of placing our fibre in the world's markets. If this were done it would be wasted money, and shows that the prime mover is not familiar with the fibre market. The want does not lie there. The first step is to make the fibre of a saleable character, carefully branded and classed after it leaves the mill, and under the supervision of some responsible person. Then a buyer at the market would know exactly what he was getting for his money, whereas at present, out of each 10-ton lot, there would be about ten different qualities mixed indiscriminately together, which makes buyers very shy of it, not knowing the percentage of good in it; and I believe that I am right in saying that in the best lots the quality is rarely if ever equal to the sample. Russia sells annually in the London markets something like eleven millions' worth of fibre, ranging in price from £16 to £40 per ton, according to quality. This is sold under certain letters, as known brands, which are fixed by or under Government supervision, and rarely or ever are the buyers cheated by finding their purchase not up to value. We in New Zealand grow a large quantity of this same fibre, which is equal, if not superior, to that of Russia. But we do not manipulate it. Here it is only grown for its seed, and every year the most valuable part of the plant is burnt. In Southland alone is burnt about 900 tons every year. If we were to follow the example of the Government of Victoria, by offering a bonus, I believe it would be the means of stopping this waste, and start a new source of revenue to this colony, which is climatically well adapted to the production of fibre of first-class quality.

Sawmills or Timber Trade.

This industry, although a source of considerable revenue at present, is slowly growing weaker every year, and at no distant date it will have ended its existence in this part of the colony, the bush having been all cut and burnt, or shipped away to other parts of our colony. The mills at present working number about twenty or twenty-two. They are much better equipped than in bygone days. Most of them are fitted with planing-machines, and can supply mouldings of any desired pattern. Each mill, on an average, will employ about thirty hands, who earn, on an average, about 7s. per day. The average output of each mill would be about 8,000 superficial feet per day. On the heels of the sawmills are the timber-working factories. The largest of these is that belonging to the New Zealand Pine Company. During the year this factory made eight thousand doors, seven thousand pairs of window-sashes, and about twelve hundred pounds' worth of furniture, besides doing a host of other work in connection with building fittings. They have good machinery, and turn out the best of work.

Leather.

Work in the shoemaking industry during the year has been very fair. Very few tradesmen have been out of work, and there are about a hundred in this town who make their living from this calling, and most of these work at either of the two boot-factories, particulars of which you will have.

In connection with this industry, in close proximity to this town there is a tannery, which gives employment to about twenty-five hands. The proprietors of this tannery manufacture some very good leather, which is all used up by the local workmen. This tannery puts through about forty hides per week, and about two hundred calf-skins for each year. They do not confine themselves solely to tanning, for coupled with their tannery they carry on a fellmongery business, where they principally deal with sheep-skins, taking off the wool, which they wash and bale, the pelts being salted, casked, and exported, principally to America, where the most profitable market is found. There they are manufactured in a variety of ways, and portions of them find their way back to this colony in the shape of parchment, chamois-leather, &c.

Iron.

The iron-workers have had a very fair year, having been fairly well employed during the last twelve months. There has not been any change since my last report, excepting here and there improvements have been made in their machinery. The six foundries and the various smiths' and wheelwrights' shops have had sufficient to keep them going, and now, through the high price for grain and good crops, the farming community are dealing with a free hand in bringing their implements parallel with the times. This has had much to do with making the present part of the year look brighter in this industry.

The Factories Act.

This Act has done much to make the lives of the working-men more pleasant, more healthful, and more useful. If carefully administered (which will require sound judgment), this Act will be the means of producing a more intelligent and a more superior race of beings, through those who labour physically seeking their rest and recreation in mental exertion, and, knowing by inconvenience the shortcomings of the machines they make use of, have a better opportunity of discovering an improvement than those who are totally ignorant of the machine's existence. All men who are worthy of the designation of man are working-men, and this Act seems to cater to their wants, in regulating the hours of labour and adjusting the atmosphere in which they work.

The only complaint I hear of is that the half-holiday is not universally held on Saturday, so that all may enjoy the privileges which are appended to it. Large factories do not like the Wednesday afternoon, on account of their having to permit their boilers to cool down twice during the week, which means additional expense. The Act in other respects meets with general approval.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

J. B. Greig, Agent.

TABLE showing STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1896, to the 31st March, 1897.—BY TRADES.

—	Auckland, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay Districts.								Wellington District.								Nelson and Westland Districts.								Canterbury District.								Otago District.								Totals.							
	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.	Persons dependent on those assisted.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months unemployed.	Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Bootmakers	2	..	4	2	..	1½	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	..	2½	3	..
Bricklayers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	45	..	11	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	20	..	7	11½	7	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	17	2	68	..	19	19½	19	..
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	½	1	..
Carpenters	6	1	33	3	4	9	7	..	57	17	287	12	62	70½	74	..	9	1	37	..	10	36	10	..	9	3	40	1	11	19½	12	..	17	4	66	..	21	49½	21	..	98	26	463	16	108	184½	124	..
Clerks	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
Compositors	1	2	3	3	..	2	3	..	1	2	6	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	12	7	1	14	8	..
Cooks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	6	..	13	6	..
Coopers	1	..	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	2	1	..
Domestic servants ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	10	..	11	..	13½	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	12	..	14½	12	..
Farm hands	2	3	7	5	..	4	5	..	..	11	2	10	1	26½	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	17	10	18	1	35½	19	..
Grooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Gardeners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	3	1	4½	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	3	1	..	5	..	15	3	2	7½	5	..
Gumdiggers	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3½	2	..
Labourers	135	98	600	64	169	293	226	7	349	280	1436	239	390	1196	625	4	9	4	35	..	13	27	13	..	144	85	622	190	39	495½	228	1	221	44	1035	32	233	557½	260	5	858	511	3728	525	844	2569	1352	17
Laundresses	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
Masons	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	..	22	..	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	11	..	2	2	2	..	8	1	34	1	8	7	9	..
Miners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	38	21	2	45½	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	4	..	13	4	..	8	6	42	12	2	16	14	..	19	22	90	37	4	74½	41	..
Painters	6	3	29	1	8	19	9	..	18	8	94	6	20	31½	26	..	2	5	22	..	7	10½	7	..	13	..	37	..	13	22	13	..	1	1	5	..	2	3	2	..	40	17	187	7	50	86	57	..
Plasterers	4	1	12	1	4	3½	5	..	4	..	21	..	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	3	2	..	10	1	35	1	10	12½	11	..
Plumbers	2	..	4	..	2	½	2	..	2	..	7	..	2	1½	2	..	2	1	6	1	2	5	3	..	2	1	5	2	1	6½	3	..	2	4	17	..	6	9½	6	..	10	6	39	3	13	23	16	..
Slaters	..	2	6	..	2	1½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	½	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	4	7	..	5	5	5	..
Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	5	2	..	6	2	..
Waiters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Totals	162	113	710	86	189	342	268	7	460	352	1973	312	500	1421½	808	4	22	11	100	1	32	78½	33	..	184	96	745	207	73	594½	279	1	256	62	1191	46	272	654½	313	5	1084	634	4719	652	1066	3091	1701	17

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1896, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1897.—BY LOCALITIES.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
APRIL, 1896.								
Labourers ..	11	1	44	3	9	45	10	2
Carpenters ..	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	..
Plasterers ..	3	..	11	..	3	2	3	..
Gumdiggers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
MAY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	12	2	47	5	9	21	13	1
Clerks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Farm-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Farm-hands ..	1	1	5	2	..	1	2	..
Compositors ..	1	2	3	3	..	2	3	..
Labourers ..	8	5	35	3	10	9	13	..
JULY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	1	5	3	3	3	7	6	..
AUGUST, 1896.								
Labourers ..	3	6	17	5	4	13	8	1
Gumdiggers ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Painters ..	4	1	15	..	5	10	5	..
Plumbers ..	1	..	1	..	1	0½	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	8	3	38	8	3	6	11	..
Masons ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Farm-hands ..	1	1	2	2	..	1	2	..
Plasterers ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
OCTOBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	..	5	..	5	..	5	5	..
Domestics ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	5	6	12	11	..	14	11	..
DECEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	..	5	3	..	5	6	5	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	5	..	18	5	..	6	5	..
FEBRUARY, 1897.								
Laundresses ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
Coopers ..	1	..	6	1	..	2	1	..
Labourers ..	13	13	72	3	23	46	23	3
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	3	8	14	..	11	14	11	..
Slaters ..	..	2	6	..	2	1½	2	..
Plasterers ..	..	1	..	..	1	0½	1	..

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICTS.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
APRIL, 1896.								
Labourers ..	3	4	9	7	..	5	7	..
MAY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Bootmakers ..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers ..	11	..	40	..	11	17	11	..
JULY, 1896.								
Carpenters ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers ..	17	10	90	4	23	19	27	..
AUGUST, 1896.								
Labourers ..	3	3	15	..	6	9	6	..
Painters ..	2	2	14	1	3	9	4	..
Plumbers ..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
Carpenters ..	3	..	14	..	3	6	3	..
OCTOBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	10	6	37	..	16	18	16	..
Carpenters ..	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	9	10	59	..	19	21	19	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Bootmakers ..	1	..	1	1	..	0½	1	..
Labourers ..	5	..	21	..	5	3	5	..
FEBRUARY, 1898.								
Labourers ..	8	2	26	..	10	8	10	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	..	3	..	1	2	3	3	..

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
APRIL, 1896.								
Labourers ..	10	1	31	..	11	9	10	1
Plumbers ..	1	..	2	..	1	0½	1	..
Bricklayers ..	1	..	4	..	1	0½	1	..
Painters ..	1	1	3	..	2	3	2	..
MAY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	14	1	43	..	15	17	15	..
Bricklayers ..	..	1	..	..	1	0½	1	..
Carpenters ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Printers ..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Carpenters ..	3	..	22	..	3	0½	3	..
Labourers ..	18	2	92	..	20	23	20	..
JULY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	18	2	86	..	20	25	20	..
Painters ..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..
Cooks ..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..
AUGUST, 1896.								
Labourers ..	20	3	67	..	23	42	22	1
Carpenters ..	1	1	6	..	2	1	2	..
Painters ..	1	..	6	..	1	0½	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	37	26	190	..	63	84	63	..
Carpenters ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Domestics ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
OCTOBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	16	8	74	6	18	48	24	..
Carpenters ..	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1896.								
Domestics ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters ..	6	1	28	..	7	10	7	..
Labourers ..	14	2	68	3	13	17	16	..
Painters ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
DECEMBER, 1896.								
Carpenters ..	2	..	9	..	2	2	2	..
Labourers ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	..
Painters ..	1	1	10	..	2	1	2	..
Bricklayers ..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..
Plumbers ..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	8	5	45	..	13	16	13	..
Carpenters ..	1	..	13	..	1	2	1	..
Painters ..	1	..	10	..	1	1	1	..
FEBRUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	10	4	36	3	11	11	14	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	3	4	11	..	7	8	7	..
Carpenters ..	11	5	73	..	16	16	16	..
Bricklayers ..	1	..	10	..	1	1	1	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1896, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1897.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
April, 1896.								
Labourers	24	26	102	23	27	125½	49	1
Carpenters	3	..	11	1	2	3½	3	..
Bricklayers	3	..	12	..	3	1½	3	..
Stonemasons	5	..	22	..	5	1	5	..
Tailors	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Clerks	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Waiters	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Gardeners	1	..	4	..	1	0½	1	..
Farm-hands	..	3	..	3	..	3½	3	..
Miners	7	10	37	15	2	35	17	..
May, 1896.								
Labourers	27	23	101	25	25	114	49	1
Hairdressers	..	2	..	2	..	3½	2	..
Gardeners	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Farm-hands	..	4	2	3	1	11½	4	..
Miners	..	3	..	3	..	3½	3	..
Butchers	1	..	1	1	..	0½	1	..
Carpenters	7	..	24	2	5	9	7	..
Bricklayers	2	..	6	..	2	1	2	..
Painters	4	1	9	1	4	4½	5	..
June, 1896.								
Bootmakers	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Gardeners	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	9	1	30	1	9	13	10	..
Labourers	14	20	52	22	12	97½	34	..
Bricklayers	1	..	6	..	1	0½	1	..
July, 1896.								
Labourers	16	29	65	28	17	94	45	..
Domestics	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Carpenters	1	3	5	4	..	3	4	..
August, 1896.								
Labourers	13	13	49	14	12	80	26	..
Farm-hands	..	3	..	3	..	5½	3	..
Painters	3	1	22	2	2	6½	4	..
September, 1896.								
Carpenters	2	..	10	..	2	1	2	..
Labourers	8	6	23	10	4	45	14	..
October, 1896.								
Labourers	19	26	82	25	20	78	45	..
November, 1896.								
Miners	..	2	..	2	..	5	2	..
Domestics	1	3	..	4	..	6	4	..
Compositors	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Carpenters	1	1	6	..	2	2	2	..
Labourers	13	16	36	18	11	63	29	..
Bricklayers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Painters	1	2	10	2	1	2	3	..
December, 1896.								
Carpenters	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..
Farm-hands	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..
Labourers	8	11	23	15	4	36	19	..
Painters	..	1	2	..	1	6	1	..
January, 1897.								
Carpenters	2	..	7	..	2	1	2	..
Labourers	15	17	53	16	16	45	32	..
Painters	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
February, 1897.								
Carpenters	3	4	17	3	4	2	7	..
Labourers	9	14	41	15	8	62	23	..
Painters	4	..	17	..	4	2	4	..
March, 1897.								
Labourers	13	20	63	14	19	53	33	..
Miners	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..
Domestics	..	4	..	4	..	5½	4	..
Carpenters	3	..	19	..	3	2½	3	..
Plasterers	4	..	21	..	4	6	4	..

NELSON DISTRICT.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
April, 1896.								
Labourers	2	2	6	..	4	11	4	..
June, 1896.								
Carpenters	6	..	24	..	6	31	6	..
Plumbers	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
Painters	1	..	10	..	1	3	1	..

WESTLAND DISTRICT.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
August, 1896.								
Carpenters	2	1	10	..	3	4	3	..
Painters	..	3	8	..	3	4	3	..
Plumbers	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
November, 1896.								
Labourers	5	1	14	..	6	11	6	..
Plumbers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
December, 1896.								
Labourers	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
January, 1897.								
Labourers	1	..	7	..	1	2	1	..
February, 1897.								
Carpenters	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
Painters	1	2	4	..	3	3½	3	..
Labourers	1	..	7	..	1	2	1	..

NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
April, 1896.								
Labourers	11	7	44	18	..	34	18	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
May, 1896.								
Labourers	..	3	..	2	1	6	3	..
June, 1896.								
Printers	1	1	3	2	..	9	2	..
Bricklayers	2	..	7	..	2	3	2	..
Labourers	7	1	20	4	4	16	8	..
Painters	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
July, 1896.								
Miners	4	..	10	4	..	13	4	..
Plumbers	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..
Carpenters	5	1	25	..	6	9	6	..
Bricklayers	2	..	7	..	2	3	2	..
Painters	4	..	12	..	4	7	4	..
Labourers	17	2	93	17	2	63	19	..
Cooks	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..
August, 1896.								
Labourers	26	17	116	42	1	118	42	..
Carpenters	2	1	13	1	2	6½	3	..
Bricklayers	1	..	4	..	1	1½	1	..
Painters	2	..	6	..	2	4	2	..
September, 1896.								
Labourers	35	2	149	37	..	102	37	..
Plumbers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Bricklayers	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Carpenters	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Painters	1	..	6	..	1	3	1	..
October, 1896.								
Labourers	3	3	5	5	1	7	6	..
Painters	3	..	6	..	3	5	3	..
Plumbers	1	..	2	1	..	3½	1	..
Stonemasons	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Carpenters	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1896, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1897.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

—	Applicants. Married.	Applicants. Single.	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. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Sickness.
NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT—*continued.*								
NOVEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	6	1	26	3	4	13	7	..
DECEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	1	5	1	6	..	14	6	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Cooks ..	1	1	1	2	..	4	2	..
Labourers ..	17	20	51	33	4	55	37	..
Bricklayers ..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Painters ..	2	..	6	..	2	2	2	..
FEBRUARY, 1897.								
Slaters ..	1	..	1	..	1	0½	1	..
Labourers ..	..	2	..	2	..	6	2	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	1	2	3	3	..	5	3	..
SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.								
APRIL, 1896.								
Labourers ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Farm-hands ..	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..
Labourers ..	3	..	11	3	..	5	3	..
AUGUST, 1896.								
Labourers ..	..	3	..	3	..	3½	3	..
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
OCTOBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	12	4	74	..	16	32	16	..
DECEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	2	3	5	4	1	6	5	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	3	6	24	4	5	7	9	..
FEBRUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Grooms ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.								
APRIL, 1896.								
Miners ..	1	3	14	4	..	2	4	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Labourers ..	5	..	34	..	5	10½	5	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	5	1	24	..	6	25	6	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	8	..	48	..	8	15½	8	..
DUNEDIN DISTRICT.								
APRIL, 1896.								
Labourers ..	11	3	46	4	10	32	14	..
Carpenters ..	2	1	10	..	3	7	3	..
Farm-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
MAY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	9	3	40	1	11	27	12	..
Miners ..	6	2	22	8	..	12	8	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Labourers ..	7	..	33	2	5	13	7	..
JULY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	5	1	18	4	2	11	5	1
Carpenters ..	3	..	6	..	3	2	3	..
Painters ..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..
AUGUST, 1896.								
Carpenters ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Labourers ..	12	4	44	5	11	42	15	1
OCTOBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	13	2	55	2	13	35	13	2
Slaters ..	..	2	..	..	2	3	2	..
Plumbers ..	2	1	11	..	3	4	3	..
NOVEMBER, 1896.								
Bricklayers ..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
Gardeners ..	1	..	5	..	1	3	1	..
Carpenters ..	1	2	3	..	3	13	3	..
Labourers ..	10	4	51	3	11	39	13	1
DECEMBER, 1896.								
Miners ..	1	1	6	..	2	2	2	..
Carpenters ..	2	..	13	..	2	0½	2	..
Labourers ..	1	2	5	1	2	8	3	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	8	..	36	2	6	15	8	..
Plasterers ..	2	..	2	..	2	3	2	..
Masons ..	2	..	11	..	2	2	2	..
FEBRUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	5	2	20	5	2	21	7	..
Painters ..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
Plumbers ..	..	2	4	..	2	2½	2	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	11	2	43	2	11	40	13	..
Tailors ..	1	..	5	1	..	4	1	..
Plumbers ..	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	..
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.								
APRIL, 1896.								
Labourers ..	38	3	194	..	41	97	41	..
Carpenters ..	7	..	26	..	7	22	7	..
MAY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	18	2	80	..	20	22	20	..
JUNE, 1896.								
Carpenters ..	1	..	6	..	1	3	1	..
Labourers ..	1	..	4	..	1	4	1	..
JULY, 1896.								
Labourers ..	6	..	25	..	6	6	6	..
AUGUST, 1896.								
Labourers ..	..	2	..	1	1	1½	2	..
SEPTEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	2	..	10	..	2	4	2	..
Carpenters ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
OCTOBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	1	2	7	..	3	11	3	..
NOVEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	31	8	150	..	39	57	39	..
DECEMBER, 1896.								
Labourers ..	5	1	24	..	6	7	6	..
JANUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	6	1	25	..	7	8	7	..
FEBRUARY, 1897.								
Labourers ..	2	1	13	..	3	3	3	..
MARCH, 1897.								
Labourers ..	1	..	6	..	1	3	1	..

TABLE showing MONTHLY STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1896, to the 31st March, 1897.

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.		Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	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.
AUCKLAND DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896	15	3	18	63	15	..	48	5	13	49	16	2	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	12	4	16	47	12	..	35	7	9	24	15	1	..	..	12	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
June, "	10	8	18	43	10	5	28	8	10	12	18	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
July, "	1	5	6	3	1	..	2	3	3	7	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	9	7	16	35	9	4	22	6	10	24½	15	1	..	..	13	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	10	5	15	41	10	..	31	12	3	9	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	5	6	11	12	5	..	7	11	..	14	11	..	..	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
Dec., "	..	5	5	3	..	3	..	..	5	6	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	5	..	5	18	5	..	13	5	..	6	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	15	13	28	82	15	1	66	5	23	49	25	3	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	3	11	14	20	3	..	17	..	14	16	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	86	72	158	367	85	13	269	68	90	222½	151	7	..	..	137	12	1	5	..	..	..	3
GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICTS.																						
April, 1896	3	4	7	9	3	..	6	7	..	5	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	12	..	12	43	12	..	31	1	11	18	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	18	10	28	94	18	..	76	5	23	20	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	9	5	14	46	9	..	37	1	13	21	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	11	6	17	44	11	..	33	1	16	19	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	9	10	19	59	9	..	50	..	19	21	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	6	..	6	22	6	..	16	1	5	3½	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	8	2	10	26	8	..	18	..	10	8	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	76	41	117	343	76	..	267	18	99	119½	117	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.																						
April, 1896	13	2	15	40	13	..	27	..	15	13	14	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	16	2	18	49	16	..	33	..	18	19½	18	..	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	21	2	23	114	21	1	92	..	23	23½	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	20	2	22	89	20	..	69	2	20	30	22	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	22	4	26	79	22	3	54	..	26	43½	25	1	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	37	28	65	190	37	6	147	2	63	84	65	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	17	8	25	80	17	..	63	6	19	49	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	20	5	25	96	20	..	76	4	21	29	25	..	1	7	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	7	2	9	34	7	..	27	2	7	8	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	10	5	15	68	10	8	50	..	15	19	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	10	4	14	36	10	2	24	3	11	11	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	15	9	24	94	15	6	73	..	24	25	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	208	73	281	969	208	26	735	19	262	354½	279	2	3	8	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.																						
April, 1896	43	42	85	188	43	7	138	45	40	175½	84	1	1	..	67	17	..	..	..	..	..	1
May, "	42	33	75	144	42	7	95	38	37	148½	74	1	6	..	53	20	..	..	2	..	..	..
June, "	25	22	47	91	25	9	57	25	22	113	47	..	3	6	39	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
July, "	17	33	50	70	17	5	48	33	17	98	50	..	1	..	37	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	16	17	33	71	16	7	48	19	14	92	33	..	..	..	26	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	10	6	16	33	10	1	22	10	6	46	16	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	19	26	45	82	19	6	57	25	20	78	45	..	4	9	38	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nov., "	17	27	44	54	17	8	29	28	16	84	44	..	3	3	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	9	13	22	28	9	3	16	17	5	50	22	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jan., 1897	18	17	35	64	18	..	46	16	19	47	35	..	1	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Feb., "	16	18	34	75	16	7	52	18	16	66	34	..	1	8	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	20	25	45	104	20	10	74	19	26	69	45	..	1	..	31	9	..	3	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	252	279	531	1,004	252	70	682	293	238	1,067	529	2	21	26	427	89	..	3	2	..	..	10

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.		Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	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.
NELSON DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896	2	2	4	6	2	..	4	..	4	11	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	8	..	8	36	8	..	28	..	8	35	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	10	2	12	42	10	..	32	..	12	46	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896	11	8	19	44	11	3	30	18	1	34	19	..	1	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	11	2	13	31	11	..	20	6	7	29	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	34	3	37	154	34	..	120	23	14	100	37	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	31	18	49	139	31	2	106	43	6	130	48	1	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	38	3	41	157	38	..	119	37	4	110	41	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	9	3	12	15	9	..	6	6	6	19½	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	6	1	7	26	6	..	20	3	4	13	7	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	1	5	6	1	1	..	..	6	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	21	21	42	59	21	..	38	35	7	64	42	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	2	1	6½	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	1	2	3	3	1	..	2	3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	164	71	235	630	164	5	461	184	51	531	234	1	2	..	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	3	2	5	12	3	1	8	5	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	6½	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	12	4	16	74	12	8	54	..	16	32	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	2	3	5	5	2	..	3	4	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	3	6	9	24	3	1	20	4	5	7	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	20	25	45	115	20	10	85	23	22	63½	45	..	1	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
WESTLAND DISTRICT.																						
August, 1896	3	4	7	22	3	8	11	..	7	9	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	5	2	7	14	5	..	9	1	6	14	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	1	..	1	7	1	..	6	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	3	2	5	14	3	..	11	..	5	6½	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	12	9	21	58	12	9	37	1	20	32½	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896	1	3	4	14	1	2	11	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	5	..	5	34	5	..	29	..	5	10½	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	5	1	6	24	5	..	19	..	6	25	6	..	3	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
March "	8	..	8	48	8	..	40	..	8	15½	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	19	4	23	120	19	2	99	4	19	53	23	..	3	10	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUNEDIN DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896	13	5	18	56	13	2	41	5	13	42	18	..	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	15	5	20	62	15	5	42	9	11	39	20	..	1	6	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	7	..	7	33	7	..	26	2	5	13	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	8	2	10	25	8	2	15	4	6	15	9	1	1	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	13	4	17	45	13	1	31	5	12	43	16	1	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	1
Oct., "	15	5	20	66	15	3	48	2	18	42	18	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	13	6	19	62	13	4	45	3	16	56	18	1	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	4	3	7	24	4	4	16	1	6	10½	7	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897	12	..	12	49	12	..	37	2	10	20	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	6	4	10	28	6	..	22	5	5	24½	10	..	1	9	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..
March, "	12	3	15	50	12	6	32	3	12	47	15	..	2	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	118	37	155	500	118	27	355	41	114	352	150	5	7	22	1	151	1	..	1	..	..	1

TABLE showing MONTHLY STATISTICS, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Married.	Single.	Total Number assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted. Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work. Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from. North Island.	South Island.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Great Britain.
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.																						
April, 1896 ..	45	3	48	220	45	..	175	..	48	119	48	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, " ..	18	2	20	80	18	10	52	..	20	22	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, " ..	2	..	2	10	2	..	8	..	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, " ..	6	..	6	25	6	..	19	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, " ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1½	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., " ..	2	1	3	11	2	1	8	..	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., " ..	1	2	3	7	1	3	3	..	3	11	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., " ..	31	8	39	150	31	8	111	..	39	57	39	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., " ..	5	1	6	24	5	7	12	..	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1897 ..	6	1	7	25	6	1	18	..	7	8	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., " ..	2	1	3	13	2	7	4	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, " ..	1	..	1	6	1	..	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	119	21	140	571	119	37	415	1	139	249½	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1896, to the 31st March, 1897.

Wellington South District	252	279	531	1,004	252	70	682	293	238	1,067	529	2	21	26	427	89	..	3	2	..	..	10
Auckland District ..	86	72	158	367	85	13	269	68	90	222½	151	7	..	..	137	12	1	5	..	..	..	3
North Canterbury District	164	71	235	630	164	5	461	184	51	531	234	1	2	..	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunedin District ..	118	37	155	500	118	27	355	41	114	352	150	5	7	22	1	151	1	..	1	..	..	1
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay Districts	76	41	117	343	76	..	267	18	99	119½	117	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington North District	208	73	281	969	208	26	735	19	262	354½	279	2	3	8	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson District ..	10	2	12	42	10	..	32	..	12	46	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canterbury District	20	25	45	115	20	10	85	23	22	63½	45	..	1	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland District ..	12	9	21	58	12	9	37	1	20	32½	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Otago District ..	19	4	23	120	19	2	99	4	19	53	23	..	3	10	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southland District ..	119	21	140	571	119	37	415	1	139	249½	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,084	634	1,718	4,719	1,083	199	3,437	652	1,066	3,091	1,701	17	37	67	963	728	2	8	3	..	..	14

The total number assisted during the year is 1,718. Total number of persons dependent on them for support, 4,719, consisting of 1,083 wives, 3,437 children, and 199 parents and other relations. Of the 1,718 assisted, the causes for failure to get employment were: 1,701, slackness of trade; 17, sickness. There were 37 families sent to workmen, consisting of 37 wives and 67 children.

ACCIDENTS, LEGAL DECISIONS, ETC., UNDER FACTORIES ACT REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1896–97.

ACCIDENTS.

Auckland (46).—Three men employed by Kauri Timber Company: two slightly cut with circular saw; the other, a stoker, had his arm burned by a flash of fire from the furnace of a boiler. One man employed at a biscuit-factory had his arm severely crushed by putting it into a mixing-machine in motion, contrary to rules of factory. One man employed at railway workshops: finger slightly jammed with a trolly which he was using. One man employed in a furniture-factory: slight cut on thumb by circular saw. One man, a baker: hand crushed in mixing-machine. Two men employed at gas-works fell off a ladder and injured themselves slightly. A lad, fifteen years of age: hand severely crushed in rolling-machine driven by hand-power. A man employed at washing bottles had his hand badly cut by a bursting bottle. A man employed by Kauri Timber Company: slight cut on fingers through contact with planing-machine. A lad, seventeen years of age, employed by Colonial Sugar-refining Company: slight injury to arm through getting his hand entangled in bags in the filter. A man employed at a sawmill: slight cut by contact with circular saw. A man employed at Sugar Company's works severely scalded by slipping into hot-water tank. Two men employed at a furniture-factory slightly cut on thumbs by contact with circular saw and knife of moulding-machine. A boy, sixteen years of age, slightly burned by wax taking fire. A girl, seventeen years of age, employed at Colonial Ammunition Factory: severe injury to hand through cartridge exploding whilst she was extracting the cap from a condemned cartridge. A man employed by plumber: serious injury to both wrists caused by adjusting a moulding-machine in motion. A lad, seventeen years of age, employed by Kauri Timber Company: serious rupture through heavy lifting. A lad, fourteen years of age, apprentice fitter in railway workshops: slight injury to finger of left hand, caught in tyre drill. A lad, seventeen years of age, apprentice turner in railway workshops: slight injury to thumb and forefinger, which caught between fixed cest and grindstone. Two men employed at a sawmill: one slightly cut by circular saw; the other a slight injury to foot through trolly passing over it. A lad, fifteen years of age, at Kauri Timber Company: slight cut with treadle-saw. Two men employed by Colonial Sugar Company: one severely injured through falling from roof of building; the other severely bruised through bag of sugar falling on him. A lad, fifteen years of age, employed at Kauri Timber Company: slight cut by lathe which he was working. A lad, fifteen years of age, employed by rope and twine company: hand slightly crushed by contact with rollers. A man employed by Colonial Sugar Company: slight injury to hand. A man employed at a stove-factory had small bone of arm broken through a range which he was lifting slipping. A man employed by Kauri Timber Company was accidentally struck on the arm with a hammer. A man employed at a sawmill: killed by falling over a breastwork. A lad, fifteen years of age, employed at a biscuit-factory: severe injury to hand through putting it into mixing-machine whilst in motion. A lad, fifteen years of age, employed by Kauri Timber Company: slight cut by planing-machine. A lad, sixteen years of age, employed at a sawmill: hand slightly injured through being jammed. A man employed at Kauri Timber Company: slight cut in hand by circular saw. A man employed at coach-factory: slight injury to thumb, caught in planing-machine. Two lads, sixteen years of age, employed by Kauri Timber Company: slight cut by circular saw in each case. A man employed at furniture-factory: slight cut with planing-machine. A man employed at a sawmill: slight cut by circular saw. A message-boy employed by Auckland *Evening Star* Company: slightly injured with hydraulic lift. A lad, fifteen years of age, employed by Kauri Timber Company: slight cut by circular saw. A woman employed at clothing-factory: slight injury caused by machine-needle being driven through her finger. In every case these accidents have been of a purely accidental nature.

Christchurch (21).—Two men employed at foundry: one slightly cut by band-saw; the other by a chip of steel striking his eye. A lad employed at baking-powder factory: slight injury to hand by being caught in press. A girl employed at a boot-factory: severe injury to scalp through her hair being caught on driving-shaft. A man employed at Canterbury Foundry: slight injury to thumb caught in lathe. A man employed at Belfast Freezing-works: slight injury to head by a brick falling on him. A man employed in a furniture-factory: hand severely cut by coming into contact with a circular saw. A man employed in a cabinetmaker's factory: severe cut on left wrist through a chisel slipping. A man employed by agricultural-implement makers lost forefinger of right hand through putting his hand to die of steam hammer whilst in motion. A man employed in bacon-factory lost top of finger through being caught in cross-head of refrigerator. Three men employed at Canterbury Foundry: one leg badly bruised through iron plate falling on him; another had his arm cut by being caught between two cylinders he was assisting to load into a cart; the other slightly bruised his hand through a piece of iron falling on it. A man employed at Woolston Tannery: slight injury to thumb through being caught in basil-machine. A lad employed at Canterbury Foundry: left hand severely crushed through adjusting dies on screw-machine whilst in motion. A man employed at agricultural-implement works lost top of thumb of left hand through contact with circular saw. A boy employed at a sawmill: slight injury to thumb of left hand through contact with moulding-machine. A man employed at Kaiapoi Mills: slight injury to hand through a truck passing over it. A man killed at the Zealandia Candleworks through cask of tallow falling on him. Two men employed at Addington Railway

Workshops: one slight injury to right hand through contact with planing-machine; the other severely cut on face and hand through falling on a lathe in motion.

Dunedin (21).—A lad employed at biscuit-factory: hand severely crushed in rollers. A lad, seventeen years of age, employed at biscuit-factory: thigh broken through machinery being started before the boy was clear of the belting. A man employed at a foundry: severe injury to his foot through a piece of iron falling on it. A lad employed at same place struck his knee with winch-handle. A man employed by a confectioner fell into a pot of boiling sugar and was slightly burned on arm and face. A man employed at city sawmill had three fingers badly cut by contact with shaping-machine. A man employed at a foundry: slight bruise on arm through contact with a polishing-buffer. An apprentice at railway workshops lost top of a finger whilst playing with a machine in motion. A boy employed at a printing-office: severe injury to hand by being caught in a printing-machine. An apprentice employed by engineer: slight injury to finger with drilling-machine. An apprentice employed in same shop: slight cut on his hand whilst repairing a lawn-mower. A man employed at a sawmill lost three fingers of right hand, also thumb and forefinger of left hand, caused by the timber he was cutting canting and bringing his hands on to the saw. A man employed at Roslyn Mills: slightly injured by being entangled in belt of carding-machine. A man employed at railway workshops: slight cut on hand with emery wheel; his hand slipped off his work on to the wheel. Two, a man and boy, employed at a foundry: the man had his foot burned with a splash of molten metal; the boy was playing with a curving-machine and got a finger badly crushed. A man employed at a cooperage: hand cut on the shaping-machine. A boy employed at implement-works: slight injury to his hand. A man employed at railway workshops: slight injury to forefinger of right hand through a spanner which he was using slipping. A man employed at a foundry: slight injury to hand whilst using a lathe. A lad employed in same shop: slight burn on foot by molten metal.

Greymouth (1).—A man employed at a sawmill had collarbone broken by a piece of wood thrown off from saw striking him.

Napier (1).—A man employed at a sawmill was struck by piece of timber which was caught on back of saw.

Otaki (1).—A man employed at a sawmill at Waikanae was killed through the boiler he was stoking exploding. This fatality occurred through the water in the boiler being allowed to run too low, and points to the necessity for an amendment of the Machinery Act, to make it obligatory for a man to hold a certificate of competence before he is permitted to take charge of an engine of any form that is driven by steam.

Queenstown (1).—A man employed at Wakatipu Woodware Factory lost all the fingers of right hand by contact with knife of planing-machine.

Timaru (1).—A lad employed at the woollen mill had his arm broken. He was feeding a carding-machine, and, contrary to his instructions, interfered with the machinery.

Wellington (14).—A man employed at a fellmongery had his arm badly bruised with a drying-machine. A lad employed at a printing-office got his hand badly bruised with a machine which he was cleaning. A girl employed in a laundry was very seriously injured by her left hand being caught between the rollers of a steam-mangle; she has lost all the fingers. Four persons were injured at Petone Railway Workshops: an apprentice, slight injury to third finger of right hand through his hand slipping on lathe; an apprentice, slight injury to thumb of right hand through contact with vertical spindle of colter of drilling machine; a man slightly injured by his arm being crushed whilst painting the standard of a cutting-machine whilst the machine was in motion; and a man lost the small finger of right hand through his hand slipping when throwing a band-saw he was using out of gear. A man employed by the Wellington Woollen Company had the tip of a finger cut off with the band-knife (purely accidental). A boy employed at a furniture-factory had two fingers of left hand crushed between the pulley and belt of lathe which he was using. A lad employed by a plumber was severely burned by molten metal splashing on his neck and arm. A man employed at a printing-office had small bone of right hand broken through putting it in the machine whilst in motion. A boy employed at a printing-office had his hand crushed in a platen-machine he was using. A girl employed at Wellington Woollen Company's mill received slight injury to her head by falling and striking a carding-machine. A man employed in Government Printing Office suffered slight injury to thumb, caused in putting a belt on a pulley.

Whangaroa (3).—A man employed by Kauri Timber Company: top of a finger cut off with circular saw. Two men employed at a sawmill: one slight injury to hand through being jammed; the other suffered severe cut through falling near circular saw.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

April, 1896.

Gisborne.—Two cases for failing to close shops on afternoon appointed for half-holiday; penalties, 5s. and £1, with 7s. costs in each case.

Dunedin.—One case (three charges) for failing to grant employés the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs.

May, 1896.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalty, 10s., with £1 10s. costs.

Napier.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 9s. costs.

Patea.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday. Both dismissed. The premises were admitted to be open, but the Magistrate held that it was not proved that they were open for trade.

Dunedin.—One case (three charges) under the Factories Act, for failing to give females half-holiday on Saturday from 1 p.m.; penalty, £2, with £2 8s. costs.

Riverton.—Three cases under the Shop and Shops-assistants Act Amendment Act, for failing to close shops at 9 p.m. on Saturday; penalties, nil, 9s. costs in each case.

June, 1896.

Auckland.—Four cases under the Factories Act. One case (four separate charges), breach of section 58, by employing boys under sixteen years of age without permit. Conviction on three charges; penalty, 13s., with £8 4s. costs. One charge dismissed. One case, breach of section 20; penalty, 1s., with £1 10s. costs. One case (four separate charges), breach of section 54, working boys under sixteen years before 7.45 a.m.; conviction on one charge; penalty, 1s., with £1 1s. costs. Three other charges withdrawn.

One case under the Shops Act, breach of sections 5 and 13, for employing clerk four hours and a half on Saturday afternoon. Case dismissed, the Magistrate ruling that, in this instance, there was no breach of the Act.

Gisborne.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

Wellington.—Four cases under the Shops Act, for failing to close shops on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalties in two cases, £2, with £1 18s. costs, and £2, with £1 8s. costs; conviction obtained in third case, no penalty. In fourth case defendant fined £2, with £1 8s. costs; but, after a rehearing, with witnesses to prove that the shop was closed, the case was dismissed.

Invercargill.—One case under the Factories Act, for permitting four employés under eighteen years to be employed on half-holiday. Convicted, and ordered to pay costs.

Riverton.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close on half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 9s. costs.

July, 1896.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, breach of section 5, for employing persons who deliver goods for closed shops during afternoon of half-holiday; penalty on two charges, 1s., with £1 7s. 6d. costs, and 1s., with £1 5s. 6d. costs. The Magistrate only inflicted nominal fine, as defendants bore the character of being good employers.

Wellington.—Three cases. One breach of Shops and Shop-assistants Act—holding auction sale in business premises on legal half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with £1 14s. costs. Two cases, Factories Act, breach of section 63, failing to grant legal half-holiday to female employés; penalty, first case, £2, and £1 10s. costs; and in the other case, £3, with £1 8s. costs.

August, 1896.

Auckland.—Two cases under the Factories Act. One for employing youth under eighteen years of age on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 10s., with £1 10s. costs. The other case, for not keeping sanitary accommodation in cleanly condition; penalty, 10s., with £1 12s. costs.

Napier.—Three cases. Two under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalties, 2s. 6d., with costs, 17s. 6d. each. The third case, under the Factories Act, for employing youths under eighteen years of age on Saturday afternoon; case withdrawn, defendant admitting offence and paying costs, £1 1s.

Wellington.—Four cases. Three under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act; two for failing to give hotel-assistants the weekly half-holiday; penalties, £1, and costs, £1 8s. each; the third, for failing to close shop on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. In the fourth case, under the Factories Act, there were two charges for employing women between 6 p.m. and 7.45 a.m., without a permit, and one charge for paying less than 6d. per hour for overtime; penalty on the first charge, £5; in the other two cases defendant was convicted and discharged; costs allowed in the three charges, £2 14s.

Invercargill.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: two charges, one for employing men on afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday, penalty, 5s., and £1 8s. costs; the other charge, for failing to close premises on the same afternoon, dismissed.

September, 1896.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: breach of section 5; employing a carter during afternoon of half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with £1 6s. costs. His Worship said defendant had evidently acted under the impression that a carter in a wood-yard did not come within the provisions of the Act, consequently only a nominal penalty was necessary.

Wellington.—Four cases. One case consisted of an appeal against a ruling in favour of the department given by Mr. J. C. Martin, S.M. A shopkeeper refused to close his shop on Wednesday upon the plea that he was advised legally he could choose Monday without the consent of the department, he not having applied during the month of January. The Magistrate said that no doubt the defendant was acting under bad advice, and convicted without inflicting a penalty. Defendant appealed, and his honour the Chief Justice briefly dismissed the appeal with costs, £6 6s. One case: breach of section 5, Shops and Shop-assistants Act; bringing shop-assistants back to work on weekly half-holiday; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs. Defendant pleaded pressure of work made him take the risk of being detected in a breach of the Act. Two cases under the Factories Act: one case, breach of section 63, failing to grant half-holiday after 1 p.m.; and one case, breach of section 55, failure to pay 6d. per hour overtime to women employed in laundry; penalty, £2, with £1 8s. costs in each case.

OCTOBER, 1896.

Auckland.—One case: breach of Shops and Shop-assistants Act, section 3; failing to close on the statutory half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with £1 7s. costs.

Hokitika.—One case for failing to close shop on half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 9s. costs.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

Auckland.—One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act Amendment Act, 1896," for delivering goods on the afternoon of day appointed for weekly half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with £1 3s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under "The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895," for charging excessive fee; penalty, 1s., with £3 15s. costs.

DECEMBER, 1896.

Wellington.—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for charging excessive fee; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs; excess of fee to be refunded to client.

Christchurch.—Three cases under the Factories Act, for failing to give holiday on Saturday afternoon to employés; penalties, £1 each, with £1 8s. costs each. Five cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on half-holiday; penalties, 10s. each, with £1 8s. costs each.

Invercargill.—Four cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act. Two for failing to close shops on half-holiday; penalties, 10s. each, with £1 10s. and 7s. costs. One for employing female for more than fifty-two hours in one week; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. One for failing to give holiday to female; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs. One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for keeping servants as lodgers; penalty, 1s., with £1 13s. costs.

JANUARY, 1897.

Wellington.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing females after 6 p.m. without permit; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

Auckland.—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for charging excessive fee; penalty, £2, with £1 16s. costs, and conviction indorsed on license.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

Auckland.—One case under "The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895," for charging fees in excess of those allowed; penalty, £1, with £1 16s. costs, and conviction indorsed on license. One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," for failing to close on afternoon of day appointed for half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with £1 16s. costs. Only this light penalty was inflicted as defendant had closed on another day of the week.

Wellington.—Two cases under "The Factories Act, 1894": One for allowing females to take meals in the workroom; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs. One for working girls for longer time than allowed by overtime permit; penalty, £5, with £1 8s. costs. One case under "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," for failing to close shop on afternoon appointed for half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 1s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1894," for failing to give employés under age the Saturday half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under "The Factories Act, 1894," for failing to give female employé the Saturday half-holiday; penalty, £1, with 19s. 6d. costs.

Invercargill.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to give the half-holiday to employé; penalty, 10s., with 7s. costs.

MARCH, 1897.

Auckland.—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for charging excessive fees (two charges). Penalty, 10s., with £2 6s. costs on first charge; second charge withdrawn, defendant refunding excess of fee.

Napier.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing clerks beyond time prescribed; penalty, £2 5s., with £1 12s. costs.

Wanganui.—Eight cases: Seven under the Factories Act, for employing lads under eighteen years of age on Saturday afternoon; penalties, 10s., with 9s. costs in each case. One under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with 9s. costs.

Christchurch.—Three cases: One under the Factories Act, for employing persons on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistant Act: One for failing to close shop on half-holiday, the other for failing to post notice showing hours of employment; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs in each case.

Palmerston South.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close on the half-holiday; penalty, 10s., with £1 17s. costs.

FACTORIES.

AUCKLAND (CITY).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male. £ s. d.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female. £ s. d.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male. £ s. d.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female. £ s. d.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 15 0					
17	3	..	0 17 4					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	25	1	1 18 3	0 8 0				
Agricultural Implement Making.								
17	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 2 6					
Ammunition Manufacturing.								
15	2	7	0 8 3	0 8 6	..	0 9 0		
16	..	15	..	0 9 0	..	0 9 6		
17	..	20	..	0 10 0	..	0 11 8		
18	1	20	0 12 0	0 11 10	..	0 12 6		
19	..	16	..	0 12 0	..	0 13 0		
20	..	4	..	0 13 0				
Over 20	6	24	2 18 3	0 14 7	..	0 13 6		
Baking-powder Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	2	..	0 5 6					
16	1	..	0 7 0					
17	..	1	..	0 5 0				
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 10 0					
Basket- and Perambulator-making.								
14	3	..	0 4 6					
15	5	..	0 5 10					
16	3	1	0 8 2	0 10 0				
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	5	..	0 17 2					
19	3	..	0 14 2					
20	2	1	1 0 3	0 14 0				
Over 20	13	..	1 15 1					
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	28	12	0 5 8	0 3 11				
15	35	11	0 8 0	0 5 7				
16	50	24	0 10 0	0 6 2				
17	39	22	0 12 0	0 8 11				
18	29	26	0 15 9	0 11 6				
19	48	24	1 0 0	0 17 1	1 10 0			
20	11	13	1 1 4	0 16 9	1 7 6			
Over 20	411	64	2 4 6	1 3 0	1 17 7			
Boat-building.								
14	1	..	0 5 6					
15	2	..	0 6 6					
16	1	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 11 0					
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	20	..	2 9 9					
Box-making.								
14	3	..	0 6 8					
15	1	..	0 8 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	12	..	1 9 8	..	1 12 6			
Butter Manufacturing.								
16	2	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	2	2 0 0	1 2 6				
Bread-baking and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
14	2	1	0 6 0	0 10 0				
15	7	6	0 8 0	0 6 10				
16	4	3	0 6 3	0 6 8				
17	16	5	0 13 1	0 10 2				
18	8	2	0 15 3	0 10 6				
19	9	3	1 1 2	0 11 0				
20	5	..	1 2 7					
Over 20	123	19	1 19 0	0 17 4				
Brewing and Malting.								
14	3	..	0 11 8					
15	5	..	0 11 4					
17	7	..	0 15 1					
18	9	..	1 5 0					
19	10	..	1 4 5					
20	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	124	..	2 6 5					
Brick and Pottery Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 18 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	5	..	0 17 2					
18	3	..	1 2 8					
19	2	..	1 4 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	79	..	1 17 2					
Brush- and Broom-making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	5	..	0 5 9	..	0 14 0			
16	1	1	0 10 0	..	..	0 9 0		
17	2	6	0 13 0	0 5 0	..	0 8 0		
18	..	4	..	0 10 0	..	0 8 0		
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	..	2	..	0 12 0				
Over 20	10	1	1 16 4	0 10 0	1 10 0			
Cabinet-making.								
14	5	1	0 5 6	0 5 0				
15	5	..	0 5 11					
16	8	..	0 7 3					
17	14	2	0 6 9	0 10 0				
18	15	..	0 8 10					
19	8	..	0 17 7					
20	7	..	1 0 9					
Over 20	103	6	2 6 4	0 14 10	2 7 3			
Carriage-making.								
14	5	..	0 4 7					
15	9	..	0 6 8					
16	13	..	0 6 0					
17	13	..	0 9 9					
18	17	..	0 13 5					
19	12	..	0 18 8					
20	9	..	1 4 4					
Over 20	107	1	2 3 3	0 12 6				
Chaff-cutting.								
16	4	..	0 7 6					
18	2	..	1 1 3					
19	1	..	1 7 6					
Over 20	12	..	1 9 0					
Cigar- and Cigarette-making.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	4	..	3 0 0					
Clothing Manufacturing.								
14	3	8	0 5 0	0 4 10				
15	2	17	0 9 0	0 5 4				
16	4	26	0 6 4	0 5 0	..	0 13 3		
17	4	21	0 14 4	0 5 4	..	0 18 0		
18	3	25	0 15 0	0 10 6	..	0 17 0		
19	1	21	0 10 0	0 11 8	..	0 19 11		
20	3	23	1 5 0	0 13 2	1 0 0	0 16 4		
Over 20	29	106	2 5 3	0 15 3	2 6 8	0 15 6		

FACTORIES—*continued.*

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Coopering.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 11 0					
17	1	..	0 8 6					
18	2	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	0 14 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 2 0	..	1 10 0			
Cork-cutting.								
16	1	..	Not stated.					
19	1	..						
Corset-making.								
16	..	4	..	0 6 0				
17	..	2	..	0 8 6				
18	..	1	..	..	..	0 14 0		
19	..	1	..	..	..	0 12 6		
Over 20	..	7	..	..	..	1 0 0		
Cutlery-grinding.								
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 2 0					
Cycle Engineering.								
15	3	..	0 8 4					
16	3	..	0 6 0					
17	5	..	0 6 10					
18	3	..	0 5 2					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	9	..	1 11 2					
Dentistry.								
14	1	..	0 4 6					
17	3	..	0 8 4					
18	2	..	0 7 6					
19	6	..	1 0 4					
20	2	..	1 3 9					
Over 20	14	5	0 19 0	0 18 0				
Dressmaking.								
14	..	3	..	0 3 4	..	..	..	16
15	..	6	..	0 3 8	..	..	..	22
16	..	20	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	37
17	..	43	..	0 5 2	..	..	..	19
18	..	41	..	0 6 2	..	..	..	2
19	..	29	..	0 8 8	..	..	..	7
20	..	33	..	0 12 1				
Over 20	..	95	..	1 0 4				
Head dressmakers average £2 16s. per week.								
Dressmaking (Milliners).								
16	..	1	..	0 3 0				
17	..	3	..	0 7 8				
18	..	5	..	0 5 0				
19	..	2	..	0 7 9				
20	..	4	..	0 12 3				
Over 20	..	8	..	1 4 4				
Drug Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
15	1	..	0 6 6					
16	..	3	..	0 7 0				
17	2	2	0 7 6	0 8 0				
19	..	2	..	0 9 0				
Over 20	8	2	2 9 7	0 19 0	1 2 6			
Dying and Cleaning.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 1 0					
Engineering.								
15	2	..	0 8 0					
16	7	..	0 7 0					
17	5	..	0 7 9					
18	6	..	0 8 0					
19	6	..	0 13 4					
20	3	..	0 18 4					
Over 20	39	..	2 2 0					
Blacksmiths (Engineering).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	11	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	2	
17	6	..	0 13 6					
18	6	..	0 15 0					
19	6	..	0 13 10					
20	8	..	1 2 1					
Over 20	52	..	2 3 3					
Boilermakers (Engineering).								
16	1	..	0 14 0					
17	4	..	0 16 0					
18	4	..	0 14 6					
19	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 7 4					
Brassfounders (Engineering).								
14	1	..	0 2 6					
15	2	..	0 5 0					
16	5	..	0 6 7					
17	2	..	0 5 6					
18	5	..	0 11 10					
Over 20	26	..	2 7 0					
Moulders (Engineering).								
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 8 0					
Pattern-makers (Engineering).								
18	1	..	0 4 11					
Over 20	4	..	2 12 4					
Fellmongering.								
16	2	..	0 16 0					
18	5	..	1 0 0					
19	3	..	1 3 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	18	..	2 0 0					
Flour-milling and Biscuit Manufacturing.								
14	5	..	0 6 6					
15	6	..	0 9 0					
16	1	..	0 16 0					
17	5	.	0 12 0					
18	2	..	1 5 3					
19	6	..	0 16 0					
20	4	..	0 16 3					
Over 20	60	..	1 19 9					
Fruit-preserving.								
16	3	1	0 8 0	0 5 0				
17	1	2	0 12 6	0 6 0				
18	4	..	0 13 9					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	3	2 2 6	0 9 8				
Flock Manufacturing.								
Over 20	1	..	0 18 0					
Galvanised-iron Working.								
16	1	..	0 16 6					
17	2	..	0 15 6					
18	1	..	0 14 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	6	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	23	..	1 15 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
15	3	..	0 7 2					
16	2	..	0 10 6					
17	3	..	0 16 7					
18	3	..	0 16 6					
19	2	..	0 19 6					
20	1	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	127	..	2 3 10					
Gum-sorting and -packing.								
15	2	..	0 15 3					
18	3	..	1 8 4					
20	2	..	2 3 6					
Over 20	82	..	2 1 6					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Gunsmithing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 7 0					
16	1	..	0 14 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 0 0					
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
16	..	1	..	0 5 0				
17	1	3	0 10 6	0 12 10				
18	..	2	..	0 11 0				
19	..	2	..	0 12 6				
20	2	1	1 0 0	0 15 0				
Over 20	6	5	2 5 7	1 0 0	..	0 15 0		
Heel- and Toe-plate Making.								
15	2	..	0 12 0					
17	1	..	0 8 0					
Jam and Condiment Manufacturing.								
14	2	..	0 6 3					
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	..	3	..	0 5 6	..	0 12 6		
17	..	3	..	0 6 6				
18	..	2	..	0 8 6				
19	1	2	0 15 0	0 7 6				
20	..	3	..	0 10 4				
Over 20	10	1	2 1 3	0 10 0				
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
14	3	..	0 7 4					
15	4	..	0 12 0					
16	5	..	0 11 4					
17	5	..	0 12 0					
18	2	..	0 15 0					
19	4	..	0 17 3					
20	1	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	43	..	2 6 5					
Engineers (employed by Kauri Timber Company).								
18	1	..	1 4 0					
19	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	11	..	2 4 6					
Lapidary-work.								
17	1	..	0 12 6					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Laundry-work.								
14	..	2	..	0 6 6				
15	..	2	..	0 8 0				
16	..	4	..	0 9 3				
17	..	4	..	0 9 6				
18	..	9	..	0 13 9				
19	..	7	..	0 14 2				
20	..	3	..	0 12 0				
Over 20	7	29	0 16 2	0 16 6				
Meat-freezing and -preserving.								
17	2	..	0 13 9					
18	1	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	24	..	2 10 8					
Monumental Masonry.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 9 6					
Oil-clothing Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	2	..	0 9 6					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	..	1	..	0 6 0				
18	..	1	..	0 8 6				
19	..	2	..	0 9 9				
20	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	2	4	1 10 0	0 12 6				
Oil- and Gas-motor Fitting and Repairing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	9	..	2 13 6					
Paper-bag and -box Making.								
16	..	3	..	0 11 8				
17	1	2	0 12 0	0 11 0				
Over 20	3	4	1 5 0	0 16 0				
Photographing.								
14	2	..	0 5 0					
15	1	1	0 7 6	0 7 6				
17	1	2	0 10 0	0 6 3				
18	3	3	0 14 2	0 9 2				
19	1	1	1 0 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	1
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	5	14	2 13 0	0 18 1	..	..	..	4
Picture-frame Making.								
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Plumbing and Gasfitting.								
14	6	..	0 6 3					
15	6	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1	
16	5	..	0 6 7	..	..	..	1	
17	6	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	2	
18	8	..	0 13 7					
19	7	..	0 15 7					
20	4	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	50	..	1 18 1					
Portmanteau-making.								
15	..	1	..	0 3 6				
16	..	1	..	0 5 6				
17	1	..	0 6 0					
Printing.								
14	21	2	0 6 0	0 5 0				
15	13	4	0 6 8	0 5 0				
16	17	20	0 8 0	0 6 4				
17	23	13	0 12 0	0 6 9				
18	17	11	0 13 9	0 9 1				
19	11	10	1 0 7	0 9 6				
20	13	5	1 0 8	0 10 10				
Over 20	204	65	2 9 7	1 12 7	2 17 6			
Rag-picking.								
Over 20	4	1	1 16 0	0 10 0				
Range- and Stove-making.								
14	2	..	0 5 0					
15	3	..	0 7 8					
16	3	..	0 9 8					
17	6	..	0 8 3					
18	4	..	0 13 4					
19	2	..	0 16 3					
20	4	..	1 5 6					
Over 20	16	..	2 1 3					
Rope Manufacturing.								
14	6	..	0 6 2					
15	3	..	0 9 0					
16	5	..	0 12 0					
18	3	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	14	..	1 16 8	..	1 5 0			
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
14	10	..	0 5 6					
15	16	..	0 5 4					
16	12	3	0 7 4	0 5 0				
17	13	4	0 9 3	0 10 0				
18	7	2	0 12 6	0 10 6				
19	12	1	0 14 1	0 12 6	0 12 0			
20	5	..	0 18 6	..	0 12 6			
Over 20	89	6	1 12 2	0 13 9	1 6 7	0 10 0		
Sail-making.								
15	1	..	0 8 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	15	..	2 7 8					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Sawmilling.								
14	7	..	0 8 4					
15	12	..	0 10 7					
16	18	..	0 14 2					
17	30	..	0 14 3					
18	23	..	0 16 3					
19	25	..	0 19 3					
20	16	..	1 1 4	..	1 5 0			
Over 20	235	..	1 16 3	..	1 10 0			
Shirt Manufacturing.								
14	..	3	..	0 3 10	..			
15	..	20	..	0 4 10	..	0 7 6		
16	..	28	..	0 6 8	..	0 7 6		
17	2	34	0 11 0	0 9 9	..			
18	1	27	0 18 0	0 8 8	..	0 9 0		
19	..	26	..	0 10 10	..	0 15 7		
20	1	13	..	0 11 4	0 17 0			
Over 20	19	91	2 6 0	0 13 9	0 18 6	0 9 1		
Soap Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	..	1	..	0 15 0				
17	6	..	0 6 4					
19	2	1	0 13 9	1 5 0				
Over 20	48	..	1 13 5					
Sugar-refining.								
14	2	..	0 12 0					
15	9	..	0 14 5					
16	8	..	0 16 5					
17	6	..	0 19 4					
18	7	..	0 19 8					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	5	..	1 5 2					
Over 20	113	..	2 6 4	..	2 10 8			
Tailoring.								
14	3	3	0 5 0	0 4 2				
15	8	11	0 5 6	0 4 6	..	0 3 9		
16	11	15	0 8 2	0 5 0				
17	7	21	0 12 0	0 7 8	..	0 12 6	..	1
18	12	17	0 13 8	0 11 10	..	0 15 0		
19	11	17	0 16 11	0 14 3	1 10 0	1 0 10		
20	8	10	0 16 7	0 18 0	1 16 9	0 12 0		
Over 20	99	115	2 3 11	1 5 11	2 5 0	1 1 10		
Tanning and Currying.								
18	4	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	30	..	2 0 10	..	2 14 0			
Tea-packing.								
14	7	..	0 6 7					
15	5	..	0 10 5					
16	6	..	0 11 4					
18	2	..	0 11 9					
19	1	1	0 12 6	0 10 0				
20	3	..	0 14 1					
Over 20	7	1	2 1 1	0 10 0				
Tinsmithing.								
14	7	..	0 6 8					
15	3	..	0 8 4					
16	3	..	0 9 4					
17	4	..	0 11 7					
18	3	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	0 14 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	21	..	2 2 6					
Tobacco-pipe Repairing.								
19	1	..	0 10 0					
Umbrella-making.								
18	..	1	..	0 7 6				
20	..	1	..	0 12 0				
Over 20	2	1	1 12 6	1 8 0				
Plain Sewing and Underclothing-making.								
16	..	5	..	0 6 0				
17	..	3	..	0 6 0	..	0 15 0		
18	..	4	..	0 8 4	..	0 17 0		
19	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	..	8	..	0 14 0	..	1 0 2		
Venetian-blind Making.								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
18	1	..	0 18 0					
Over 20	6	..	1 5 6					
Watch-making and Jewellery Manufacturing.								
14	2	..	0 6 6					
16	8	..	0 5 6	..	..	..	1	
17	5	..	0 9 7	..	..	..	1	
19	3	..	0 16 8	..	..	..	1	
20	1	..	0 9 0	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	40	..	2 4 8					
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.								
14	..	3	..	0 5 0				
15	..	4	..	0 5 0	..	0 11 0		
16	..	3	..	0 5 0	..	0 8 6		
17	..	1	..	..	..	0 14 0		
18	..	1	..	..	..	0 14 0		
19	..	5	..	0 7 6	..	0 16 0		
20	..	4	..	..	..	1 1 0		
Over 20	1	9	2 15 0	1 5 0	..	1 0 0		
Wire-mattrass Making.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
15	2	..	0 6 6					
16	4	..	0 9 0					
17	3	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	10	..	1 10 0					
Wire-working.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
Wood-turning and -carving.								
16	5	..	0 8 7					
17	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 11 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 2 6	..	1 14 7			

WELLINGTON (CITY).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water Manufacturing.								
14	5	..	0 5 6					
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 7 6					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	5	..	0 13 6					
19	1	..	1 2 6					
20	1	1	1 10 0	0 10 0				
Over 20	36	..	1 19 6					
Baking.								
14	4	..	0 7 0					
15	2	..	0 7 0					
16	6	..	0 8 6					
17	6	5	0 11 0	0 6 0				
18	3	1	0 17 6	0 10 0				
19	9	..	0 15 6					
20	5	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	74	..	2 7 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Bacon-curing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	5	..	2 0 0					
Basket-making.								
14	3	..	0 6 4					
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	1	..	0 12 6					
17	2	..	0 11 9					
18	3	1	0 12 6	0 16 0				
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	8	2	2 4 9	1 5 0				
Boat-building.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 10 0					
Bookbinding.								
14	2	4	0 6 0	0 5 6				
15	5	4	0 10 0	0 6 1				
16	5	6	0 10 6	0 7 0				
17	8	12	0 12 9	0 8 6				
18	3	4	0 17 6	0 10 0				
19	3	5	0 14 0	0 18 0				
20	2	6	1 5 0	0 18 9				
Over 20	44	26	3 1 6	1 0 0	..	0 17 6		
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	5	3	0 5 0	0 5 0				
15	12	12	0 6 6	0 5 2				
16	20	15	0 8 2	0 7 10				
17	11	11	0 13 6	0 11 0				
18	10	15	0 15 0	0 13 3				
19	10	6	0 17 6	0 16 6				
20	5	3	1 7 0	0 19 0				
Over 20	212	19	2 10 10	1 5 0	2 1 0			
Bottling.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 12 0					
19	3	..	0 16 8					
Over 20	5	..	2 11 8					
Botanic Dispensing.								
14	3	..	0 5 0					
15	..	1	..	0 5 0				
19	..	1	..	0 7 0				
20	1	1	1 0 0	0 9 0				
Over 20	3	..	2 7 6					
Brewing.								
20	30	..	3 6 4					
Brick-making.								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	6	..	0 19 6					
17	5	..	0 17 8					
18	5	..	0 19 8					
19	10	..	1 8 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	44	..	2 4 10					
Brush- and Broom-making.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	1	..	..	0 17 0	0 16 0		
19	..	1	..	..	..	0 17 0		
Over 20	6	2	2 10 5	..	..	0 13 0		
Butter-making.								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 5 0					
Cabinetmaking.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 3 0					
15	6	..	0 5 4					
16	9	..	0 11 6					
17	3	..	0 11 8					
18	7	..	0 19 6					
19	7	..	1 7 0					
20	4	..	1 10 6					
Over 20	60	..	2 3 3	..	2 0 4			
Candle-making.								
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	4	..	0 8 6					
17	4	..	0 13 4					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 12 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 3 9					
Cardboard-box Making.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	..	1	..	0 3 6				
Over 20	2	4	1 10 0	0 17 6	..	0 17 6		
Coachbuilding.								
15	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1	
16	6	..	0 8 9					
17	6	..	0 14 2					
18	6	..	0 12 6					
19	4	..	1 3 1					
20	6	..	1 12 7					
Over 20	48	..	2 8 6					
Coffee- and Spice-making.								
15	1	3	0 5 0	0 8 4				
17	1	..	0 17 6					
18	4	2	0 15 0	0 9 0				
19	1	1	1 0 0	0 12 0				
Over 20	6	..	2 15 10					
Coopering.								
15	2	..	0 10 6					
16	2	..	0 10 0					
17	4	..	0 15 9					
18	3	..	1 2 4					
19	9	..	1 4 0					
20	2	..	1 6 3					
Over 20	15	..	2 2 6	..	2 13 0			
Dentistry.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
19	3	..	0 11 10					
20	3	..	1 3 6					
Over 20	19	1	1 10 0	0 15 0				
Dressmaking.								
14	..	3	..	0 4 2	..	..	..	5
15	..	8	..	0 3 1	..	..	..	9
16	..	33	..	0 4 6	..	..	..	14
17	..	39	..	0 5 8	..	..	..	2
18	..	32	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	2
19	..	35	..	0 11 0	..	..	..	3
20	..	30	..	0 14 0	..	..	..	5
Over 20	..	74	..	0 14 4	..	..	..	4

Head dressmakers average £4 10s. 6d. per week.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Dyeing.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
16	1	..	0 8 0					
19	..	2	..	0 12 0				
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	5	4	2 0 0	1 5 0				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Cycle Engineering.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	4	..	0 6 3					
16	5	..	0 8 5					
17	4	..	0 8 9					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
19	4	..	1 7 6					
20	4	..	1 11 3					
Over 20	16	..	2 0 9					
Engineering (Foundry Hands).								
15	4	..	0 7 0					
16	21	..	0 9 0					
17	11	..	0 10 0					
18	13	..	0 13 6					
19	16	..	0 13 6					
20	14	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	113	..	2 10 0					
Engineering (Moulders).								
15	2	..	0 6 9					
17	9	..	0 6 0					
18	4	..	1 1 3					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	34	..	2 13 6					
Engineering (Boilermakers).								
14	1	..	0 9 0					
15	1	..	0 11 0					
16	3	..	0 10 0					
17	3	..	0 17 0					
18	4	..	0 17 0					
19	3	..	1 12 0					
20	1	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	53	..	2 10 0					
Engineering (Blacksmiths).								
15	3	..	0 6 0					
16	3	..	0 13 4					
17	4	..	0 13 0					
18	5	..	0 12 4					
19	6	..	1 0 0					
20	8	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	41	..	2 9 2					
Engineering (Brass Foundry Hands).								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
18	2	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 8 8					
Electrical Engineering.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	15	..	3 1 0					
Engraving.								
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 10 0					
Fellmongering.								
14	4	..	0 8 6					
15	2	..	0 17 0					
16	5	..	0 16 0					
17	5	..	0 16 8					
18	4	..	1 5 6					
19	4	..	1 13 3					
20	3	..	1 13 8					
Over 20	100	..	2 4 6	..	4 6 0			
Flock-making.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	45	1	2 15 8	1 0 0				
Glass-bevelling and -silvering.								
Over 20	2	..	3 0 0					
Glass-bottle Making.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 12 0					
15	1	..	0 12 0					
17	4	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	2	..	1 13 6					
Gunsmithing.								
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Hat-making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
16	..	1	..	0 3 0				
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	..	5	..	0 18 0				
Jewelling.								
14	1	..	0 5 6					
15	4	..	0 5 7					
16	3	..	0 5 0					
17	3	..	0 8 4					
18	2	..	0 7 6					
19	2	..	0 19 6					
20	3	..	1 1 8					
Over 20	36	2	2 10 10	1 1 3	1 8 6			
Hosiery Knitting.								
14	..	1	..	0 7 0				
15	..	3	..	0 7 4				
16	..	8	..	0 7 6	..	0 13 9		
17	..	3	..	0 7 0	..	0 10 0		
19	..	2	..	..	..	0 14 8		
20	..	3	..	..	..	0 16 5		
Over 20	2	9	2 17 0	1 4 0	..	0 18 6		
Sawmilling and Joinery-making.								
14	2	..	0 7 0					
15	2	..	0 12 6					
16	12	..	0 10 0					
17	16	..	0 11 6					
18	7	..	0 16 6					
19	14	..	1 1 0					
20	6	..	1 13 6					
Over 20	135	..	2 11 6					
Mechanical Engineering (Jobbing).								
15	2	..	0 12 6					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 12 6					
18	2	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 7 6					
Laundry-work.								
15	..	4	..	0 11 3				
16	..	8	..	0 11 6				
17	..	8	..	0 12 0				
18	..	7	..	0 15 2				
19	..	7	..	0 16 2				
20	3	8	1 1 8	0 16 1				
Over 20	15	46	1 9 9	1 1 8				
Meat-freezing and -preserving.								
15	3	..	0 14 6	..	0 12 6			
16	2	..	0 14 6					
17	4	..	1 5 0					
18	4	..	1 5 0					
19	4	..	1 5 0	..	1 5 0			
Over 20	107	..	2 11 6	..	3 16 0			
Millinery-making.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
17	..	1	..	0 7 0				
18	..	4	..	0 8 2				
19	..	3	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	1
20	..	2	..	1 1 3				
Over 20	..	10	..	1 13 0				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Monumental Masonry.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 12 6					
Manure Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	28	..	2 8 1					
Paper-bag Making.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	1	1	1 2 6	0 9 0				
Photographing.								
15	3	..	0 6 2	..				
16	1	..	0 6 0	..				
17	1	1	0 10 0	0 14 0				
19	..	2	..	0 10 0				
20	..	2	..	0 13 9				
Over 20	13	13	2 6 0	1 2 1				
Picture-frame Making.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	5	..	1 10 0					
Plain Sewing (Underclothing, &c.).								
Over 20	1	10	1 5 0	0 12 6				
Plumbing.								
15	8	..	0 7 6					
16	13	..	0 8 3					
17	12	..	0 10 7					
18	76	..	0 16 0					
19	5	..	0 18 6					
20	2	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	87	..	2 11 0					
Portmanteau and Travelling-bag Making.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 5 0					
Printing.								
14	12	..	0 6 0					
15	13	..	0 6 6					
16	19	..	0 9 2	..	..	..	1	
17	16	..	0 9 6					
18	12	..	0 15 3					
19	19	2	1 0 8	0 10 0				
20	13	4	1 4 0	0 14 0				
Over 20	*330	1	2 10 6	1 0 0	3 1 0			

* Includes 84 piece-workers casually at Government Printing Office (wages not included).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Range- and Stove-making.								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	2	..	0 10 0					
19	3	..	1 2 6					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	17	..	2 7 7					
Ship-rigging.								
Over 20	3		3 0 0					
Rope- and Twine-making.								
14	2	..	0 13 0					
16	1	..	0 12 0					
17	2	..	0 13 0					
20	1	..	0 14 0					
Saddle and Harness Manufacturing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	3	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 5 0					
17	4	..	0 12 6					
18	3	..	0 9 2					
19	2	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	22	2	1 15 10	1 12 6	2 0 0			
Sausage-casing Cleaning.								
15	2	..	0 12 0					
19	5	..	1 16 0					
Over 20	21	..	2 4 0					
Shirt-making.								
15	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1
16	..	2	..	0 5 6				
17	..	1	..	0 10 0				
18	..	4	..	0 9 0				
19	..	2	..	0 13 0				
20	..	2	..	..	..	0 18 0	..	1
Over 20	..	56	..	0 13 8	..	0 16 7		
Soap and Soda-crystals Manufacturing.								
19	2	..	0 19 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 10 9					
Clothing and Tailoring.								
14	4	8	0 5 9	0 2 6	..			
15	8	11	0 8 6	0 4 0	..	0 10 0		
16	4	30	0 8 6	0 3 3	..	0 13 4		
17	11	39	0 11 1	0 8 6	..	0 12 6	2	1
18	8	42	0 18 4	0 10 1	..	0 13 9		
19	4	26	0 15 7	0 13 3	..	0 13 4	1	1
20	5	54	1 7 0	0 11 3	2 10 0	0 18 8		
Over 20	139	138	2 11 0	1 5 2	2 9 0	1 0 1		
Tanning.								
15	1	..	0 12 0					
16	3	..	0 10 8					
17	4	..	0 17 6					
18	2	..	1 5 0					
19	2	..	1 3 9					
20	1	..	1 7 6					
Over 20	94	..	2 7 9					
Tea-packing.								
14	13	..	0 7 6					
15	11	2	0 7 9	0 7 9				
16	9	1	0 9 10	0 8 0				
17	10	2	0 10 10	0 7 9				
18	8	..	0 15 9					
19	9	..	0 19 8					
20	5	1	0 19 8	0 10 0	1 3 2			
Over 20	15	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 5 0			
Tent-making.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	2	8	1 5 0	0 18 0				
Tinsmithing.								
15	5	..	0 6 2					
16	4	..	0 7 6					
17	2	..	0 9 0					
18	5	..	0 15 0					
19	4	..	1 4 8	..	1 2 4			
20	2	..	1 3 9					
Over 20	27	..	2 7 6	..	3 8 6			
Upholstering.								
16	1	2	0 12 0	0 8 9				
17	5	1	0 11 6	0 17 6				
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	10	7	2 11 0	0 17 6				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Umbrella Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	..	1	..	0 5 0				
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Venetian-blind Making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
18	3	..	0 13 6	..	1 5 0			
19	2	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	10	..	1 17 6	..	2 10 0			
Wax-vesta Manufacturing.								
14	..	1	..	..	..	0 7 0		
15	..	7	..	..	..	0 7 7		
16	2	10	0 9 6	..	..	0 10 0		
17	..	16	..	0 14 0	..	0 12 4		
18	..	14	..	..	..	0 14 4		
19	..	10	..	..	..	0 14 5		
20	1	10	0 17 0	..	..	0 14 10		
Over 20	8	10	2 0 0	0 19 6	..	0 11 6		
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 8 0					
16	..	2	..	0 6 0				
17	..	3	..	0 10 0				
18	..	2	..	0 12 0				
19	..	6	..	0 13 8				
20	2	2	1 0 0	0 17 6				
Over 20	..	9	..	0 18 0				
Wire Springs- and Mattrass-making.								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
19	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Woollen-mills.								
14	4	8	0 7 3	0 7 4	..			
15	9	5	0 8 0	0 8 7	..			
16	5	6	0 8 9	0 8 3	..	0 11 2		
17	2	9	0 16 0	0 9 4	..	1 4 10		
18	2	3	0 16 9	..	..	0 19 8		
19	3	9	1 2 4	..	..	1 3 4		
20	2	2	1 2 6	..	..	0 19 4		
Over 20	58	25	2 4 9	1 1 0	1 11 3	1 6 1		

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Tin-plate and Iron Workers).								
Over 20	1	..	2 6 6					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Storemen).								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
17	1	..	0 18 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 16 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Moulders).								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	3	..	0 6 0					
16	3	..	0 7 4					
17	2	..	0 6 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	21	..	2 5 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Carpenters).								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 8 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 11 9					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths, Strikers, and Unskilled Labourers).								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
16	4	..	0 7 6					
17	4	..	0 9 3					
18	4	..	0 10 9					
19	2	..	0 18 0					
20	5	..	0 19 5					
Over 20	22	..	1 17 6					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Wheelwrights).								
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	2	..	0 9 0					
19	1	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	27	..	2 7 5					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Fitters).								
15	3	..	0 6 0					
16	3	..	0 7 4					
17	8	..	0 8 10					
18	4	..	0 10 3					
19	2	..	1 0 0					
20	2	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	26	..	2 8 9					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Pattern-makers).								
17	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 16 3					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Machinists and Turners).								
20	2	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 4 2					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).								
16	2	..	0 7 9					
18	1	..	0 8 0					
19	2	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	23	..	2 11 6					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (Painters).								
18	2	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 10 1					
Aërated-waters and Herbal-beer Making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 7 6					
16	4	..	0 8 10					
17	1	..	0 7 0					
18	1	..	0 6 0					
19	3	1	0 16 8	0 2 6				
Over 20	29	1	1 9 0	0 10 0				
Bottle-cleaning and Rag-sorting.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
16	..	1	..	0 12 6				
19	1	..	0 17 6					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 8 1					
Boot Manufacturing (Benchmen).								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	13	..	0 6 1	..	0 8 5			
16	27	..	0 6 7	..	0 10 4			
17	18	..	0 8 9	..	0 10 0			
18	21	..	0 10 7	..	0 13 6			
19	25	..	0 15 8	..	1 2 6			
20	20	..	1 0 0	..	1 2 7			
Over 20	215	..	1 17 1	..	1 12 6			
Boot Manufacturing (Eyeletting, Socking, &c.).								
14	4	..	0 5 0					
15	5	..	0 5 0					
16	4	..	0 5 3					
17	3	..	0 5 0					
19	1	..	0 7 6					
Boot Manufacturing (Packers and Show-room Hands).								
14	3	..	0 7 0					
15	2	..	0 5 0					
17	4	..	0 8 3					
18	3	..	0 5 6					
19	2	..	1 10 0					
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	22	1	2 9 7	1 0 0				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Boot Manufacturing (Finishers).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 5 0	..	0 8 0			
16	8	..	0 5 7	..	0 11 4			
17	4	..	0 8 6					
18	4	..	0 8 4	..	1 14 0			
19	4	..	1 6 4					
20	6	..	1 1 0					
Over 20	98	..	2 2 2	..	2 8 4			
Boot Manufacturing (Pressmen).								
14	5	..	0 5 0					
15	5	..	0 4 9					
16	9	..	0 5 9					
17	4	..	0 10 3					
18	2	..	0 8 6					
19	4	..	0 16 3					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 7 4					
Boot Manufacturing (Fitters and Table Hands).								
14	..	2	..	0 4 6				
15	..	7	..	0 4 1				
16	..	10	..	0 5 6				
17	..	4	..	0 7 0				
18	..	8	..	0 9 5				
19	..	9	..	0 11 5				
20	..	6	..	0 13 2				
Over 20	..	29	..	0 18 4				
Boot Manufacturing (Machinists).								
14	..	9	..	0 4 4				
15	3	14	0 5 4	0 4 9				
16	..	22	..	0 5 10				
17	..	28	..	0 6 5				
18	1	17	0 12 6	0 10 6				
19	..	12	..	0 11 6				
20	..	7	..	0 14 1				
Over 20	3	75	2 12 6	0 18 6	0 11 7	0 8 6		
Boot Manufacturing (Pump- and Welt-men).								
15	1	..	0 7 6					
16	3	..	0 9 6					
17	1	..	0 17 6					
18	2	..	0 10 0					
19	4	..	1 6 4					
20	2	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 9 8	..	2 5 0			
Boot Manufacturing (Clickers).								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	3	..	0 5 8					
16	10	..	0 6 1					
17	6	..	0 8 7					
18	5	..	0 9 6					
19	5	..	1 4 9					
20	5	..	0 19 10					
Over 20	5	..	2 6 9	..	1 15 5			
Building and Joinery.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	4	..	0 8 9					
17	4	..	0 9 9					
18	4	..	0 13 8					
19	4	..	0 17 9					
20	3	..	1 0 8					
Over 20	63	..	2 8 4	..	2 11 0			
Brewing and Malting.								
14	3	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	3	..	0 8 4					
17	2	..	0 10 4					
18	2	..	0 13 6					
19	5	..	0 18 6					
20	1	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	96	..	2 3 10					
Brick- and Pottery-making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	3	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 18 0					
18	4	..	1 15 0	..	1 0 0			
Over 20	63	..	2 2 0	..	2 0 0			
Butter- and Cream-making.								
17	3	..	0 17 6					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	13	..	1 14 7					
Bread Baking.								
14	1	..	0 3 0					
15	3	..	0 6 4					
16	6	..	0 10 6					
17	4	..	0 13 5					
18	10	..	1 0 0					
19	8	..	1 0 6					
20	3	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	74	1	1 11 9	1 0 0				
Blacksmithing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	8	..	0 8 1	..	0 6 0			
17	12	..	0 9 4					
18	4	..	0 8 9					
19	11	..	0 11 6					
20	7	..	0 15 3					
Over 20	39	..	1 19 1	..	2 0 0			
Basket- and Wickerware-making.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	2	..	0 5 6					
16	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	9	..	2 1 4	..	2 2 0			
Baking-powder Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 12 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 17 6					
Brush-making.								
14	3	2	0 6 8	0 6 0				
15	2	1	0 5 6	0 3 0				
16	1	3	0 12 0	0 7 0	..	0 10 6		
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	..	2	..	..	..	0 10 6		
Over 20	9	1	2 1 8	..	2 2 0	0 10 6		
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
14	1	1	0 5 0	0 4 0				
15	4	1	0 5 6	0 5 0				
16	4	6	0 7 0	0 5 4				
17	8	4	0 8 9	0 6 3				
18	5	5	0 12 0	0 6 0				
19	6	2	0 13 3	0 7 0				
20	6	3	0 11 1	0 7 10				
Over 20	43	5	2 2 2	0 11 7	2 0 0			
Bacon-curing.								
16	6	..	0 16 8					
17	4	..	1 1 3					
18	3	..	1 4 8					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	5	..	1 8 0					
Over 20	49	..	1 19 7					
Belt-making.								
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Clothing Manufacturing (Coat hands).								
15	..	8	..	0 4 1				
16	2	8	0 2 6	0 4 3	..	0 16 9		
17	..	7	..	0 5 0	..	0 16 0		
18	..	10	..	0 7 1	..	0 13 3	..	1
19	..	7	..	..	..	0 17 0		
20	..	6	..	..	..	1 0 1		
Over 20	4	70	2 11 4	1 5 0	2 15 3	1 0 4		

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Clothing Manufacturing (Pressers).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	3	..	0 5 0					
18	1	..	0 12 6					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	36	..	1 7 6	..	2 4 0			

Clothing Manufacturing (Cutters).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	2	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	22	..	2 14 7					

Clothing Manufacturing (Machinists).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	..	2	..	0 5 0				
16	..	4	..	0 4 9				
17	..	5	..	0 8 6				
18	..	9	..	0 8 4				
19	..	9	..	0 11 8				
20	..	3	..	0 18 4				
Over 20	..	64	..	0 17 5	..	1 4 1		

Clothing Manufacturing (Vest hands).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	..	1	..	0 2 6				
16	..	6	..	0 4 6	..	0 15 6		
17	..	5	..	0 3 9	..	0 15 0		
18	..	4	..	..	..	0 13 10		
19	..	6	..	0 15 0	..	0 17 2		
20	..	7	..	0 18 9	..	0 17 2		
Over 20	..	21	..	1 1 0	..	0 17 10		

Clothing Manufacturing (Trouser hands).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
14	1	..	..	..	0 5 0			
15	..	6	..	0 4 2				
16	..	6	..	0 5 0	..	0 5 0	..	1
17	..	14	..	0 10 6	..	0 14 1		
18	..	14	..	0 10 11	..	0 11 10		
19	1	11	..	0 11 7	0 10 0	0 13 10		
20	..	6	..	0 15 8	..	0 17 9		
Over 20	12	75	..	0 18 4	1 18 1	0 16 1		

Clothing Manufacturing (Clerical and Folding hands).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	8	..	2 10 3					

Coach- and Carriage-making (Body-makers).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 9 0					
19	1	..	0 12 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	21	..	2 3 7					

Coach- and Carriage-making (Coach-trimmers).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	9	..	2 3 2	..	1 13 1			

Coach- and Carriage-making (Wheelwrights).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	2	..	0 8 3					
17	3	..	0 12 6					
20	2	..	1 9 0					
Over 20	9	..	2 3 1					

Coach- and Carriage-making (Vice-men).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
17	3	..	0 11 4					
18	2	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	11	..	1 14 6					

Coach- and Carriage-making (Painters).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	3	..	0 10 0					
16	2	..	0 8 9					
17	2	..	0 6 6					
18	3	..	0 11 8					
19	3	..	0 9 8					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	21	..	2 5 4					

Coach- and Carriage-making (Blacksmiths).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	4	..	0 5 6					
17	2	..	0 14 6					
18	6	..	0 11 5					
19	5	..	0 18 9					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	21	..	2 1 7					

Cycle Engineering.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
14	1	..	0 4 0					
15	10	..	0 5 7					
16	18	..	0 6 9					
17	16	..	0 9 8					
18	10	..	0 13 2					
19	11	..	1 2 11					
20	3	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	51	..	1 17 9					

Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Undertaking.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
14	5	..	0 5 2					
15	12	..	0 5 7					
16	11	..	0 7 0					
17	12	..	0 8 1					
18	14	..	0 13 6					
19	11	1	0 11 11	0 17 6				
20	6	..	1 0 8					
Over 20	71	8	2 0 8	0 18 4	2 6 8			

Cigarette-making.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
17	..	1	..	0 5 0				
18	..	1	..	0 10 0				

Corset-making.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	..	2	..	0 6 3				
18	..	1	..	0 12 0				
20	..	1	..	0 7 6				
Over 20	..	1	..	0 15 0				

Chair-making.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 7 6					
18	3	..	0 18 4					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					

Coopering.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
16	1	..	0 15 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	3	..	1 10 0					
19	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 6 10					

Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
16	1	..	1 0 0					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	24	..	1 17 6					

Coffee-, Chicory-, and Spice-making.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 8 0					
18	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	7	..	2 1 0					

Candle-, Soap-, and Tallow-making.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	4	..	0 10 9					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
19	1	..	0 7 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	15	..	2 2 7					

Dyeing and Cleaning.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
15	2	..	0 6 0					
18	..	1	..	0 10 0				
20	..	1	..	0 9 0				
Over 20	5	1	1 6 9	0 13 0				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Dentistry.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	3	..	0 7 4	..	..	..	1	
18	1	..	0 13 0	..	..	..	1	
19	2	..	1 2 6					
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Over 20	5	1	2 2 0	0 10 0	..	..	2	
Drug- and Chemical-making.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	2	..	0 7 0					
16	2	..	0 6 9					
17	1	.	0 7 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	4	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 18 2					
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
15	..	11	..	0 4 5	..	..	..	47
16	..	43	..	0 4 6	..	..	..	27
17	..	61	..	0 5 2	..	..	..	18
18	..	49	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	10
19	..	33	..	0 8 2				
20	..	33	..	0 9 11	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	150	..	0 18 0	..	..	..	2
Electrical Engineering.								
16	1	..	0 2 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Fellmongering (Fellmongers).								
16	2	..	0 12 0					
17	1	..	0 18 0					
18	2	..	0 15 6					
Over 20	33	..	1 19 4	..	2 6 0			
Fellmongering (Unskilled labourers).								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	4	..	1 2 9					
Freezing.								
14	3	..	0 14 0					
15	7	..	1 1 5					
16	6	..	0 17 8					
17	12	..	1 0 3					
18	6	..	1 2 6					
19	12	..	1 7 6					
20	3	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	231	..	2 0 11	..	3 0 0			
Freezing (Engineers, Stokers, and Greasers).								
Over 20	39	..	2 3 8					
Freezing (Chemical-manure Makers).								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	43	..	1 18 2	..	2 3			
Freezing (Fellmongers).								
14	3	..	0 11 0					
15	8	..	0 13 10					
16	7	..	0 14 6					
17	5	..	0 17 9					
18	3	..	1 4 0					
19	5	..	1 5 2					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	104	..	1 15 7	..	2 18 0			
Freezing (Carpenters and Labourers).								
16	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	31	..	2 6 1					
Freezing (Packing Wool, Loading Goods, &c.).								
Over 20	32	..	1 19 5					
Fruit- and Vegetable-evaporating.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	..	4	..	0 15 0				
20	..	4	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	5	4	2 0 0	0 15 0				
Flour- and Oatmeal-making.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	2	..	1 2 6					
19	5	..	1 3 2					
Over 20	33	..	2 1 2					
Gas Manufacturing.								
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	23	..	2 12 11					
Glue-making.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	10	..	1 5 6					
Gas-stove Making.								
Over 20	6	..	2 7 0					
Grass-seed Cleaning.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
16	2	..	0 11 6					
18	2	..	1 3 9					
Over 20	20	..	2 1 8					
Herbal Remedies Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 7 6					
20	1	..	2 0 0					
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.								
14	..	1	..	0 3 0				
15	1	2	0 5 0	0 2 6				
16	..	3	..	0 5 10				
17	1	2	0 12 6	0 6 6				
19	1	2	0 12 6	0 9 9				
Over 20	4	9	2 18 4	0 17 4	2 5 9	1 2 9		
Iron-founding and Engineering (Boilermakers).								
15	3	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 9 0					
19	6	..	0 19 3					
Over 20	12	..	2 12 7					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Strikers).								
Over 20	3	..	1 17 0					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Turners).								
16	1	..	0 9 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 8 3					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Machinists).								
16	4	..	0 7 0					
17	4	..	0 8 0					
18	2	..	0 6 0					
19	3	..	0 14 0					
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	11	..	2 4 8					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Pattern-makers).								
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	2	..	0 7 0					
17	1	..	0 18 0					
18	1	..	0 18 0					
19	1	..	0 9 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 12 7					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Brass Moulders and Finishers).								
17	1	..	0 6 0					
20	1	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 15 6					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Iron-founding and Engineering (Sheet-iron Workers).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	2	..	0 14 3					
Over 20	8	..	1 14 11					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Fitters).								
15	6	..	0 5 10					
16	2	..	0 9 0					
17	6	..	0 5 9					
18	4	..	0 7 7					
19	10	..	1 4 8					
20	3	..	1 3 4					
Over 20	23	..	2 3 10	..	2 0 0			
Iron-founding and Engineering (Moulders).								
15	4	..	0 6 9					
16	8	..	0 6 9					
17	7	..	0 9 1					
18	7	..	0 13 4					
19	5	..	0 18 2					
20	3	..	0 19 4					
Over 20	21	..	2 7 9					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Blacksmiths).								
16	1	..	0 6 0					
17	4	..	0 8 0					
18	2	..	0 10 0					
19	4	..	0 13 6					
20	2	..	1 7 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 8 8					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Unskilled Labourers and Boilermakers' Assistants).								
16	3	..	0 9 4					
17	6	..	0 9 0					
19	1	..	0 14 0					
20	1	..	1 8 9					
Over 20	20	..	2 8 0					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Range-makers).								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	5	..	0 5 5					
16	3	..	0 5 8					
17	3	..	0 9 8					
19	3	..	1 0 10					
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	13	..	2 3 3					
Iron-founding and Engineering (Painting).								
Over 20	1	..	2 14 0					
Jewelling.								
14	2	..	0 4 9					
15	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	3	
16	2	..	0 5 0					
17	3	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	2	
18	3	..	0 10 10	..	..	..	1	
19	4	..	0 17 6	..	..	..	2	
20	3	..	1 0 10					
Over 20	24	..	2 2 0	..	3 0 0			
Knitting.								
14	..	6	..	0 6 0	..	0 6 8		
15	..	12	..	0 7 0	..	0 9 4		
16	1	20	0 6 0	0 9 0	..	0 11 1		
17	..	15	..	0 9 6	..	0 11 0		
18	..	12	..	0 7 0	..	0 14 9		
19	2	14	0 16 11	0 14 4	1 0 0	0 12 10		
20	..	7	..	0 9 6	..	1 1 2		
Over 20	7	25	2 7 6	0 19 3	1 11 6	1 1 5		
Laundry-work.								
14	..	1	..	0 5 0				
17	..	2	..	0 10 0				
18	..	2	..	0 14 6				
19	..	1	..	0 5 0				
20	..	6	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	2	11	0 10 0	1 0 0				

There are also 80 persons employed at benevolent institutions without wages: St. Mary's Home, 13; Salvation Army Refuge, 8; St. Saviour's Home, 9; and Mount Magdala Asylum, 50.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Linen-bag Making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	..	2	..	1 4 0				
17	..	2	..	0 5 0	..	0 10 0		
18	..	1	..	0 15 0				
19	..	1	..	..	..	1 16 0		
20	..	6	..	1 7 0	..	1 4 4		
Over 20	..	4	..	1 2 6	..	1 15 6		
Road-metalling.								
15	1	..	0 18 0					
16	1	..	0 18 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	45	..	1 19 0	..	2 5 0			
Monumental Masonry.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	2	..	0 17 6					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	2 2 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 8 4					
Dressmaking (Milliners).								
15	..	2	..	0 3 9				
16	..	3	..	0 3 8	..	..	..	5
17	..	8	..	0 5 1				
18	..	5	..	0 5 9				
19	..	6	..	0 9 2				
20	..	4	..	0 8 10				
Over 20	..	19	..	1 6 0				
Mantle-making.								
15	..	1	..	0 17 6				
16	..	3	..	0 5 0				
17	..	5	..	0 5 7				
18	..	5	..	0 5 6				
19	..	4	..	0 7 0				
Over 20	..	13	..	1 1 3				
Lead-headed Nail-making.								
15	1	1	..	..	0 10 0	0 12 6		
16	2	..	0 6 0	..	0 10 0			
17	1	..	..	..	0 10 0			
Over 20	2	..	1 5 0	..	2 15 0			
Oilskin-clothing Making.								
16	..	1	..	0 10 0				
20	..	1	..	0 16 0				
Oleo-, Stearine-, and Tallow-making.								
16	2	..	0 18 0					
17	3	..	1 2 0					
18	2	..	1 1 0					
19	3	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 14 9					
Perambulator-making.								
14	2	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 8 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	3	..	0 9 0					
19	1	1	1 0 0	0 9 0				
20	..	1	..	0 8 0				
Over 20	4	..	1 10 7					
Plumbing (Gas, Tin, Copper, and Locksmithing).								
14	7	..	0 5 3					
15	13	..	0 6 0					
16	9	..	0 8 2					
17	12	..	0 9 3					
18	9	..	0 11 9					
19	5	..	0 19 2					
20	7	..	1 0 8					
Over 20	48	..	2 2 2					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Photographing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 7 6					2
15	1	1	0 5 0	0 4 0	..	..	..	
16	2	3	0 7 3	0 7 2	..	..	1	
17	3	4	0 10 0	0 8 3				
18	2	3	0 17 3	0 6 10				
19	1	2	0 17 6	0 10 0				
20	1	3	1 5 0	0 12 0				
Over 20	11	4	2 6 2	0 14 5				
Picture-frame Making.								
14	2	..	0 7 6					
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	5	..	1 12 6					
Pickle-, Sauce, Vinegar-, and Jam-making.								
14	3	..	0 7 0					
16	1	8	0 8 0	0 7 0	..	0 7 0		
17	2	..	0 14 0					
18	1	8	0 15 0	0 9 0	..	0 9 0		
19	2	3	0 17 0	0 10 0				
20	..	5	.. ..	..	..	0 12 0		
Over 20	3	13	2 8 0	0 16 6	..	0 12 0		
Piano and Organ Building and Repairing.								
14	1	..	0 4 0					
16	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 7 6	..	2 11 6			
Printing and Publishing (Compositors).								
14	3	..	0 5 6					
15	17	..	0 6 8	..	0 9 3			
16	5	1	0 6 11	0 7 6				
17	4	1	0 12 6	0 7 6				
18	12	..	0 15 0	..	0 12 8			
19	10	..	0 19 5	..	0 13 9			
20	7	..	1 1 8					
Over 20	141	4	2 14 6	..	3 0 3	2 10 0		
Printing and Publishing (Engineers).								
Over 20	2	..	2 15 0					
Printing and Publishing (Lithographic Machinists).								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	1	0 5 0	..	..	0 8 6		
18	2	..	0 8 9					
19	3	1	0 14 2	..	..	0 15 6		
Over 20	8	..	1 19 6					
Printing and Publishing (Lithographers).								
16	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	9	..	2 3 7					
Printing and Publishing (Printing Machinists).								
14	3	..	0 7 6					
15	5	..	0 7 5					
16	4	..	0 7 3					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	5	..	0 12 0					
19	4	..	0 16 3					
20	3	..	0 19 2					
Over 20	28	..	2 0 0					
Printing and Publishing (Artists, Engravers, Electrotypists, and Stereotypists).								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	15	1	2 16 7	1 15 0				
Printing and Publishing (Publishing hands).								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	3	1	0 5 7	0 0				
16	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 16 9					
19	1	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	5	1	2 5 4	1 5 0				
Printing and Publishing (Paper-bag Makers).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	1	0 6 0	0 8 0				
17	1	1	0 7 6	0 8 0				
18	..	2	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	3	8	1 10 0	0 12 1				
Printing and Publishing (Ticket-writing and Stationery Manufacturing).								
15	1	1	0 5 0	0 5 0				
16	..	1	..	0 7 6				
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 11 3					
Printing and Publishing (Bookbinding).								
14	1	2	0 5 0	0 5 0				
15	..	1	..	0 5 0				
16	1	5	0 4 0	0 8 3	..	0 15 0		
17	6	4	0 7 1	0 10 0				
18	3	..	0 12 6					
19	3	5	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 17 6	0 16 3		
20	1	2	1 0 0	0 11 9				
Over 20	20	23	2 16 6	0 13 1	..	1 0 0		
Printing and Publishing (Patent Cardboard-box Makers).								
15	..	2	..	0 3 6				
16	2	1	0 7 6	0 10 0				
17	1	3	0 7 6	0 5 0	..	0 3 6		
18	..	4	..	0 6 0	..	0 5 6		
19	1	2	0 12 0	..	..	0 6 6		
20	..	2	..	0 7 6	..	0 7 6		
Over 20	1	6	1 10 0	0 11 3	..	0 9 0		
Packing-case Making.								
Over 20	1	..	1 0 0					
Rope-, Twine-, and Flock-making.								
15	2	..	0 5 6					
16	2	..	0 7 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 15 0					
Saddlery-, Harness-, and Portmanteau-making.								
14	4	..	0 4 9					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	4	..	0 6 10					
17	2	..	0 16 3					
18	4	..	0 9 4					
19	4	..	0 18 1					
20	4	..	0 15 7					
Over 20	28	..	1 16 8	..	2 3 9			
Shirt Manufacturing.								
14	..	3	..	0 4 1				
15	1	6	0 5 0	0 5 0				
16	1	10	0 10 0	0 5 2				
17	..	12	..	0 8 0	..	0 11 2		
18	..	11	..	0 8 0	..	0 11 9	..	1
19	..	5	..	0 6 4	..	0 12 9		
20	..	6	..	0 9 0	..	0 15 0		
Over 20	2	34	3 5 0	0 15 5	..	0 11 8		
Sawmilling and Planing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	3	..	0 9 0					
16	4	..	0 10 3					
17	3	..	0 13 4					
18	7	..	0 16 10					
19	3	..	0 19 4					
20	3	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	34	..	1 12 0	..	1 15 0			
Sausage-casing Making.								
15	2	..	0 15 0					
16	8	..	0 15 4					
19	3	..	1 12 6					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	22	..	1 19 0					
Sewing-machine Fitting and Repairing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 7 6					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Tailoring (Coat hands).			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	..	1	..	0 5 0				
16	6	1	0 8 3	0 5 6				
17	4	1	0 9 4	0 5 0				
18	7	1	1 2 4	0 15 0				
19	3	2	0 16 8	0 14 3				
20	3	1	1 1 8	..	..	1 0 0		
Over 20	64	29	2 4 0	1 1 5	2 2 10	1 1 3		
Tailoring (Vest hands).								
14	..	1	..	0 2 6				
15	..	2	..	0 3 9				
16	..	1	..	0 2 6				
17	4	7	0 13 0	0 7 2	..	0 12 0		
18	1	2	0 10 0	0 15 0				
19	1	3	0 18 0	0 15 4				
20	..	3	..	..	..	0 15 0		
Over 20	5	17	1 18 9	1 0 0	2 12 6	1 2 0		
Tailoring (Trouser hands).								
14	2	1	0 2 6	0 6 0				
15	1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6	..	..	1	
16	8	9	0 6 2	0 4 7				
17	6	6	0 10 0	0 7 10	..	0 11 3		
18	..	1	..	..	..	0 16 0		
19	..	2	..	0 11 3				
20	1	5	1 1 0	0 10 0	..	0 12 6		
Over 20	18	46	1 12 6	0 15 0	1 15 9	0 14 3		
Tailoring (Pressers).								
Over 20	5	..	2 5 5					
Tailoring (Machinists).								
15	..	2	..	..	..	0 9 3		
16	..	1	..	..	..	0 6 0		
17	..	3	..	0 8 6	..	0 9 0		
20	..	1	..	1 0 0				
Over 20	..	15	..	1 0 6	..	1 2 6		
Tailoring (Cutters).								
Over 20	10	..	3 17 4					
Tanning (Tanners).								
18	1	..	1 1 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	22	..	2 0 0					
Tanning (Peltmen).								
15	2	..	0 12 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 18 0					
19	3	..	1 0 6					
20	2	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	45	..	1 18 5	..	2 10 10			
Tanning (Beamsmen).								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	1 1 0					
Over 20	33	..	2 1 8	..	2 8 9			
Tanning (Curriers).								
17	4	..	0 15 0					
18	3	..	0 14 0					
19	2	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	63	..	2 1 10	..	2 5 0			
Tanning (Shedmen).								
Over 20	17	..	1 17 0					
Tanning (Unskilled labourers).								
Over 20	5	..	2 2 2					
Tanning (Engineers and Carpenters).								
16	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	9	..	2 12 9					
Tent- and Sail-making.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 7 6					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 3 5					
Tea-blending and -packing.								
14	4	..	0 6 4					
16	3	..	0 6 4					
17	4	..	0 8 1					
19	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 3 0					
Toe- and Heel-plate Making.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Umbrella-making.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	..	1	..	0 15 0				
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	..	1	..	0 14 0				
Underclothing-making (Ladies' and Children's).								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	..	1	..	0 5 0				
17	..	1	..	0 9 0				
18	..	1	..	0 10 0				
20	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	..	5	..	0 14 3	..	0 15 0		
Venetian-blind Making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	3	..	0 7 8					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	7	1	1 19 3	0 10 0				
Wool-scouring (Wool-scourers).								
18	1	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	36	..	2 7 4	..	2 15 8			
Wool-scouring (Unskilled labourers).								
14	2	..	0 9 0					
15	2	..	0 9 0					
16	7	..	0 13 3					
17	7	..	0 19 3					
18	4	..	1 1 9					
19	6	..	1 5 7					
20	1	..	1 13 0					
Over 20	36	..	1 10 11	..	2 0 0			
Woollen-mills (Weaving, Designing, &c.).								
16	..	4	..	..	..	1 2 9		
17	..	2	..	..	..	1 0 3		
18	..	11	..	..	..	1 5 11		
19	..	4	..	..	..	0 19 0		
Over 20	14	48	2 17 6	..	1 8 10	1 9 6		
Woollen-mills (Milling).								
18	2	..	0 14 6					
19	1	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	9	..	1 14 10					
Woollen-mills (Finishing).								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	3	..	0 12 4					
17	1	..	0 14 0					
18	1	..	0 16 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	13	..	1 16 1					
Woollen-mills (Wool Department).								
15	2	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 12 0					
20	1	..	..	..	2 0 4			
Over 20	12	..	2 1 1	..	2 7 2			

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 (CITY)—*continued.*								
Woollen-mills (Dyeing).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	8	..	2 0 9					
Woollen-mills (Carding).								
15	4	..	0 9 3					
16	3	..	0 12 0					
18	4	..	0 18 3					
19	1	..	1 4 0					
20	2	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	15	..	1 15 3					
Woollen-mills (Spinning, &c.).								
14	3	..	0 6 0					
15	6	2	0 7 10	0 6 0				
16	3	4	0 12 0	0 6 0	..	0 13 0		
17	1	..	0 14 0					
18	2	2	0 14 9	..	..	0 19 0		
19	3	..	0 16 6					
20	1	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	16	3	1 16 2	..	..	1 1 8		
Woollen-mills (Warping).								
Over 20	4	..	..	..	2 17 3			
Woollen-mills (Turning, Winding, Drawing, &c.).								
14	..	4	..	0 6 6				
15	2	4	..	0 7 0	0 8 10			
16	2	3	..	0 7 4	0 17 9			
18	..	2	..	..	..	0 19 6		
19	..	2	..	0 15 0	..	1 2 0		
Over 20	9	..	2 7 9					
Woollen-mills (Burling).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	..	3	..	0 7 0				
15	..	2	..	0 7 0	..	0 12 5		
16	..	2	..	0 7 0	..	0 12 5		
18	..	3	..	..	..	0 18 7		
19	..	4	..	..	...	1 3 10		
Over 20	..	14	..	..	..	1 3 5		
Woollen-mills (Engineering).								
Over 20	12		2 11 2					
Wine-making.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
Waterproof-mackintosh Manufacturing.								
15	..	1	..	0 15 0				
16	..	8	..	0 7 5				
17	1	4	0 10 0	0 8 1				
18	..	5	..	0 11 6				
19	..	3	..	0 16 8				
20	..	1	..	1 2 6				
Over 20	1	13	2 15 0	1 5 0	..	1 2 0		
Wire-working.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 6 6					
16	3	..	0 8 6					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
Wood-turning.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 2 0					
DUNEDIN (CITY).								
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 12 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	4	..	0 14 6					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	26	..	1 18 8	..	1 0 0			
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
15	3	..	0 5 6					
16	6	..	0 8 0					
17	11	..	0 8 8					
18	6	..	0 10 0					
19	9	..	0 14 9					
20	7	..	1 0 3					
Over 20	140	..	2 0 9					
Bacon-curing.								
18	1	..	0 11 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	6	2	1 12 6	0 8 0				
Basket-making.								
Over 20	1	..	1 16 0					
Blacksmithing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 5 6					
16	5	..	0 10 6					
17	9	..	0 10 8					
18	7	..	0 15 6					
19	5	..	1 1 10					
20	4	..	0 19 9					
Over 20	73	..	2 6 0					
Bookbinding and Stationery Manufacturing.								
14	6	..	0 5 8					
15	9	2	0 5 7	0 5 0				
16	8	3	0 7 0	0 6 10				
17	5	1	0 10 6	0 9 6				
18	5	3	0 15 5	0 8 4				
19	1	2	0 12 6	0 8 3				
Over 20	39	11	2 0 0	0 16 3				
Box-making.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
16	2	..	0 11 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	2	..	0 13 6					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 16 0					
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	6	6	0 5 3	0 5 0				
15	14	9	0 6 2	0 5 3				
16	21	18	0 6 10	0 7 3	..	..	1	
17	24	19	0 8 5	0 8 1				
18	12	16	0 11 6	0 6 5				
19	24	11	0 13 5	0 9 3				
20	13	16	0 16 2	0 11 11				
Over 20	294	66	2 2 4	0 19 0	2 3 7			
Bread Baking.								
14	1	..	0 2 6					
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	6	..	0 13 4					
17	2	..	0 16 3					
18	4	..	0 18 0					
19	6	..	1 1 8					
20	3	..	1 0 10					
Over 20	58	..	2 3 6					
Brass- and Copper-smithing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	7	..	0 5 4					
16	12	..	0 5 8					
17	5	..	0 7 6					
18	11	..	0 9 0					
19	5	..	0 13 6					
20	6	..	1 1 6					
Over 20	33	..	2 1 8					
Brick- and Pottery-making.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	1 1 0					
18	2	..	1 1 0					
Over 20	13	..	1 19 2	..	2 2 0			

FACTORIES—*continued.*

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Brush- and Broom-making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	4	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	7	6	2 10 0	0 7 6	1 17 8	0 18 9		
Brewing and Malting.								
16	2	..	0 12 6					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 17 6					
19	3	..	1 0 10					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	66	..	2 1 11					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
16	..	1	..	0 7 6				
18	1	..	1 5 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	4	..	1 6 3					
Over 20	21	..	2 1 11					
Cardboard-box Making.								
14	..	2	..	0 4 0				
15	..	3	..	0 4 4				
16	..	2	..	0 5 0				
17	2	5	0 11 0	0 6 2	..	0 8 0		
18	..	4	..	..	..	0 9 6		
19	..	6	..	0 7 6	..	0 10 0		
Over 20	1	9	2 0 0	0 11 1	..	0 12 0		
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	4	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1	
16	8	..	0 6 5	..	..	..	1	
17	7	..	0 8 4					
18	8	2	0 11 4	0 13 9	0 15 0			
19	10	..	0 17 7					
20	11	..	1 12 7					
Over 20	76	3	2 1 0	0 19 4	2 3 0			
Calico-bag Making.								
18	..	3	..	0 12 6				
19	..	2	..	0 14 0				
Over 20	1	3	1 0 0	0 16 0				
Cement Manufacturing.								
17	3	..	0 12 4					
18	3	..	0 15 0					
19	4	..	1 2 3					
20	2	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	16	..	1 16 0					
Chemicals and Drug Manufacturing.								
14	7	1	0 6 0	0 5 0				
15	9	4	0 8 2	0 6 5				
16	5	2	0 7 7	0 9 6				
17	2	..	0 8 9					
18	4	3	1 2 6	0 7 2				
19	2	..	0 15 6					
20	2	1	0 18 0	0 10 0				
Over 20	27	1	2 7 8	0 15 0				
Cigarette-making.								
15	..	3	..	0 3 4				
16	..	1	..	0 5 0				
17	..	3	..	0 8 10				
18	..	2	..	0 5 0				
19	..	1	..	0 7 6				
Over 20	..	4	..	..	..	1 5 3		
Clothing Manufacturing.								
14	1	2	0 5 0	0 3 3				
15	3	6	0 5 0	0 3 6	..	0 10 0		
16	11	20	0 9 10	0 3 4	..	0 17 3		
17	2	21	0 11 3	0 8 0	..	0 14 2		
18	6	25	0 11 5	0 7 8	..	0 15 4		
19	4	21	0 17 0	0 7 4	..	0 12 6		
20	..	33	..	0 11 10	..	0 16 10		
Over 20	37	302	2 8 0	1 0 8	..	0 17 9		
Clothing Manufacturing (Pressers).								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 6 3					
17	2	..	0 9 6					
19	2	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	24	1	2 9 0	..	2 1 5	1 5 0		
Cotton Waste Preparing.								
14	2	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	2	..	3 0 0					
Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.								
15	3	..	0 5 4					
16	3	..	0 11 2					
17	3	..	0 9 4					
18	6	..	0 10 6					
19	3	..	0 15 0					
20	4	..	1 1 6					
Over 20	55	..	1 18 0	..	2 16 0			
Coffee- and Spice-making.								
14	3	..	0 7 0					
15	4	..	0 6 9					
16	3	..	0 10 4					
17	1	..	0 14 0					
19	3	..	0 17 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	11	2	2 1 10	0 10 3				
Confectionery and Biscuit Manufacturing.								
14	11	4	0 5 8	0 6 0				
15	20	11	0 7 0	0 6 5				
16	29	7	0 8 9	0 6 4				
17	11	10	0 10 1	0 7 8				
18	14	5	0 11 7	0 7 6				
19	15	7	0 17 6	0 8 7				
20	6	3	0 16 5	0 10 4				
Over 20	55	3	1 19 4	0 16 0				
Coopering.								
Over 20	10	..	2 7 0	..	2 10 0			
Cycle Engineering and Sewing-machine Repairing.								
15	6	..	0 6 8					
16	2	..	0 8 9					
17	5	2	0 11 0	0 7 6				
18	7	..	0 11 10					
19	7	..	0 12 0					
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	18	3	2 4 5	1 0 0				
Dentistry.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
17	3	..	0 5 10					
18	1	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	1	
19	2	..	0 12 6					
20	2	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	5	2	1 18 0	1 0 0				
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
15	..	19	..	0 5 4	..	..	..	32
16	..	33	..	0 5 6	..	..	..	27
17	..	43	..	0 6 8	..	..	..	8
18	..	52	..	0 7 10	..	..	..	2
19	..	23	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	3
20	..	27	..	0 13 4				
Over 20	..	150	..	0 17 1				
Head dressmakers average £4 10s. per week.								
Electroplating.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	2	..	0 7 9					
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Electrical Engineering.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Engineering.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	2	..	0 7 6					
15	12	..	0 5 7					
16	14	..	0 7 0					
17	18	.	0 10 0					
18	23	..	0 11 8					
19	17	..	0 16 1					
20	5	..	0 17 5					
Over 20	176	..	2 8 10					
Engraving.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	3	..	0 9 2					
Over 20	11	..	2 13 11					
Fellmongering.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	5	..	0 10 2					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	5	..	0 16 10					
19	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	37	..	1 15 4	..	2 10 0			
Fish-curing.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 5 0					
Flock Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 8 0					
Over 20	1	1	0 10 0	0 9 0				
Flour-milling.								
14	2	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 9 0					
17	3	..	0 10 10					
18	2	..	0 15 6					
20	3	..	1 4 2					
Over 20	21	..	2 6 3					
Fruit-preserving.								
14	3	2	0 5 0	0 5 0				
15	4	2	0 6 8	0 7 0				
16	3	4	0 7 8	0 6 9				
17	2	4	0 10 0	0 8 0				
18	2	4	0 12 6	0 7 6				
19	1	2	0 12 0	0 9 6				
20	1	2	1 3 0	0 8 6				
Over 20	19	3	1 18 2	0 13 0				
Candied-peel (Fruit-preserving) Manufacturing.								
14	3	..	0 6 4					
15	3	..	0 7 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
18	3	..	0 12 2					
Over 20	3	..	1 13 4					
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	35	..	2 11 1					
Gunsmithing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.								
15	2	..	0 6 6					
16	2	3	0 6 6	0 6 8				
17	2	1	0 8 6	0 6 6				
18	..	1	..	0 8 6				
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	..	5	..	..	..	0 16 0		
Over 20	6	7	2 13 4	0 13 6	..	0 16 3		
Hosiery Knitting.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	8	0 7 0	0 5 8	..	0 8 2		
15	..	20	..	0 6 10	..	0 6 0		
16	1	18	0 12 6	0 6 8	..	0 8 11		
17	2	19	0 5 0	0 9 5	..	0 11 2		
18	1	28	1 0 0	0 10 0	..	0 13 10		
19	..	26	..	0 13 2	..	0 11 9		
20	..	34	..	0 12 8	..	0 12 9		
Over 20	10	90	2 0 11	0 18 1	..	0 18 8		
Ink-bottling.								
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Laundry-work.								
15	..	2	..	0 6 6				
16	..	5	..	0 6 7				
17	..	4	..	0 6 8	..	0 8 0		
18	1	3	0 15 0	0 9 0				
19	..	8	..	0 11 1	..	0 10 0		
20	..	6	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 4		
Over 20	15	28	1 1 2	0 14 6	..	0 10 0		
Lead-pipe Manufacturing.								
Over 20	3	..	1 12 8					
Marine Repairing-yards (U.S.S. Co.).—Plumbing, Painting, Carpentering.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
19	2	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	8	..	3 1 0					
Marine Repairing-yards (U.S.S. Co.).—Sailmaking and Joinery.								
18	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	17	..	2 15 8					
Marine Repairing-yards (U.S.S. Co.).—Upholstering.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	11	..	2 15 9					
Manure Manufacturing.								
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 2 0					
Meat-preserving.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	4	0 5 0	0 7 6				
16	2	1	0 7 0	0 7 0				
17	..	1	..	0 9 0				
18	..	4	..	0 8 9				
19	2	1	0 13 6	0 10 0				
20	2	1	1 1 6	0 7 0				
Over 20	27	2	2 4 9	0 19 0				
Monumental Masonry.								
Over 20	6	..	2 5 8					
Neck-tie Making.								
18	..	4	..	0 8 6	..	0 18 0		
Over 20	..	5	..	..	..	1 0 0		
Paint Manufacturing.								
18	2	..	0 16 3					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					
Photographing.								
14	1	..	0 7 6					
18	2	2	0 8 0	0 9 0				
19	1	5	0 14 0	0 11 5				
20	4	4	0 16 7	0 13 9				
Over 20	7	10	2 5 2	1 1 6				
Piano Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 7 6					
19	2	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	7	..	2 8 5					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting.								
14	15	..	0 5 4					
15	17	..	0 6 8					
16	24	..	0 7 6					
17	22	..	0 11 9	..	1 0 0			
18	15	..	0 11 9					
19	8	..	0 14 0					
20	10	..	1 1 3					
Over 20	66	..	2 4 8					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	5	..	0 5 0					
15	5	..	0 7 6					
16	9	..	0 8 9					
17	4	..	0 10 8					
18	13	..	0 13 8					
19	5	..	0 15 2					
20	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	138	3	2 19 10	1 6 8	2 17 6			
Printing (Machinists).								
14	5	..	0 5 5					
15	6	..	0 6. 4					
16	6	1	0 8 8	0 7 6				
17	3	..	0 8 2					
18	5	..	0 14 0					
19	1	..	0 12 6					
20	3	1	0 18 8	1 5 0				
Over 20	30	..	2 2 3					
Lithographing.								
16	1	..	0 8 6					
17	1	..	0 13 0					
20	1	..	2 10 0					
Over 20	4	..	3 0 8					
Lithographing (Machinists).								
14	2	..	0 5 6					
15	7	..	0 5 9					
16	5	..	0 9 1					
17	6	..	0 8 9					
18	1	..	0 12 6					
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	11	..	2 2 9					
Paper-bag Making.								
15	1	2	0 6 0	0 6 0				
16	..	2	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	2	..	1 0 0	..	5 0 0			
Paper-milling.								
16	..	2	..	0 7 0				
17	3	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	1 13 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 8 5	..	5 0 0			
Range-making.								
14	2	..	0 6 0					
15	3	..	0 8 8					
16	4	..	0 7 4					
17	2	..	0 12 0					
18	6	..	0 14 2					
19	4	..	1 0 9					
Over 20	64	..	2 1 9					
Rope-making.								
14	2	..	0 6 6					
15	6	1	0 7 0	0 7 0				
16	5	..	0 8 2					
17	10	..	0 8 5					
18	9	..	0 12 7					
19	3	..	0 18 8					
20	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	13	..	2 13 1					
Rug- and Mat-making.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	1	0 16 0	0 7 0				
19	..	2	..	0 8 0				
20	1	2	1 0 0	0 12 6				
Over 20	4	2	2 5 0	0 17 0	2 1 6			
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	4	..	0 7 8					
16	3	..	0 10 0					
17	7	..	0 8 6					
19	5	..	0 19 1					
20	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	34	1	1 13 0	0 5 0				
Sail-making.								
15	1	1	0 7 0	0 5 0				
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 13 9					
18	1	..	0 7 6					
20	..	1	..	0 18 0				
Over 20	10	7	2 4 4	0 16 3	1 10 3	0 10 8		
Sauce and Vinegar Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 8 0					
16	2	..	0 11 9					
17	1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0				
18	..	1	..	0 10 0				
19	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	4	..	1 19 0					
Sawmilling and Joinery.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
15	1	..	0 8 0					
16	6	..	0 9 1					
17	9	..	0 12 2					
18	2	..	0 12 0					
19	3	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	147	..	2 2 3	..	1 3 4			
Seed-cleaning.								
Over 20	13	..	2 5 4					
Shirt-making.								
14	..	1	..	0 4 0				
15	..	7	..	0 3 3	..	0 10 0		
16	..	4	..	0 4 10				
17	..	16	..	0 5 4	..	0 8 6		
18	1	7	0 12 6	0 8 9	..	0 11 8		
19	..	4	..	0 9 2	..	0 10 6		
20	1	8	0 15 0	0 16 9	..	0 15 2		
Over 20	17	68	..	0 14 11	0 14 1	0 16 8		
Soap- and Candle-making.								
14	3	..	0 5 6					
15	2	..	0 7 0	..	0 12 0			
17	2	..	0 9 9					
18	3	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 0			
19	1	..	0 17 6					
20	7	..	0 15 10	..	0 15 0			
Over 20	34	..	2 4 0					
Stone-cutting.								
15	3	..	0 6 0					
16	2	..	0 9 0					
19	1	..	0 16 0					
20	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	3	..	2 0 8					
Starch Manufacturing.								
14	2	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 6 0					
17	2	..	0 8 0					
18	3	1	0 11 4	0 10 0				
19	6	..	0 15 10					
20	2	1	1 10 0	0 11 0				
Over 20	8	..	2 2 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Tailoring.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	3	2	0 5 0	0 3 9				
15	7	6	0 6 9	0 3 7	..	..	..	1
16	8	4	0 8 3	0 5 8	..	..	1	1
17	12	11	0 8 0	0 5 6	..	0 15 0	1	
18	8	5	0 12 1	0 11 5				
19	13	14	0 17 5	0 13 6	..	1 2 6		
20	3	10	0 15 10	0 18 4	..	1 0 0		
Over 20	84	113	2 7 9	1 3 7	2 7 6	1 4 8		
Tanning and Currying.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 12 6					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	2	..	1 1 3					
Over 20	51	..	2 3 9					
Tea-blending and -packing.								
15	5	..	0 6 8					
16	5	..	0 6 5					
17	3	..	0 7 0					
18	5	..	0 11 9					
19	3	..	0 13 10					
Over 20	5	..	1 7 0					
Venetian-blind Making.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	4	..	0 8 3					
17	2	..	0 13 0					
18	2	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	2	..	1 7 6					
Watch- and Jewellery-making.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
15	3	..	0 7 6					
16	2	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1	
17	4	..	0 12 9					
18	3	..	0 13 4					
19	2	..	1 2 6					
20	3	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	26	1	2 6 4	1 5 0				
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.								
14	..	1	..	0 2 6				
15	1	3	0 7 6	0 5 0	..	0 3 6		
16	..	10	..	0 3 1	..	0 6 0		
17	3	15	0 12 6	0 4 1	..	0 9 3		
18	..	16	..	0 5 9	..	0 14 0		
19	..	15	..	0 13 4	..	0 16 6		
20	..	14	..	0 18 4	..	0 19 6		
Over 20	4	34	2 13 1	0 18 6	..	1 0 6		
Wax-vesta Manufacturing.								
14	2	..	0 5 6					
15	3	5	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 16 0	0 13 0		
16	4	5	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 13 0		
17	2	2	..	..	0 11 0	0 12 0		
18	..	3	..	..	..	0 11 0		
19	..	2	..	..	..	0 12 0		
20	2	2	1 6 0	0 15 0	..	0 15 0		
Whip-thong Making.								
Over 20	1	..	1 10 0					
Wig-making.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
Wire-mattrass Making.								
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 15 0					
Wire-working.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
18	1	..	..	..	1 15 0			
19	1	..	1 16 0	..				
20	4	..	1 1 8	..	1 15 0			
Over 20	9	..	1 13 9	..	2 0 0			
Wood-turning.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 8 0					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	4	..	0 11 3					
19	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	15	..	1 15 0					
Woollen-mills (Carding, Combing, Braiding, Spinning).								
14	1	1	0 8 0	0 7 0				
15	4	5	0 7 6	0 7 7				
16	4	4	0 8 3	0 7 9				
17	7	4	0 9 5	0 7 6				
18	5	9	0 11 1	0 10 11				
19	3	10	0 14 6	0 10 7				
20	5	1	0 16 0	0 10 0				
Over 20	17	3	2 4 1	0 11 4				
Woollen-mills (Dyeing).								
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 6 2					
Woollen-mills (Milling, Darning, Picking, and Finishing).								
15	..	1	..	0 7 0				
16	..	4	..	0 8 0				
17	..	2	..	0 7 6				
19	..	8	..	0 10 8				
20	1	1	1 2 6	0 12 0				
Over 20	8	6	2 1 8	1 0 8				
Woollen-mills (Weaving).								
14	..	1	..	0 7 0				
16	1	1	0 8 0	0 7 0				
17	..	2	..	..	..	0 10 0		
18	2	3	0 13 6	0 11 0	..	0 10 0		
20	2	1	1 11 3	..	..	1 0 9		
Over 20	8	56	2 14 10	..	..	1 1 11		
Woollen-mills (Warping, Warp and Weft Winding and Twisting).								
15	1	1	0 9 0	0 10 0				
16	..	2	..	0 10 0	..	0 9 6		
17	3	2	0 11 8	..	..	0 14 0		
18	1	3	0 10 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 3		
19	..	1	..	..	..	0 14 0		
20	..	3	..	..	..	0 14 6		
Over 20	6	1	2 6 0	0 10 0	2 8 0			
Woollen-mills (Wool-classing, -washing, and -drying).								
18	1	..	0 14 0					
20	3	..	0 15 10					
Over 20	12	..	1 19 8					
Woollen-mills (Engineers, Firemen, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Labourers).								
Over 20	12	..	2 2 4					
Woollen-mills (Miscellaneous).								
15	..	1	..	0 7 0				
19	..	2	..	0 10 6				
20	..	3	..	0 12 0	..	0 12 0		
Over 20	10	..	2 3 10					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

NAPIER.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
18	6	..	0 14 10					
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 8 5					
Basket- and Perambulator-making.								
Over 20	2	..	2 10 0					
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.								
18	1	..	1 10 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 5 4					
Bookbinding.								
Over 20	1	..	..	..	2 0 0			
Boot Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 15 0					
17	2	..	0 17 0					
18	1	..	0 2 6					
19	1	..	1 7 6					
Over 20	8	..	2 0 0	..	2 1 5			
Bread-baking.								
17	2	..	1 1 0					
19	2	..	0 13 0					
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	22	..	1 19 9					
Brewing.								
16	4	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	15	..	2 15 4					
Brick-making.								
Over 20	15	..	2 7 5	..	2 0 0			
Brush-making.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	4	..	0 7 9					
17	2	..	0 8 6					
19	3	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	2 5 0					
Over 20	18	..	2 3 6					
Carpentering and Joinery Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 8 0					
17	2	..	0 16 0					
18	2	..	1 3 0					
19	4	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	58	..	2 3 6	..	2 0 0			
Coachbuilding.								
15	2	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 5 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 12 0					
19	3	..	0 16 0					
20	4	..	0 18 9					
Over 20	24	..	2 14 9					
Confectionery and Biscuit Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 8 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 8 4					
Cycle Engineering.								
18	4	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 14 0					
Dentistry.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	1	2 5 0	1 0 0				
Dressmaking.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
16	..	8	..	0 5 8	..	..	..	7
17	..	8	..	0 4 11	..	..	..	4
18	..	11	..	0 7 4	..	..	..	2
19	..	9	..	0 9 7	..	..	..	1
20	..	3	..	0 11 8	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	31	..	1 0 4				
Engineering.								
16	5	..	0 13 0					
17	2	..	0 12 3					
18	1	..	0 8 6					
19	1	..	0 17 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	34	..	2 16 9					
Gas Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	16	..	2 8 1					
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.								
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0 15 0		
Laundry-work.								
18	..	1	..	*				
20	..	1	..	*				
* Not stated.								
Meat-freezing.								
19	10	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	65	..	2 2 0					
Monumental Masonry.								
18	1	..	0 8 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Photographing.								
16	..	1	..	0 17 6				
18	..	1	..	0 17 6				
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and Gunsmithing.								
14	1	..	0 14 0					
16	4	..	0 9 0					
17	5	..	0 12 1					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	18	..	2 5 0					
Printing and Publishing.								
15	3	..	0 9 2					
16	13	..	0 7 0					
17	5	..	1 5 0					
18	5	..	1 0 0					
19	3	..	0 16 8					
Over 20	43	..	2 16 9					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
15	4	..	0 7 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	1	..	1 10 0					
19	4	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	16	..	2 10 0					
Sail- and Tent-making.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	2	2	1 15 0	0 6 3				
Sheep-dip Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	1 0 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NAPIER—*continued.*								
Shirt Manufacturing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	..	2	..	..	..	0 17 6		
Tailoring.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	3	0 5 0	0 11 8				
16	1	5	0 6 0	0 6 6				
17	3	6	0 6 6	0 12 6				
18	1	1	0 12 0	0 5 0				
19	1	3	1 0 0	0 18 10				
20	3	1	1 16 8	..	..	1 4 0		
Over 20	26	14	2 14 2	1 2 5	2 3 9	1 2 0		
Umbrella Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 7 6					
Watch- and Jewellery-making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	2	..	0 3 9					
16	2	..	0 7 9					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	5	..	2 15 0					
Wire-mattrass Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Wool-dumping and Seed-cleaning.								
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	27	..	2 9 2					
NEW PLYMOUTH.								
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
19	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 7 4					
Basket Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 0 0					
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.								
15	1	..	0 5 6					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	3	..	0 9 8					
20	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	6	..	0 16 8					
Boot Manufacturing.								
15	4	1	0 6 9	0 5 0				
16	3	1	0 9 4	0 5 0				
17	4	..	0 6 3					
18	3	1	0 11 8	0 7 6				
19	2	1	1 0 0	0 7 6				
Over 20	19	4	2 0 3	0 19 10	2 0 2			
Bread Baking.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	1	..	1 2 6					
17	..	1	..	0 15 0				
19	3	..	1 2 6					
20	1	..	0 8 0					
Over 20	12	..	1 0 5					
Brewing.								
Over 20	3	..	3 8 0					
Butter and Cheese Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 16 0					
16	1	..	0 8 0					
18	2	..	0 16 3					
20	1	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	11	..	1 15 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
16	7	..	0 5 9					
17	1	..	0 8 6					
18	3	..	0 17 0					
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 0 0					
Coachbuilding.								
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	2	..	0 7 6					
18	3	..	0 10 0					
19	3	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	14	..	1 16 8					
Coopering.								
19	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 16 0					
Cycle Engineering.								
Over 20	3	..	1 7 6					
Dentistry.								
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	1	..	*					
* Not stated.								
Dressmaking.								
15	..	2	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1
16	..	2	..	0 11 3	..	..	..	5
17	..	2	..	0 4 6	..	..	..	5
18	..	3	..	0 5 4	..	..	..	1
19	..	1	..	1 0 0				
20	..	2	..	0 14 0				
Over 20	..	3	..	2 10 0				
Fruit-preserving.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	2	..	*					
* Not stated.								
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	3	..	2 16 6					
Grain-crushing and Chaff-cutting.								
Over 20	9	..	2 0 0					
Gunsmithing.								
17	1	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
18	3	..	0 10 8					
Over 20	12	..	2 6 7					
Photographing.								
Over 20	..	1	..	1 10 0				
Plumbing.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
17	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 9 0					
20	2	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	9	..	2 0 3					
Printing.								
14	1	..	0 7 6					
15	2	..	0 10 0					
16	5	..	0 9 5					
17	3	..	0 16 8					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	2	..	1 13 6					
20	4	..	1 5 9					
Over 20	18	..	2 3 6					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	2	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	7	..	1 13 4					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
NEW PLYMOUTH—*continued.*								
Sash- and Door-making.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	2	..	0 6 9					
18	2	..	1 0 0					
19	2	..	0 11 0					
Over 20	14	..	2 2 6					
Tanning, Currying, and Fellmongering.								
17	1	..	0 7 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 0 0					
Tailoring.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	..	1	..	0 2 6				
15	1	..	*					
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	..	1	..	*				
19	1	2	*	0 15 0				
Over 20	9	11	*	2 6 9	2 10 0	1 5 0		
* Not stated.								
WANGANUI.								
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 7 6					
Baking and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 8 0					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	3	..	0 16 3					
19	1	1	1 10 0	0 10 0				
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	20	2	1 18 0	0 12 0				
Blacksmithing.								
Over 20	4	..	2 16 0					
Boot Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 7 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 7 0					
Brewing.								
Over 20	9	..	2 0 9					
Brick-making.								
18	2	..	1 12 6					
19	1	..	1 16 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 3 4					
Cabinetmaking.								
17	2	..	0 12 0					
19	1	..	0 8 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	13	1	2 3 4	1 0 0				
Carriage-building.								
16	4	..	0 7 6					
17	2	..	0 9 9					
19	1	..	0 18 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 7 5					
Cycle-engineering.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 7 0					
17	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 16 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	7	..	1 14 8					
Dairying.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
18	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	2	..	1 5 0					
Dressmaking.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	..	6	..	0 5 2	..	..	..	3
18	..	8	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1
19	..	3	..	0 8 10				
20	..	2	..	0 12 6				
Over 20	..	27	..	0 14 0				
Head dressmakers average £3 per week.								
Engineering (Foundries).								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	2	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	13	..	2 6 2					
Flour-milling.								
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	7	..	2 11 7					
Jewellery Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 14 0					
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	3	..	2 10 0					
Manure Manufacturing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0			
Meat-freezing and -preserving.								
14	2	..	0 15 0					
16	5	..	1 0 0					
17	2	..	1 5 0					
18	2	..	1 10 0					
19	3	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	80	..	2 3 4	..	3 14 8			
Photographing.								
Over 20	1	3	2 10 0	0 17 6				
Plumbing and Gasfitting.								
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	2	..	0 9 6					
18	3	..	0 17 6					
19	2	..	1 0 0					
20	2	..	1 5 6					
Over 20	12	..	2 6 9					
Printing.								
14	14	..	0 9 3					
15	5	..	0 7 6					
16	6	1	0 8 8	0 6 0				
17	6	..	0 17 2					
18	2	..	1 6 3					
19	5	1	0 18 2	0 12 0				
20	6	..	1 3 9					
Over 20	29	2	2 18 6	0 17 0				
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
15	1	..	0 7 6					
16	1	..	0 8 0					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	2	..	0 8 9					
Over 20	9	..	2 1 6					
Sash- and Door-making.								
14	5	..	0 6 0					
15	3	..	0 6 0					
16	3	..	0 10 0					
17	3	..	0 14 0					
18	1	..	0 18 0					
19	6	..	0 18 0					
20	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	41	..	2 1 9					
Joinery-making.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 10 0					
Tailoring.								
14	..	1	..	0 6 0				
15	1	1	0 10 0	0 8 6	..	..	1	
16	1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0				
17	..	4	..	0 11 9				
18	2	1	0 18 0	0 7 6				
19	1	1	1 0 0	0 7 0				
20	1	2	1 0 0	0 19 0				
Over 20	11	19	2 10 6	1 7 6	2 10 10	1 3 5		
Tent- and Sail-making.								
Over 20	2	3	1 19 0	0 12 6				
Wool-dumping.								
16	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 10 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 11 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	6	..	1 17 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 4 0					
19	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 5 0					
Blacksmithing.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	2	..	1 12 6					
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 0 3					
Bootmaking.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	2	..	0 16 3					
19	..	1	..	0 15 0				
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	5	1	1 18 0	1 0 0				
Bread-baking.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 12 6					
16	1	..	0 12 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	1 2 6					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	18	..	1 12 3					
Brewing.								
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Brick- and Pipe-making.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 6 0					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
17	1	..	0 5 0					
19	1	..	1 17 6					
Over 20	4	..	2 5 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
16	1	..	0 7 0					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 6 6					
Coachbuilding.								
15	2	..	0 6 3					
16	1	..	0 7 6					
17	3	..	0 15 0					
18	5	..	0 13 7					
19	2	..	0 11 0					
20	2	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 14 6					
Coopering and Box-making.								
15	1	..	*					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 10 0	..	2 2 0			
Cycle-repairing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	1	..	0 2 6	..	..	..	4
16	..	5	..	0 4 4	..	..	..	1
17	..	2	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1
18	..	4	..	0 9 5				
19	..	1	..	0 2 6				
Over 20	..	5	..	1 15 6				
Engineering.								
18	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 17 0					
Engraving.								
16	1	..	0 2 6					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Freezing and Preserving.								
15	1	..	1 1 0					
16	4	..	1 1 0					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
18	3	..	1 1 0					
20	5	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	46	..	1 18 0	..	2 10 0			
Hosiery-knitting.								
15	..	7	..	0 5 5				
16	1	2	0 14 0	0 6 0				
17	..	3	..	0 7 8				
18	..	8	..	0 9 7	..	0 13 8		
19	..	5	..	0 12 0	..	0 15 0		
20	..	2	..	..	..	0 14 0		
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0 18 0		
Printing and Publishing.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	3	..	0 9 4					
18	3	..	0 15 10					
20	1	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	16	..	2 1 1					
Stationery Manufacturing and Bookbinding.								
15	1	..	0 7 6					
17	..	1	..	0 5 0				
20	..	1	..	1 0 0				
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
16	2	..	0 8 9					
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	1 19 10					
Sail- and Tent-making.								
14	2	1	0 15 0	0 5 0				
15	1	3	0 8 0	0 6 0				
16	2	1	0 9 0	0 6 0				
17	..	4	..	0 8 0				
18	..	2	..	0 12 6				
Over 20	6	5	1 10 0	0 14 0				
Sash- and Door-making and Joinery.								
16	2	..	0 8 9					
20	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 5 6					
Tailoring.								
16	..	3	..	0 4 2				
17	1	2	0 10 0	0 7 6				
18	1	2	0 17 6	0 13 0				
19	1	..	..	..	2 5 0			
Over 20	12	5	2 10 9	1 6 5	2 5 0			
Tinsmithing and Plumbing.								
17	2	..	0 9 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
19	2	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 12 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 10 5					
Watchmaking and Jewellery Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	0 8 0					
20	1	..	0 18 6					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					

* Not stated.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
BLENHEIM.								
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	4	..	1 18 9					
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.								
16	1	..	0 2 6					
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	4	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 0 0					
Bread-baking.								
15	1	..	0 8 0					
18	2	..	0 13 6					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	9	..	1 19 8					
Brewing.								
Over 20	7	..	2 6 9					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
18	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	2	..	2 1 10					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 10 0					
Coachbuilding.								
18	2	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	4	..	2 1 0					
Dressmaking.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	7	..	1 10 0				
Engineering.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 18 6					
Flax-milling.								
16	6	..	0 14 8					
17	3	..	0 18 4					
18	5	..	0 16 2					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	10	..	1 3 0		estim'te			
Over 20	23	..	1 3 7	..	1 9 0			
Flour-milling.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 16 0					
Meat-freezing.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	31	..	1 19 7	..	2 10 0			
Plumbing and Gasfitting.								
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 11 0					
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	3	..	0 15 0					
18	2	..	1 2 6					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	..	..	3 0 0			
Over 20	7	1	2 11 6	1 12 6	2 10 0			
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 2 6					
Sawmilling.								
20	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 0 8					
Tailoring.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	8	..	1 15 0					
Wool-dumping.								
Over 20	5	..	2 3 2					
Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.								
16	2	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	12	..	1 8 9					
NELSON (CITY).								
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 4 2					
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
15	4	2	0 6 6	0 5 6				
16	1	2	0 8 0	0 6 0				
17	3	3	0 10 0	0 7 0				
18	4	2	0 11 3	0 7 6				
19	1	1	0 17 6	0 12 0				
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	10	..	1 15 3					
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	1 0 6					
18	2	..	0 12 6					
19	2	..	0 18 0					
20	2	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	8	..	1 16 6					
Boot Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Bread-baking.								
16	2	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	1	
17	1	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	1	
19	2	..	0 11 6					
Over 20	16	..	1 15 10					
Brewing and Malting.								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	17	..	2 10 8					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 8 0					
16	1	..	0 7 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	8	..	2 5 8					
Coachbuilding.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	9	..	2 12 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

NELSON (CITY)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Dressmaking.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	..	3	..	0 3 6	..	..	..	8
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	..	8	..	0 3 5				
18	..	10	..	0 5 1	..	..	..	1
19	..	8	..	0 4 10				
20	..	13	..	0 4 8				
Over 20	..	20	..	0 15 5				
Engineering.								
16	1	..	0 9 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	2	..	0 10 6					
19	3	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	20	..	2 10 0					
Fellmongering, Tanning, and Currying.								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	13	..	1 19 0					
Flour-milling.								
Over 20	4	..	2 0 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	7	..	2 17 10					
Jam and Sauce Manufacturing.								
16	..	2	..	0 6 6				
17	2	1	0 8 6	0 12 0				
18	3	..	0 13 0					
19	1	1	0 18 0	0 13 0				
Over 20	10	3	1 18 8	0 12 0				
Photographing.								
Over 20	2	2	3 0 0	1 10 0				
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Printing and Bookbinding.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	5	2	0 6 8	0 5 0				
16	2	..	0 6 9					
17	2	..	0 11 3					
18	4	..	0 13 1					
19	2	1	1 2 6	0 7 6				
20	..	2	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	26	..	2 10 7					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
19	2	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	6	..	1 15 6					
Sash- and Door-making.								
Over 20	22	..	2 2 8					
Shirt Manufacturing.								
Over 20	..	2	..	0 9 6				
Soap Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	2	..	3 0 0					
Tailoring.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	2	4	0 8 6	0 5 0	..	..	1	
18	4	2	0 6 10	0 13 9				
19	1	4	1 0 0	0 9 4				
20	2	5	1 6 0	0 16 0				
Over 20	11	2	2 0 10	0 15 0				
Vinegar Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	0 14 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 18 8					
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 5 0					

GREYMOUTH.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 13 6					
Over 20	3	..	2 5 0					
Blacksmithing.								
16	1	..	0 2 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	..	*					
* Not stated.								
Bread-baking.								
19	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	12	..	1 17 6					
Brewing.								
19	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	4	..	3 0 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
16	2	..	0 6 3					
17	2	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 5 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 4 2					
Coachbuilding.								
16	2	..	0 9 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 3 0					
Confectionery Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	1	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1
Engineering.								
16	6	..	0 11 0					
17	3	..	0 17 4					
18	4	..	1 5 0					
20	4	..	1 6 3					
Over 20	13	..	3 4 9					
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	4	..	3 1 3					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	5	..	0 4 0					
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	2	..	0 12 6					
17	3	..	1 10 0					
18	1	..	2 10 0					
Over 20	8	3	1 9 0	0 7 6				
Sash- and Door-making.								
16	1	..	0 7 6					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	3	..	3 0 0					
Sawmilling.								
14	1	..	0 7 6					
16	2	..	1 5 0					
17	2	..	1 10 0					
18	10	..	1 13 0					
20	1	..	2 14 0					
Over 20	56	..	2 13 6					
Tailoring.								
16	2	..	0 7 6					
17	..	2	..	0 5 0				
18	..	2	..	0 10 0				
19	..	5	..	0 13 2	..	..	..	2
20	3	5	0 14 2	0 17 0				
Over 20	9	4	2 18 0	1 3 9	3 0 0			

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
HOKITIKA.								
Baking.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 7 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 5 0					
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.								
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 12 0					
Brewing.								
Over 20	3	..	2 0 0					
Coffee- and Spice-making.								
Over 20	4	..	2 8 9					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	1	..	0 7 6				
17	..	1	..	0 10 0				
18	..	1	..	0 5 0				
19	..	1	..	0 12 0				
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	3	..	2 10 10					
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 2 6					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
20	1	..	1 8 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 18 0					
Blacksmithing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 7 6					
20	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	11	..	1 15 8					
Bookbinding and Stationery Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 12 0					
18	1	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					
Boot Manufacturing.								
15	2	2	0 6 3	0 7 6				
16	3	2	0 10 10	0 8 0				
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	2	..	0 18 6					
19	2	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	21	3	1 12 0	1 2 6				
Bread- and Biscuit-baking.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 6 0					
17	5	..	0 15 1					
18	1	..	0 8 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	12	..	1 14 7					
Brewing.								
Over 20	5	..	2 4 0					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 6 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 16 2					
Printing and Publishing.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	3	..	0 10 10					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	3	..	1 0 10					
19	..	3	..	0 14 2				
Over 20	7	1	2 4 0	1 0 0				
Sawmilling.								
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	18	..	2 8 0	..	2 0 0			
Tailoring.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	1	1 5 0	0 16 6				
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	2	4	1 15 0	1 1 9				
TIMARU.								
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
14	1	..	0 4 0					
15	2	..	0 6 0					
16	5	..	0 5 8					
17	2	..	0 14 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	8	1	1 19 0	1 0 0				
Calico-bag Making.								
17	..	1	..	..	..	0 11 0		
19	..	1	..	..	..	0 11 0		
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	0 11 0		
Coachbuilding.								
17	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 5 11					
Confectionery Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 7 6					
Cycle-engineering.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 8 0					
18	1	..	0 7 6					
19	2	..	0 8 9					
Over 20	2	..	1 8 9					
Dentistry.								
18	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	1	1	0 10 0	0 18 0				
Dressmaking.								
14	..	2	..	0 4 6	..	..	..	4
15	..	1	..	0 4 6	..	..	..	5
16	..	8	..	0 4 4	..	..	..	3
17	..	6	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	1
18	..	6	..	0 8 9				
19	..	7	..	0 6 9				
20	..	4	..	0 8 5				
Over 20	..	37	..	0 15 8				
Head dressmakers average £3 10s. per week.								
Engineering.								
16	2	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 5 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TIMARU—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Gas Manufacturing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	1	..	0 11 6					
Over 20	6	..	2 11 2					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
17	2	..	0 6 3					
18	4	..	0 19 5					
19	3	..	0 16 7					
Over 20	13	..	2 7 8					
Meat-freezing and -preserving and Fellmongering.								
15	2	..	0 12 0					
16	5	..	0 14 2					
17	6	..	1 0 2					
18	3	..	0 19 0					
19	4	..	1 1 6					
20	4	..	1 5 3					
Over 20	94	..	2 1 8	..	2 16 1			
Monumental Masonry.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
Photographing.								
17	..	1	..	0 10 0				
18	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	1	..	1 0 0					
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	3	..	0 11 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	6	..	1 10 6					
Printing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 7 6					
17	5	..	0 15 0					
18	2	..	0 17 6					
19	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	18	..	2 18 4					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
17	1	..	0 2 6					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Sail- and Tent-making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	2	1	0 6 3	0 10 0				
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	..	1	..	0 14 0				
20	1	..	2 10 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 10 9					
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.								
17	3	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 19 7					
Tailoring.								
15	1	4	0 5 0	0 5 0				
16	2	4	0 8 9	0 5 8				
17	6	4	0 9 2	0 8 9				
18	3	8	0 10 8	0 10 10				
19	2	4	0 13 9	0 10 0	..	0 10 0		
Over 20	16	22	2 5 0	1 1 5	..	0 11 0		
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.								
19	3	..	0 10 4					
20	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 3 4					
Wood-turning.								
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Wool-dumping.								
Over 20	7	..	2 8 6					
Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.								
14	1	..	0 9 0					
15	1	..	0 12 6					
17	3	..	0 14 0					
19	1	..	1 4 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	23	..	1 16 8					
Woollen-milling.								
14	..	1	..	0 7 0				
15	11	2	0 8 0	0 8 0				
16	5	..	0 10 0					
17	7	2	0 12 0	0 9 0				
18	4	7	0 18 0	0 14 0				
19	10	..	1 1 6					
20	..	2	..	0 16 0				
Over 20	23	20	3 3 4	0 17 6	..	1 8 6		

OAMARU.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water Manufacturing.								
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 3 4					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	6	..	3 0 4					
Bacon-curing.								
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					
Boot Manufacturing.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	..	1	..	0 9 0				
17	5	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	10	3	2 10 0	1 2 0	2 0 0			
Bread-baking.								
16	2	..	0 8 9					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 11 0					
Brewing.								
Over 20	2	..	1 15 0					
Coachbuilding.								
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	2	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 6 0					
Confectionery Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	1	
16	1	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	2	..	3 10 0					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	1	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	3
16	..	4	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	1
17	..	4	..	0 7 9				
18	..	6	..	0 6 4				
19	..	1	..	0 6 6				
20	..	2	..	0 10 6				
Over 20	..	9	..	1 5 1				
Engineering.								
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
19	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 15 3					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

OAMARU—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Fellmongering.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
18	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 6 8					
Flour-milling.								
18	2	1	0 12 6	..	..	0 10 0		
20	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	18	1	2 11 0	..	..	1 5 0		
Grain and Seed Cleaning and Storing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 10 0					
Meat-freezing and -preserving.								
Over 20	13	..	2 9 5					
Printing.								
14	7	..	0 10 0					
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 12 6					
18	2	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	24	..	2 16 1	..	3 7 6			
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
15	1	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
19	4	..	0 19 10					
Over 20	3	..	2 13 4					
Sail- and Tent-making.								
15	1	1	0 4 0	0 4 0				
19	2	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	1 16 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 2 6					
Sawmilling and Joinery-making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	13	..	2 10 1					
Tailoring.								
14	1	..	0 2 6					
15	2	2	0 7 6	0 2 6				
16	5	2	0 5 8	0 5 0				
17	7	2	0 9 0	0 8 9				
18	3	8	0 8 6	0 8 3				
19	4	5	0 16 10	0 15 6				
Over 20	27	18	2 0 10	0 19 10	1 8 4			
Tallow-rendering.								
Over 20	5	..	1 12 0					
Watchmaking.								
Over 20	3	..	2 10 0					
Woollen-milling.								
15	2	..	0 9 6					
16	2	1	0 7 6	0 10 0				
17	2	4	0 7 6	0 11 0	..	1 3 0		
18	3	3	0 11 8	0 10 0				
19	2	3	0 17 6	..	..	1 3 0		
20	5	2	1 0 9	0 13 0	..	1 3 0		
Over 20	35	31	2 1 7	0 16 0	..	1 3 10		

INVERCARGILL.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
16	2	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	10	..	1 15 8					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
16	7	..	0 9 9					
17	6	..	0 10 8					
18	4	..	0 14 2					
19	3	..	0 17 0					
20	2	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	29	..	2 4 8					
Bacon-curing.								
15	1	..	0 8 0					
17	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	7	..	1 10 6					
Baking.								
15	2	..	0 15 0					
17	1	..	0 18 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	0 14 2					
20	1	..	0 17 6					
Over 20	20	..	1 12 3					
Basket-making.								
Over 20	2	..	1 16 3					
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
14	..	1	..	0 6 0				
16	1	1	0 8 0	0 7 0				
17	2	..	0 8 9					
18	1	..	0 12 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	8	..	1 14 1					
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.								
17	3	..	0 12 8					
19	5	..	0 17 7					
20	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	13	..	2 2 11					
Bookbinding and Paper-ruling.								
16	..	1	..	0 7 6				
17	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	4	1	1 16 3	1 0 0				
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 6 3					
16	3	3	0 6 10	0 5 10				
17	6	2	1 1 2	0 8 9				
18	6	2	0 10 5	0 11 3				
19	3	2	1 2 6	0 7 6				
20	2	1	1 1 3	0 7 6				
Over 20	46	9	2 5 4	0 17 9	1 16 1			
Brewing.								
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	13	..	2 4 7					
Brick- and Pottery-making.								
14	2	..	0 12 0					
15	2	..	0 15 0					
18	3	..	0 13 6					
20	2	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	29	..	1 10 4					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
14	1	..	0 14 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	1	1 0 0	0 10 0				
Over 20	1	..	..	..	*			

* Not stated.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
14	2	..	0 6 3					
15	1	..	0 7 6					
16	5	..	0 9 4					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	2	..	0 16 6					
19	..	1	..	0 10 0				
20	2	..	1 16 0	..	1 5 0			
Over 20	14	1	2 2 3	0 17 6	2 0 0			

FACTORIES—*continued.*

INVERCARGILL—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Carpentering and Joinery Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	2	..	0 6 0					
15	6	..	0 8 0					
16	4	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	3	..	0 15 0					
20	6	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	27	..	2 1 5					
Coachbuilding.								
15	3	..	0 5 0					
16	3	..	0 14 2					
17	1	..	0 11 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
20	6	..	1 11 3					
Over 20	16	..	1 15 9	..	2 5 0			
Coffee- and Spice-making.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Cycle-engineering.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
16	2	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1	
17	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 2 7					
Dentistry.								
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
18	1	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	2	
19	1	..	0 5 0					
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	2	..	*	..	..	..	2	
* Employers.								
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	..	1	..	0 2 6	..	..	..	4
16	..	4	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	10
17	..	10	..	0 7 2	..	..	..	1
18	..	15	..	0 5 2	..	..	..	2
19	..	21	..	0 7 0				
20	..	8	..	0 10 1				
Over 20	..	53	..	0 19 2	..	..	..	3
Engineering.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	4	..	0 8 8					
18	2	..	0 12 7					
19	3	..	0 12 6					
20	6	..	0 12 1					
Over 20	16	..	2 8 0					
Fellmongering, Wool-scouring, and Tanning.								
14	2	..	0 8 9					
15	1	..	0 12 6					
16	2	..	0 17 6					
17	1	.	0 10 0					
18	3	..	1 3 4					
19	4	..	1 0 0					
20	3	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	30	..	1 16 1	..	2 1 8			
Flax-milling.								
14	2	..	0 14 6					
15	1	..	0 7 0					
16	5	..	0 15 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	3	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 0			
19	2	..	1 3 0	..	0 15 0			
Over 20	4	..	1 5 8	..	1 10 0			
Flour-milling.								
17	1	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	9	..	2 6 10					
Hosiery-knitting.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	..	2	..	..	..	0 10 0		
17	..	3	..	0 6 0	..	0 17 6		
18	..	5	..	0 10 0	..	1 2 6		
20	..	1	..	0 12 0				
Over 20	..	5	..	0 16 0	..	0 13 4		
Laundry-work.								
Over 20	1	..	0 10 0					
Meat-preserving.								
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	20	..	2 0 0	..	2 6 0			
Milk-preserving.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	4	..	0 13 1					
16	1	..	0 15 0					
17	5	2	0 19 3	0 13 6				
18	1	1	1 5 0	0 15 0				
19	2	3	1 6 3	0 15 0				
Over 20	8	1	2 0 6	0 15 0				
Monumental Masonry.								
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Photographing.								
20	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	4	5	*	0 18 6				
* Not stated.								
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 7 3					
16	2	..	0 12 3					
17	3	..	0 9 4					
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	11	..	1 17 9					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	5	..	0 6 5					
16	2	..	0 7 9					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	8	..	0 15 4					
19	4	..	1 0 6					
20	6	1	1 8 9	..	..	1 2 6		
Over 20	27	2	3 2 11	1 0 0	2 11 6	2 5 0		
Rope- and Twine-making.								
15	3	..	0 7 4					
16	2	1	0 10 0	0 8 0				
17	3	..	0 12 0					
20	4	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	8	..	1 12 8					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
17	1	..	0 13 6					
Over 20	1	..	1 2 6					
Sail- and Tent-making.								
16	1	1	0 7 6	0 5 0				
17	1	..	0 8 0					
Over 20	1	1	2 0 0	0 18 0				
Sawmilling.								
14	1	..	0 15 0					
15	3	..	0 18 0					
17	3	..	0 16 0					
18	5	..	1 3 9					
19	4	..	0 17 3					
20	8	..	1 16 3					
Over 20	94	..	2 1 4					
Stone-dressing and -polishing.								
18	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

INVERCARGILL—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Tailoring.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	2	1	0 8 9	0 5 0				
17	5	3	0 12 0	0 7 6				
18	2	11	0 17 6	0 9 10				
19	1	6	0 15 0	0 11 4				
20	3	8	1 15 0	0 15 2	..	0 10 6		
Over 20	31	22	2 6 7	1 0 3	2 7 5	1 1 6		
Venetian-blind Making.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	..	3 0 0					
Watchmaking and Jewellery Manufacturing.								
16	2	..	0 6 3					
18	1	..	0 12 6					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	2	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	3	..	3 15 0					

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Acid Manufacturing.								
Over 20	4	..	2 2 0					
Aërated-water Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	3	..	0 18 0					
19	3	..	0 18 4					
20	3	..	0 15 8					
Over 20	23	..	2 1 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	1 2 6					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	0 5 0					
20	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 6 0					
Baking and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
14	2	..	0 8 3					
15	4	..	0 8 6					
16	7	1	0 9 7	0 5 0				
17	7	1	0 11 7	0 8 0				
18	6	..	0 18 4					
19	5	..	1 3 0					
20	9	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	76	1	2 0 0	1 5 0				
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	5	..	0 10 0					
16	7	2	0 6 10	0 7 6				
17	5	2	0 11 0	0 12 6				
18	2	..	0 17 6					
19	2	1	0 11 0	0 17 0				
20	2	2	1 0 0	1 0 0				
Over 20	30	..	1 17 0	..	1 10 0			
Brewing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Brick-making.								
14	3	..	0 8 4					
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	3	..	1 7 4					
17	3	..	1 3 0					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	1	..	0 12 0					
17	1	1	0 15 0	0 12 0				
18	1	..	0 18 0					
20	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	25	2	1 19 0	1 0 0				
Cabinetmaking.								
16	1	..	0 7 6					
17	5	..	0 8 0					
18	4	..	0 15 6					
19	1	..	0 12 0					
20	2	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	19	..	2 7 6					
Carriage-building.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	8	..	0 7 0					
17	7	..	0 12 5					
18	7	..	1 7 6					
19	6	..	1 10 4					
Over 20	35	..	2 7 2					
Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.								
Over 20	10	..	1 7 0					
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
16	..	7	..	0 4 5	..	..	..	21
17	..	16	..	0 4 6	..	..	..	18
18	..	19	..	0 6 4	..	..	..	8
19	..	13	..	0 7 4	..	..	..	5
20	..	10	..	0 10 6				
Over 20	..	48	..	0 19 0	..	1 0 0		
Engineering (Foundries).								
15	3	..	0 10 0					
16	4	..	0 6 0					
17	5	..	0 8 9					
18	4	..	0 15 3					
19	6	..	0 16 2					
20	2	..	0 16 3					
Over 20	62	..	2 9 7					
Engineering (Boilermakers).								
16	5	..	0 9 0					
17	8	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	14	..	3 2 10					
Engineering (Moulders and Labourers).								
16	2	..	0 5 0					
17	2	..	0 10 0					
18	6	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	34	..	2 11 2					
Blacksmithing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	7	..	0 8 0					
16	3	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	1	
17	13	..	0 9 0					
18	10	..	0 15 0					
19	6	..	0 14 8	..	..	..	1	
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	72	..	2 1 0					
Fellmongering.								
14	4	..	0 6 0					
15	4	..	0 11 9					
16	5	..	0 15 3					
17	4	.	0 15 6					
18	7	..	0 18 0					
19	4	..	1 3 3					
20	4	..	1 11 6					
Over 20	107	..	2 10 7					
Fish-curing and -canning.								
16	6	..	0 15 0					
17	5	..	0 18 7					
18	6	..	0 15 0					
19	6	..	1 0 8					
20	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	21	..	1 4 9					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Flour-milling.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	1	..	0 12 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 15 0					
Fruit-evaporating.								
14	..	1	..	0 7 0				
15	2	1	0 8 0	0 7 6				
16	..	2	..	0 7 6				
17	..	1	..	0 10 0				
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	1	3	2 10 0	0 8 0				
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	9	..	3 3 2					
Gum-sorting and -packing.								
14	1	..	0 12 0					
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	1	..	0 12 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	16	..	1 16 1	..	1 14 0			
Hæmatite-paint Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Jewellery Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 11 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 10 0					
Manure Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 15 0					
18	2	..	0 17 6					
19	1	..	0 18 0					
20	2	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	28	..	1 13 0					
Photographing.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	..	1	..	0 5 0				
18	..	1	..	0 12 6				
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Plumbing.								
14	2	..	0 5 0					
15	5	..	0 7 0					
16	6	..	0 7 0					
17	7	..	0 12 8					
18	6	..	0 14 2					
19	4	..	1 3 3					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	25	..	2 7 0					
Printing.								
14	15	..	0 5 1					
15	11	..	0 7 4					
16	10	..	0 8 6					
17	7	..	0 17 0					
18	6	1	1 4 2	1 0 0				
19	3	..	1 10 0					
20	5	..	1 8 4					
Over 20	52	5	2 4 6	0 17 4				
Pumice Insulating.								
16	1	..	0 18 0					
Over 20	16	..	2 2 0					
Saddle- and Harness-making.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	2	..	0 5 0					
15	2	..	0 6 3	..	..	..	2	
16	2	..	0 5 9	..	..	..	2	
17	3	..	0 4 2					
18	3	..	0 17 6					
19	3	..	0 11 8					
20	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	33	..	1 17 6					
Sash- and Door-making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 8 0					
16	2	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 14 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	2 2 0					
Over 20	14	..	2 10 6					
Sauce Manufacturing.								
17	2	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	..	3	..	1 0 0				
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.								
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 4 0					
Sawmilling.								
14	2	..	0 15 0					
15	2	..	0 16 6					
16	14	..	0 17 1	..	1 13 0			
17	18	..	1 1 6	..	1 2 6			
18	24	..	1 3 6	..	1 10 0			
19	17	..	1 16 0					
20	17	..	1 13 2	..	2 2 0			
Over 20	542	..	1 19 3	..	1 19 4			
Soap Manufacturing.								
14	1	2	0 8 3	0 7 7				
15	2	1	0 8 0	..	0 19 4	0 11 6		
16	2	..	..	..	0 16 4			
17	1	..	0 11 9					
Over 20	25	..	2 2 6					
Tailoring.								
14	2	1	0 5 0	0 2 6				
15	2	1	0 12 6	0 2 6				
16	4	8	0 11 3	0 8 0				
17	3	5	0 13 4	0 12 10				
18	5	5	0 17 2	0 15 0				
19	3	4	1 0 0	0 14 6				
20	3	4	2 3 4	1 3 9				
Over 20	39	32	2 13 9	1 1 0				
Tanning and Currying.								
14	2	..	0 8 0					
16	5	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 12 6					
18	4	..	0 15 6					
19	6	..	0 15 6					
Over 20	47	..	1 15 9					
Tent and Oil-clothing Making.								
18	2	2	0 9 0	0 8 0				
Woollen-milling.								
15	3	..	0 13 4					
16	7	..	0 11 5					
17	5	4	0 15 0	1 0 0				
19	3	6	1 10 0	1 3 0				
20	4	5	1 10 0	1 3 0				
Over 20	25	20	2 10 0	1 5 0				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	..	1	..	0 10 0				
16	1	..	0 15 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
17	3	..	0 12 0					
18	1	..	1 10 6					
19	2	..	0 14 3					
Over 20	8	..	2 9 1					
Baking.								
15	1	..	0 7 6					
16	1	..	0 12 6					
17	2	..	0 18 9					
19	3	..	0 18 4					
20	1	..	0 17 0					
Over 20	24	..	1 11 6					
Blacksmithing.								
15	2	..	0 13 0					
16	3	..	0 13 4					
18	3	..	1 1 8					
19	6	..	0 16 2					
Over 20	39	..	2 2 2					
Boot Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 0 8					
Brewing.								
17	1	..	2 0 0					
19	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 7 5					
Brick-making.								
Over 20	5	..	2 5 7					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
14	1	..	..		..	*		
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	4	1	2 10 0		..	*	*	
* Not stated.								
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
16	1	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 11 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	0 18 0					
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 6 0					
Chair-making.								
Over 20	2	..	1 15 0					
Coachbuilding.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 5 0					
17	3	..	0 11 8					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	16	..	1 19 2					
Coopering.								
Over 20	6	..	2 1 8					
Dressmaking.								
14	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	2
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	..	1	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	4
18	..	2	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	6
19	..	4	..	0 5 0				
Over 20	..	12	..	0 18 6				
Engineering.								
16	1	..	0 8 0					
18	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 2 6					
Flour-milling.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	3	..	2 18 8					
Gas Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 13 4					
Gut Manufacturing.								
Over 20	12	..	2 0 0					
Hosiery Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 9 0					
16	..	1	..	0 10 0				
17	..	1	..	0 10 0				
Over 20	1	..	1 10 0					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
17	1	..	0 8 0					
19	1	..	2 2 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 13 9					
Meat-freezing and -preserving and Manure Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	2	..	1 2 6					
17	2	..	1 5 0					
18	7	..	1 7 9					
19	2	..	1 10 0					
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	133	..	2 8 8		..	2 0 0		
Printing.								
14	1	..	0 12 6					
15	4	..	0 5 8					
17	1	..	1 2 6					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	2	..	1 10 0					
20	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	11	..	2 6 11					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
16	1	..	0 7 0					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
18	4	..	0 13 3					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	5	..	2 8 4					
Sawmilling.								
14	2	..	0 16 0					
16	1	..	1 4 0					
19	2	..	0 17 0					
20	7	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	98	..	2 6 3					
Soap Manufacturing and Tanning.								
Over 20	10	..	2 2 0					
Tailoring.								
16	1	1	0 7 6	0 3 6				
19	3	..	1 10 0					
20	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	9	..	2 0 0		..	1 15 0		
Tinsmithing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 5 0					
Wine Manufacturing.								
19	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 16 0					
Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.								
16	2	..	0 13 6					
17	2	..	0 18 6					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	2	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	69	..	1 18 7					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Baking.								
14	1	..	0 11 0					
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 9 9					
18	3	..	0 12 2					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	30	..	1 13 11					
Blacksmithing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 10 6					
17	8	..	0 8 6					
18	1	..	0 9 0					
19	3	..	0 15 8					
Over 20	37	..	2 5 9					
Boot Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	1 10 0					
18	1	..	0 12 6					
19	1	..	2 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	1 13 8					
Brewing.								
16	2	..	0 16 0					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	2 3 11					
Brick-making.								
15	1	..	0 2 6					
18	1	..	0 18 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 13 4					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
15	2	..	0 6 6					
16	2	..	0 8 9					
17	2	..	0 10 0					
18	4	..	0 11 9					
Over 20	10	..	2 2 6					
Coachbuilding.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 3 0					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
16	2	..	1 2 6					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
18	6	..	1 3 9					
19	7	..	1 1 1					
20	7	..	1 6 8					
Over 20	81	..	1 19 1					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	..	7	..	0 4 2	..	..	..	4
18	..	7	..	0 6 8	..	..	..	1
19	..	1	..	0 9 0	..	..	..	1
20	..	1	..	0 7 0				
Over 20	..	20	..	1 6 8	..	..	..	2
Engineering.								
19	2	..	0 10 0	..	1 10 0			
Farm-implement Making.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
18	1	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 5 8					
Fellmongering.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	1	..	0 18 0					
18	1	..	1 5 0					
19	2	..	1 13 6					
Over 20	7	..	1 17 3					
Flax-milling.								
16	3	..	1 0 0					
17	2	..	1 0 0					
18	8	..	1 1 0					
19	1	..	1 4 0					
20	8	..	1 3 0					
Over 20	8	..	1 11 10					
Flour-milling.								
Over 20	4	..	1 8 9					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	2	..	0 12 6					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	40	..	2 4 0	..	1 10 0			
Meat-freezing and -canning.								
Over 20	40	..	2 3 6					
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
16	2	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 1 0					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	6	..	0 8 3					
15	1	..	0 12 6					
16	7	1	0 10 0	0 10 0				
17	2	..	1 2 6					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	35	1	1 9 8	0 10 0				
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	3	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	1 0 0					
18	2	..	0 7 6					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	2	..	0 13 9					
Over 20	19	..	1 17 3					
Sawmilling.								
15	2	..	0 11 0					
16	2	..	0 16 0					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
18	2	..	1 1 0					
19	2	..	1 1 0					
20	2	..	1 4 6					
Over 20	131	..	1 19 3					
Seed-cleaning.								
Over 20	1	..	2 2 0					
Tailoring.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	..	4	..	0 6 3				
17	..	1	..	0 4 0				
18	..	1	..	1 5 0				
19	..	1	..	0 5 0				
20	..	1	..	1 5 0				
Over 20	4	5	2 10 0	1 6 3				

FACTORIES—*continued.*

WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City, Palmerston, and Wanganui).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 8 0					
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	16	..	1 15 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	15	..	2 9 9					
Baking.								
14	2	..	0 7 0					
15	3	..	0 10 3					
16	4	..	0 17 3					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	1 2 6					
Over 20	42	1	1 16 6	1 5 0				
Blacksmithing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	3	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	1	
17	3	..	0 13 0					
18	3	..	0 13 4					
19	4	..	0 16 6					
20	6	..	1 2 0					
Over 20	57	..	2 1 6					
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
17	1	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	20	3	1 19 9	1 0 0				
Brick-making.								
18	2	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	4	..	1 4 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
15	2	..	0 5 6					
16	3	..	0 17 0					
17	4	..	0 12 6					
18	4	..	0 15 7					
20	5	..	1 16 7					
Over 20	27	..	2 7 9					
Coachbuilding.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	4	..	0 10 0					
17	8	..	0 14 6					
18	7	..	0 17 6					
19	6	..	0 17 1					
20	5	..	0 19 9					
Over 20	74	..	2 10 6					
Dairying.								
17	3	..	1 6 0					
19	1	1	1 10 0	0 5 0				
Over 20	21	5	2 5 3	1 3 0	2 0 0	..	1	
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	..	4	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	6
16	..	8	..	0 5 4	..	..	..	5
17	..	12	..	0 5 3	..	..	..	5
18	..	13	..	0 6 5				
19	..	3	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	2
20	..	4	..	0 9 4				
Over 20	..	42	..	1 2 3	..	2 0 0		
Drug Manufacturing.								
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	*					

* Not stated.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Engineering.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	1	..	0 6 0					
17	1	..	0 6 0					
Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.								
Over 20	5	..	2 4 8					
Flax-dressing.								
15	2	..	1 0 0					
16	2	..	1 1 0					
17	3	..	1 4 9	..	1 6 0			
18	7	..	1 9 7					
19	1	..	1 7 6					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	28	..	2 2 8	..	2 3 2			
Flour-milling.								
Over 20	3	..	2 14 8					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
15	2	..	0 9 0					
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
17	3	..	0 10 10					
18	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	27	..	2 11 0					
Lime-burning.								
Over 20	8	..	1 13 2					
Photographing.								
Over 20	1	1	1 10 0	1 0 0				
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
14	1	..	0 6 0					
15	1	..	0 7 6					
17	1	..	0 13 0					
20	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	13	..	2 1 0					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	3	1	0 6 10	0 10 0				
15	12	..	0 7 3					
16	5	1	0 8 7	0 10 0				
17	8	..	0 15 4					
18	6	..	1 4 0					
19	2	..	1 1 3					
20	6	..	1 4 3					
Over 20	32	2	2 8 3	0 17 6				
Rope-making.								
18	1	..	0 12 6					
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	3	..	0 7 8					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	37	..	1 15 9					
Sawmilling.								
14	2	..	0 13 6					
15	3	..	0 17 0					
16	8	..	1 0 6					
17	2	..	1 5 0					
18	4	..	1 7 0					
19	8	..	1 6 3					
20	3	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	359	..	2 3 1					
Tailoring.								
14	1	1	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	1	
15	..	1	..	0 6 0				
16	1	2	0 10 0	0 6 3				
17	2	2	0 13 9	0 10 0				
18	1	2	0 17 6	0 15 0	..	1 0 0	1	
19	1	..	0 15 0	..				
20	..	2	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	35	2	2 6 9	0 10 0	2 4 7	1 0 0		
Watchmaking.								
18	2	..	0 13 9					
Over 20	2	..	1 10 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT (excluding Blenheim).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Baking.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	7	..	1 10 0					
Blacksmithing.								
16	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 0 0					
Brewing.								
18	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 0 0					
Carpentering and Joinery Manufacturing.								
Over 20	4	..	2 15 0					
Dressmaking.								
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	3	..	1 2 4	..	..	..	1
Fish-curing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
19	1	..	*					
20	1	..	*					
Over 20	2	..	*					
* Not stated.								
Printing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	4	..	2 1 10					
Sawmilling.								
Over 20	25	..	2 8 0					
Wool-dumping and -storing.								
Over 20	5	..	2 8 0					

NELSON DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City and Greymouth).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
14	2	..	0 10 0					
15	1	..	0 12 6					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 5 0					
Blacksmithing.								
16	1	..	0 12 6					
18	2	..	1 3 0					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	11	..	2 18 0					
Boot Manufacturing.								
17	..	1	..	0 5 0				
18	1	..	0 7 6					
19	1	2	0 10 0	0 7 0				
20	1	..	0 9 0					
Over 20	2	1	5 10 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.								
15	3	..	0 8 4					
16	1	..	0 10 0					
17	4	..	1 0 4					
18	3	..	0 13 6					
19	5	..	0 16 9					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	14	..	2 3 6					
Brewing and Bottling.								
Over 20	11	..	2 8 0					
Brick- and Tile-making.								
15	1	..	0 18 0					
16	2	..	1 1 0					
Over 20	4	..	3 0 6					
Cabinetmaking.								
18	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 7 6					
Carpentering and Joinery-making.								
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Coachbuilding.								
18	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	3	..	3 0 0					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
16	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1
17	..	3	..	0 5 4	..	..	..	1
18	..	2	..	0 2 6				
19	..	1	..	0 9 0	..	..	..	1
20	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	..	4	..	1 3 9				
Engineering.								
14	1	..	0 18 0					
15	2	..	0 13 0					
16	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	21	..	3 2 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
Over 20	3	..	3 5 8					
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	1 15 0					
Over 20	2	..	3 0 0					
Printing.								
14	3	..	0 7 0					
15	2	..	0 9 3					
16	6	..	0 8 4					
17	3	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	1 1 3					
Over 20	14	2	2 10 2	0 10 0				
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
16	3	..	0 6 8					
Over 20	4	..	2 3 4					
Sawmilling.								
17	3	..	1 1 8					
18	1	..	1 15 0					
19	4	..	2 2 0					
20	6	..	1 16 8					
Over 20	77	..	2 7 3					
Tailoring.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
16	1	3	0 15 0	0 7 6	..	..	1	2
17	..	1	..	0 7 6				
18	1	1	1 0 0	0 7 6				
19	2	..	0 15 0					
20	..	1	..	0 12 6				
Over 20	7	..	2 6 0					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

WESTLAND DISTRICT (excluding Hokitika).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	2	..	1 0 0					
Blacksmithing.								
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	2	..	2 15 0					
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.								
18	1	..	0 10 0					
20	1	..	0 15 6					
Over 20	8	..	2 8 7					
Brewing.								
19	1	..	2 0 0					
Over 20	7	..	3 4 4					
Dressmaking.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Over 20	..	6	..	1 2 6				
Printing and Publishing.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 10 0					
Sawmilling.								
15	2	..	1 7 6					
17	1	..	1 5 0					
19	1	..	1 4 0					
Over 20	22	..	2 6 7					

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
16	1	..	0 12 6					
18	2	..	0 16 3					
19	1	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	9	..	1 5 5					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
16	2	..	0 9 3					
17	2	..	0 14 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	1 8 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 5 9					
Bacon-curing.								
Over 20	1	..	1 10 0					
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.								
17	1	..	0 6 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Blacksmithing.								
15	3	..	0 6 6	..	..	..	1	
16	9	..	0 7 8	..	..	..	1	
17	8	..	0 5 6					
18	21	..	0 11 3	..	..	..	2	
19	15	..	0 17 1					
20	8	..	1 3 5					
Over 20	165	..	1 18 3					
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 3 0					
16	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1	
17	3	..	0 8 2					
18	3	..	0 13 4	..	..	..	1	
19	2	..	0 16 3					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	15	..	1 6 5					
Bread-baking.								
14	2	..	0 3 9					
15	2	..	0 5 0					
16	8	..	0 12 2					
17	8	..	0 12 6					
18	6	..	0 19 0					
19	5	..	0 12 6					
20	3	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	74	..	1 10 2					
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
16	2	..	0 11 6					
18	4	..	0 10 7					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	25	..	1 18 0					
Brewing.								
Over 20	3	..	1 18 4					
Brick- and Pottery-making.								
14	3	..	0 11 4					
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	1	..	0 15 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	1	..	1 4 0					
19	3	..	1 6 0					
20	2	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	20	..	1 16 7	..	2 2 0			
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
15	1	..	0 4 0					
16	1	..	0 8 6					
17	2	..	0 6 3					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	6	..	2 0 7					
Coachbuilding.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	2	..	0 7 6					
18	2	..	0 11 0					
19	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	17	..	2 1 6					
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	..	2	..	0 1 9	..	..	..	11
16	..	9	..	0 2 11	..	..	..	18
17	..	7	..	0 4 4	..	..	..	18
18	..	9	..	0 5 9	..	..	..	5
19	..	8	..	0 6 5	..	..	..	4
20	..	1	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	2
Over 20	..	30	..	0 18 0	..	..	..	5
Engineering.								
16	2	..	0 5 6					
17	4	..	0 11 3					
19	1	..	1 3 0					
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	12	..	2 8 2					
Flax-milling.								
14	1	..	0 9 0					
15	3	..	0 8 2					
16	7	..	0 12 0					
17	7	..	0 15 9					
18	4	..	0 16 6					
19	2	..	1 2 6					
20	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	8	..	1 13 6					
Flour-milling.								
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
20	2	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	39	..	2 0 7					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Grain- and Seed-cleaning.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Over 20	2	..	2 9 0					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
17	1	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	1 5 0					
20	1	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	8	..	2 3 0					
Lime-burning.								
Over 20	1	..	2 9 0					
Picture-framing.								
Over 20	2	..	2 0 0					
Plumbing, Tinsmithing, and Gasfitting.								
16	1	..	0 7 6					
18	2	..	0 13 9					
Over 20	7	..	2 0 10					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	1	..	0 7 0					
15	4	..	0 8 2					
16	8	..	0 9 1					
17	6	..	0 10 5					
18	2	1	0 15 0	0 7 6				
19	5	1	1 3 0	0 7 6				
20	2	..	1 7 6					
Over 20	22	..	2 3 5					
Rope- and Twine-making.								
17	1	..	1 0 0					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	2	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	1	
17	5	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	1	
18	3	..	0 10 8					
19	6	..	0 16 0					
20	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	33	1	1 18 1	0 15 0	2 10 0			
Sawmilling.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	2	..	0 14 0					
17	2	..	0 14 0					
18	1	..	1 1 0					
19	2	..	1 10 0					
20	1	..	1 16 0					
Over 20	64	..	1 18 6					
Tailoring.								
15	2	..	0 7 6					
16	4	..	0 9 6					
17	2	5	0 6 3	0 9 0				
18	7	..	0 12 1					
19	8	8	0 16 1	0 11 10				
20	1	3	0 12 0	0 17 6	..	0 15 0		
Over 20	22	14	2 0 0	0 19 1	2 7 5	1 0 0		
Underclothing Manufac uring.								
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	..	1	..	0 4 0				
19	..	1	..	0 4 0				
Over 20	..	1	..	0 15 0				
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 3 0					
15	1	..	0 2 6					
17	1	..	0 10 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 18 6					
Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.								
15	2	..	0 11 0					
16	4	..	1 0 0					
17	2	..	0 18 0					
19	6	..	1 2 6					
20	13	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	79	..	2 1 3	..	3 0 0			
Woollen-milling.								
14	2	1	0 9 6	0 9 0				
15	2	4	0 9 6	0 9 4	..	0 13 0		
16	1	6	0 9 0	0 9 4	..	0 17 4		
17	1	4	0 10 0	..	.	0 18 6		
18	1	4	1 0 0	..	..	0 17 0		
19	2	6	0 16 3	0 9 0	..	1 0 6		
20	..	4	..	..	..	1 1 0		
Over 20	20	12	2 8 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 6		

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin and Oamaru).

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 3 0					
Bacon-curing.								
19	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	3	..	2 10 0					
Bar-iron Manufacturing.								
15	3	..	0 10 0					
16	3	..	0 12 6					
19	3	..	..	..	1 5 0			
Over 20	22	..	2 7 2	..	3 0 7			
Boot Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
16	2	..	0 5 0					
17	4	..	0 16 3					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	7	..	1 12 2					
Bread-baking.								
14	2	..	0 6 3					
15	4	..	0 8 3					
16	6	..	0 14 9					
17	6	..	0 11 0					
18	18	..	0 16 0					
19	4	..	0 19 9					
20	9	..	1 2 3					
Over 20	49	..	1 17 9					
Brewing and Malting.								
Over 20	11	..	2 8 8					
Brick- and Pottery-making.								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
15	3	..	0 12 2					
16	1	..	0 12 6					
17	1	1	1 0 0	0 6 0				
18	..	1	..	0 6 0				
19	1	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	22	1	2 16 9	0 15 0				
Butter- and Cheese-making.								
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	1	..	0 15 0					
16	1	..	0 15 0					
19	3	..	1 0 10					
20	2	..	1 7 8					
Over 20	15	..	1 14 8					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
16	1	..	0 6 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Carpentering and Joinery-making.								
15	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1	
16	2	..	0 7 3					
17	2	..	0 8 9					
19	3	..	0 16 3					
Over 20	15	..	2 6 8					

FACTORIES—*continued.*

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin and Oamaru)—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Average Wages per Week: Timework.		Average Wages per Week: Piecework.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1	..	0 5 0					
15	3	..	0 7 4					
16	7	..	0 10 6	..	..	..	1	
17	6	..	0 11 3					
18	5	..	0 17 2					
19	7	..	0 15 9					
20	7	..	1 0 9					
Over 20	94	..	1 19 3					
Dressmaking.								
15	..	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	8
16	..	5	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	5
17	..	6	..	0 5 7	..	..	..	12
18	..	5	..	0 3 11	..	..	..	12
19	..	6	..	0 6 10	..	..	..	5
20	..	4	..	0 7 3				
Over 20	..	39	..	0 15 1	..	..	..	1
Fellmongering, Wool-scouring, and Tanning.								
14	2	..	0 6 0					
15	7	..	0 10 2					
16	4	..	0 10 3					
17	8	..	0 14 9					
18	6	..	0 19 9					
19	7	..	1 1 10					
20	2	..	1 6 9					
Over 20	70	..	1 12 8					
Flax-milling.								
15	2	..	0 12 0					
16	2	..	0 14 0					
17	5	..	0 18 0					
18	3	..	1 1 4					
19	5	..	0 18 9					
20	5	..	1 3 3					
Over 20	9	..	1 10 11					
Flour-milling.								
15	1	..	0 10 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
18	2	..	0 17 6					
19	3	..	0 15 10					
20	3	..	1 8 4					
Over 20	25	..	2 1 0					
Gas Manufacturing.								
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 0 0					
Meat- and Rabbit-preserving.								
18	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	26	..	1 16 9	..	2 7 6			
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.								
Over 20	1	..	2 8 0					
Printing.								
14	1	..	0 7 6					
15	2	..	0 6 3					
16	7	..	0 8 6					
17	5	..	0 9 0					
18	1	1	0 15 0	*				
19	10	..	0 18 3					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	32	1	2 0 8	*				
Rope- and Twine-making.								
15	2	..	0 18 0					
17	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	3	..	1 10 0					
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	2	..	1 1 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	2	..	1 17 6					
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.								
14	1	..	0 12 0					
16	1	..	0 12 0					
Over 20	1	..	1 16 0					
Sawmilling.								
16	3	..	0 11 6					
17	1	..	0 2 6					
18	1	..	1 4 0					
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	36	..	1 19 4					
Tailoring.								
14	1	..	0 2 6					
15	3	..	0 4 2					
16	3	..	0 5 10					
17	1	3	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	1	
18	2	3	0 11 3	0 11 8				
19	6	2	1 2 6	0 10 0				
20	4	4	1 5 0	0 13 2				
Over 20	17	6	1 19 2	0 16 7	2 2 0			
Woollen-milling (Dyeing, Wool-classing, and Drying).								
14	1	..	0 10 0					
17	2	..	0 16 0					
Over 20	20	..	2 0 8					
Woollen-milling (Carding and Spinning).								
14	2	1	0 10 0	0 10 0				
15	3	..	0 10 0					
16	3	..	0 10 0					
17	2	1	0 11 0	0 10 0				
18	1	..	0 10 0					
19	3	..	0 13 8					
20	2	1	0 15 0	0 16 0				
Over 20	20	..	2 1 6					
Woollen-milling (Milling and Finishing).								
16	..	1	..	0 12 0				
17	1	..	0 10 0					
18	..	1	..	0 12 0				
19	..	2	..	..	..	1 0 0		
20	..	3	..	..	..	1 0 0		
Over 20	14	9	1 14 9	..	..	1 1 6		
Woollen-milling (Yarning, Warping, Weaving, and Darning).								
14	..	5	..	0 10 0	..	0 12 0		
15	..	2	..	0 10 0	..	0 12 0		
16	1	9	0 12 0	0 10 0	..	0 14 3		
17	..	6	..	..	..	0 17 6		
18	..	5	..	0 10 0	..	0 19 0		
19	1	4	..	0 10 0	2 10 0	1 0 0		
20	1	4	1 0 0	..	..	1 3 0		
Over 20	12	45	3 0 0	1 1 0	3 0 0	1 3 0		
Woollen-milling (Hosiery and Finishing).								
14	..	1	..	0 10 0				
16	..	4	..	0 10 0	..	0 12 0		
17	1	1	0 14 0	..	..	0 14 0		
18	..	2	..	1 0 0	..	0 17 6		
19	..	2	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0		
20	..	3	..	1 0 0	..	1 2 6		
Over 20	3	19	2 11 4	1 0 6	..	1 2 9		

FACTORIES—*continued.*

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

Ages.	Number employed. Male.	Number employed. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Timework. Female.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Male.	Average Wages per Week: Piecework. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female.
Aërated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
16	1	..	0 13 6					
17	2	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing.								
20	1	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	1	..	3 12 0					
Baking.								
17	1	..	0 5 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	2	..	0 7 6					
Over 20	41	..	1 13 6					
Blacksmithing.								
14	4	..	0 9 0					
15	1	..	0 10 0					
16	5	..	0 7 4					
17	3	..	0 8 4					
18	4	..	0 13 6					
19	3	..	0 18 6					
20	2	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	53	..	2 0 4					
Boot Manufacturing.								
15	1	..	0 9 0					
17	1	..	0 12 0					
19	2	..	0 17 6					
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	11	..	1 19 6					
Brick- and Tile-making.								
18	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	5	..	1 13 7					
Brewing.								
17	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.								
15	1	..	0 15 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 0 0					
Coachbuilding.								
17	1	..	0 8 0					
19	4	..	0 17 3					
Over 20	11	..	2 1 8					
Dairying.								
17	2	..	0 10 0					
18	1	..	0 10 0					
19	1	..	0 10 0					
20	2	..	1 7 6					
Over 20	27	..	1 11 6					
Dressmaking.								
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
17	..	2	..	0 6 3	..	..	..	3
18	..	2	..	0 3 9	..	..	..	2
19	..	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1
20	..	4	..	0 5 6				
Over 20	..	7	..	1 3 6				
Engineering.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
19	2	..	0 5 0					
Over 20	3	..	3 0 0					
Flour-milling.								
17	4	..	0 8 1					
18	1	..	0 15 0					
19	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	10	..	2 5 6					
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.								
20	1	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	1	..	2 10 0					
Lime-burning.								
Over 20	3	..	1 8 8					
Meat-preserving and -freezing.								
18	2	..	1 5 0					
19	6	..	1 5 0					
20	8	..	1 10 0					
Over 20	113	..	1 18 0	..	3 1 6			
Paper-milling.								
16	3	..	0 10 0					
17	2	7	0 15 0	0 15 0				
19	2	..	0 15 0					
20	4	..	1 0 0					
Over 20	26	..	2 0 0					
Printing and Publishing.								
14	3	..	0 5 8					
16	3	..	0 6 6					
17	2	..	0 16 3					
18	2	..	0 14 0					
19	2	..	0 17 0					
20	2	..	1 1 3					
Over 20	15	1	1 17 8	3 0 0				
Saddle- and Harness-making.								
15	1	..	0 5 0					
17	2	..	0 11 3					
19	4	..	0 8 9					
Over 20	13	..	1 19 4	..	2 2 0			
Sawmilling.								
15	2	..	0 10 6					
16	1	..	0 15 0					
17	2	..	0 17 0					
18	1	..	1 0 0					
19	3	..	1 4 4					
20	1	..	1 19 0					
Over 20	93	..	1 18 6					
Tailoring.								
15	1	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	2
16	1	2	0 7 6	0 3 9	..	..	..	2
17	2	3	0 15 0	0 12 6				
18	1	1	0 10 0	0 12 6				
19	..	2	..	0 13 9				
20	1	2	1 10 0	0 15 0				
Over 20	5	5	2 8 0	1 6 2				
Wool-scouring and Fellmongering.								
17	3	..	0 16 0					
20	10	..	1 5 0					
Over 20	14	..	2 0 0					

SUMMARY.

—	Males.	Females.
Food Trades.		
Fruit-preserving	73	49
Jam and condiment manufacturing	64	64
Aërated-water and cordial manufacturing	320	5
Brewing, malting, and bottling	542	..
Coffee and spice manufacturing	56	8
Tea-blending and -packing	154	9
Sugar-refining	151	..
Bread and confectionery manufacturing	1,533	143
Baking-powder manufacturing	12	1
Flour-milling	311	..
Butter and cheese manufacturing	342	16
Milk-preserving	22	7
Meat-freezing and -preserving	1,511	14
Sausage-casing manufacturing	93	..
Fish-curing	56	..
Bacon-curing	97	..
Clothing Trades.		
Shirt-making	46	519
Hat- and cap-making	32	58
Hosiery-knitting	34	461
Clothing manufacturing and tailoring	1,366	2,392
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	14	197
Dressmaking	..	2,990
Plain-sewing and underclothing manufacturing	1	45
Calico-bag making	1	27
Woollen-milling	650	584
Flock-milling	6	1
Corset- and belt-making	1	24
Necktie-making	..	9
Umbrella-making	8	6
Iron Trades.		
Engineering, boilermaking, and blacksmithing	2,625	..
Coachbuilding	1,066	1
Plumbing, tinsmithing, gasfitting, and gunsmithing	925	..
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine repairing	277	5
Agricultural-implement making	561	..
Wire-working	23	..
Nail-making	6	1
Electrical engineering	22	..
Range-making	150	..
Galvanised-iron working	34	..
Cutlery-grinding	3	..
Electroplating	4	..
Lead-pipe making	3	..
Heel- and toe-plate making	4	..
Mechanical engineering	17	..
Engineering (Kauri Timber Company)	13	..
Leather Trades.		
Saddle- and harness-making	627	20
Boot manufacturing	2,334	594
Portmanteau-making	6	2
Whipthong-making	1	..
Wood-working Trades.		
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	849	43
Chair-making	8	..
Wood-turning	51	..
Wood-working Trades—continued.		
Joinery and sash- and door-making	596	..
Sawmilling	2,673	..
Coopering	83	..
Boat-building	33	..
Box-making	32	..
Venetian-blind making	68	1
Picture-frame making	20	..
Miscellaneous Trades.		
Ammunition manufacturing	9	106
Basket- and perambulator-making	89	7
Brick and pottery manufacturing	417	3
Broken road-metal preparing	48	..
Brush- and broom-making	57	33
Cement and lime manufacturing	40	..
Chaff-cutting and corn-crushing	65	..
Cigar- and cigarette-making	9	17
Cork-cutting	2	..
Cotton-waste preparing	6	..
Dentistry	111	11
Drug and herbal remedy manufacturing	107	24
Dyeing and cleaning	13	3
Engraving	23	..
Flax-milling	204	..
Gas manufacturing	316	1
Gas-stove making	6	..
Gas- and oil-motor making	10	..
Glass-bevelling	2	..
Glass-bottle making	8	..
Glue manufacturing	12	..
Grain- and seed-cleaning and wool-dumping	99	..
Gum-sorting	109	..
Ink-bottling	1	..
Laundry-work	44	309
Manure manufacturing	67	..
Mat- and rug-making	7	7
Monumental masonry	54	..
Paint manufacturing	5	..
Paper-bag and -box making	15	50
Paper-milling	61	9
Photography	80	107
Piano- and organ-building	22	..
Printing and bookbinding	2,407	339
Pumice-insulating	17	..
Rag-sorting	12	2
Rope- and twine-making	122	2
Sheep-dip manufacturing	3	..
Stone-cutting and -polishing	14	..
Sail- and tent-making	87	56
Ship-rigging	46	..
Soap, candle, and tallow manufacturing	228	5
Starch manufacturing	24	2
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring	1,426	..
Tobacco-pipe repairing	1	..
Watchmaking and jewellery manufacturing	257	3
Wax-vesta manufacturing	24	97
Wig-making	2	..
Wire-mattrass making	31	..
Totals	27,429	9,489

Total number of employés under the Factories Act, 1895–96	32,387
Total number of employés under the Factories Act, 1896–97	36,918
Increase	4,531
Total number of factories, 1896–97	5,177
Total number of factories, 1895–96	4,647
Increase	530

(These totals do not include employés in Government Railway Workshops see pp. 52 and 53.)

Railway Workshops: Building and Repairing Engines and Rolling-stock.

—	Men. Number employed.	Men. Average Wages per Day, Timework. £	s.	d.	Apprentices. Number employed.	Apprentices. Average Wages per Week. £	s.	d.
Newmarket, Auckland.								
Turners	3	0	9	6	2	0	6	0
Fitters	14	0	11	9	6	0	9	0
Blacksmiths	8	0	9	6	2	0	12	6
Machinists	4	0	6	0	..		..	
Strikers	12	0	6	6	..		..	
Boilermakers	3	0	9	2	2	0	8	6
Carpenters	13	0	8	8	3	0	10	8
Labourers	11	0	6	2	..		..	
Brass-moulders	1	0	9	6	1	0	18	0
Spring-makers	1	0	9	6	..		..	
Painters	4	0	8	3	2	0	12	0
Improver, Turners'	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Sawyers	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Coppersmiths	1	0	10	6	1	0	5	0
Pattern-makers	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Trimmers	1	0	8	0	..		..	
Polishers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
Lifters	2	0	6	6	..		..	
Wheel-tappers	2	0	7	0	..		..	
Sailmakers	1	0	8	0	..		..	
Watchmen	2	0	6	9	..		..	
Enginemen	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Improver, Carpenters'	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Foreman	1	0	13	0	..		..	
	90				19			
Auckland Dépôt, Maintenance.								
Carpenters	1	0	9	0	1	1	16	0
Blacksmiths	2	0	8	6	..		..	
Strikers	2	0	7	0	..		..	
	5				1			
Auckland Running Shed								
Fitters	1	0	9	6	1	0	7	0
Whangarei Running Shed.								
Fitters	2	0	9	3	..		..	
Carpenters	3	0	8	8	..		..	
Labourers	2	0	4	9	..		..	
Blacksmiths	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Strikers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
	9				..			
Kawakawa Running Shed.								
Carpenters	1	0	8	6	..		..	
Improver, Fitters'	1	0	7	6	..		..	
	2				..			
Addington, Christchurch.								
Fitters	52	0	8	11	10	0	7	6
Carpenters	29	0	9	0	5	0	6	2
Labourers	45	0	6	2	..		..	
Riveters	1	0	7	0	2	0	19	6
Blacksmiths	16	0	9	3	4	0	5	6
Painters	10	0	8	5	4	0	7	0
Boilermakers	14	0	9	5	5	0	10	7
Turners	15	0	9	4	4	0	11	0
Spring-makers	1	0	10	6	1	0	15	0
Trimmers	1	0	9	0	1	0	9	0
Brassmoulders (see piece work)	..		..		1	0	9	0
Lifters	8	0	6	11	..		..	
Coppersmiths	2	0	9	0	1	0	15	0
Pattern-makers	1	0	10	6	1	1	1	0
Foremen	5	0	13	3	..		..	
Machinists	14	0	7	3	..		..	
Tinsmiths	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Holders-up	6	0	7	1	..		..	
Oliversmiths	1	0	9	6	..		..	
Forgers	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Forgers' Helpers	5	0	7	0	..		..	
Furnacemen	2	0	9	0	..		..	
Improver, Painters'	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Sailmakers	6	0	7	10	..		..	
Addington, Christchurch—*continued*.								
Grinders	2	0	7	6	..		..	
Watchmen	2	0	7	3	..		..	
Enginemen	3	0	8	0	..		..	
Crossing Fitters	1	0	9	6	..		..	
Storemen	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Sawyers	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Strikers	21	0	6	10	..		..	
1 Forger and 1 Brass-moulder on piecework	2							
	270				39			
Railway Maintenance Dépôt, Christchurch.								
Leading Carpenters	1	0	12	0	..		..	
Carpenters	5	0	8	10	..		..	
Improvers, Carpenters'	1	0	6	0	1	0	5	0
Blacksmiths	3	0	9	11	..		..	
Strikers	3	0	6	10	..		..	
Fitters	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Stationary-crane Drivers	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Skilled Labourers	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Signal-cleaners	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Plumbers	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Labourers	1	0	6	0	..		..	
	19				1			
Locomotive Running Yard, Christchurch.								
Fitters	2	0	9	0	1	0	7	0
Boilermakers	1	0	8	6	..		..	
Lifters	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Labourers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
	5				1			
Hillside, Dunedin.								
Hammer-boys, 1 on piece-work	1		..		2	0	3	3
Blacksmiths	16	0	9	6	3	0	9	8
Ditto, 2 on piecework	2							
Carpenters	26	0	8	10	4	0	9	0
Turners	10	0	9	3	3	0	10	0
Fitters	29	0	9	3	5	0	11	2
Boilermakers	7	0	10	1	2	0	10	6
Painters	8	0	8	9	3	0	10	0
Labourers	18	0	6	4	..		..	
Holders-up	2	0	5	9	..		..	
Strikers	24	0	6	9	..		..	
Ditto, 5 on piecework	5							
Coppersmiths	1	0	10	0	1	0	18	0
Foremen	3	0	13	0	..		..	
Gasfitters	1	0	11	8	..		..	
Machinists	17	0	7	2	..		..	
Olivermen	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Tinsmiths	2	0	8	3	..		..	
Riveters	1	0	8	0	1	1	13	0
Spring-makers	1	0	10	6	..		..	
Lifters	8	0	6	8	..		..	
Trimmers	1	0	8	0	..		..	
Watchmen	2	0	6	6	..		..	
Enginemen	3	0	8	0	..		..	
Grinders	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Improver, Fitters'	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Improver, Painters'	1	0	7	0	..		..	
	192				24			
Railway Maintenance Dépôt, Dunedin.								
Carpenters	4	0	10	0	1	1	1	0
Fitter and Engine-driver	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Tinsmiths	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Painters	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Blacksmiths	2	0	10	3	..		..	
Strikers	2	0	7	0	..		..	
Labourers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
	12				1			

Railway Workshops: Building and Repairing Engines and Rolling-stock—*continued.*

—	Men. Number employed.	Men. Average Wages per Day, Timework. £	s.	d.	Apprentices. Number employed.	Apprentices. Average Wages per Week. £	s.	d.
Locomotive Running Shed, Dunedin.								
Fitters	2	0	9	3	1	1	1	0
Blacksmiths	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Labourers	2	0	6	6	..		..	
	5				1			
Petone, Wellington.								
Turners	7	0	9	4	1	0	5	0
Labourers	24	0	5	9	..		..	
Painters	5	0	8	5	2	0	6	0
Carpenters	33	0	8	8	3	0	8	4
Petone, Wellington—*continued.*								
Fitters	18	0	9	3	5	0	8	7
Blacksmiths	7	0	9	7	2	0	9	6
Coppersmiths	2	0	9	6	1	0	9	0
Machinists	9	0	6	8	..		..	
Brass-moulders	..		..		1	0	12	0
Boilermakers	6	0	9	7	1	0	15	0
Lifters	4	0	7	10	..		..	
Spring-makers	2	0	9	6	1	1	1	0
Moulders	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Holders-up	2	0	7	3	..		..	
Strikers	12	0	6	11	..		..	
Trimmers	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Watchmen	2	0	7	0	..		..	
Enginemen	2	0	8	0	..		..	
Sailmakers	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Foremen	1	0	14	0	..		..	
Improver, Fitters' ..	1	0	7	6	..		..	
	40				17			
Wellington Maintenance Dépôt.								
Carpenters	4	0	9	0	..		..	
Smiths	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Strikers	1	0	7	0	..		..	
	6				..			
Oamaru Railway Maintenance Dépôt.								
Blacksmiths	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Strikers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
	2				..			
Oamaru Locomotive Running Shed.								
Fitters	1	0	8	6	1	0	5	0
Timaru Railway Maintenance Dépôt.								
Leading Carpenters ..	1	0	11	0	..		..	
Carpenters	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Blacksmiths	1	0	9	6	..		..	
Strikers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
	4				..			
Picton.								
Fitters	2	0	9	0	..		..	
Carpenters	1	0	9	0	..		..	
	3				..			
Eastown, Wanganui.								
Lifters	7	0	5	5	..		..	
Turners	3	0	9	8	2	0	11	6
Strikers	6	0	5	10	..		..	
Boilermakers	6	0	9	3	3	0	9	8
Carpenters	8	0	9	1	4	0	11	9
Painters	4	0	8	9	1	0	7	0
Fitters	11	0	8	11	3	0	7	8
Labourers	10	0	5	10	..		..	
Coppersmiths	1	0	10	0	1	0	15	0
Machinists	3	0	7	4	..		..	
Tinsmiths	1	0	8	0	..		..	
Holders-up	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Spring-makers	1	0	8	6	..		..	
Sailmakers	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Watchmen	2	0	7	0	..		..	
Sailmaker and Trimmer ..	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Eastown, Wanganui—*continued.*								
Enginemen	1	0	8	0	..		..	
Foremen	1	0	13	0	..		..	
Blacksmiths	5	0	9	4	..		..	
	73				14			
Wanganui Railway Maintenance Dépôt.								
Carpenters	1	0	9	0	1	0	7	0
Westport.								
Fitters	2	0	9	0	2	0	10	6
Blacksmiths	2	0	10	0	1	0	9	0
Turners	1	0	9	0	1	0	9	0
Labourers	5	0	5	8	..		..	
Boilermakers	2	0	10	0	..		..	
Carpenters	2	0	9	0	..		..	
Painters	1	0	8	6	..		..	
Holders-up	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Enginemen	1	0	7	6	..		..	
	17				4			
Waipukurau.								
Blacksmiths	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Strikers	1	0	6	6	..		..	
	2				..			
Invercargill.								
Fitters	3	0	9	2	1	0	7	0
Labourers	1	0	5	6	..		..	
Blacksmiths	1	0	10	6	..		..	
Enginemen	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Carpenters	1	0	9	0	..		..	
Lifters	1	0	7	0	..		..	
	8				1			
Invercargill Railway Maintenance Dépôt.								
Painters	1	0	9	0	1	1	1	0
Carpenters	..		..		1	1	10	0
Leading Carpenters ..	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Smiths	2	0	8	9	..		..	
Fitters	1	0	9	6	..		..	
Strikers	2	0	7	0	..		..	
	7				2			
Nelson.								
Fitters	1	0	10	6	1	0	5	0
Blacksmiths	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Boilermakers	1	0	8	6	..		..	
Painters	1	0	8	6	..		..	
Strikers	1	0	7	0	..		..	
	5				1			
Napier.								
Blacksmiths	2	0	9	3	1	0	5	0
Labourers	2	0	4	6	..		..	
Strikers	2	0	4	9	..		..	
Painters	1	0	9	0	1	0	9	0
Boilermakers	1	0	10	6	1	0	5	0
Carpenters	2	0	9	0	1	0	9	0
Turners	1	0	9	6	1	0	7	0
Fitters	4	0	9	9	2	0	15	0
Holders-up	1	0	7	6	..		..	
Lifters	1	0	7	0	..		..	
Sailmaker and Trimmer ..	1	0	8	0	..		..	
Watchmen	2	0	7	0	..		..	
Enginemen	1	0	9	0	..		..	
	21				7			
Greymouth.								
Labourers	7	0	5	4	..		..	
Fitters	2	0	8	6	1	0	5	0
Blacksmiths	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Boilermakers	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Strikers	2	0	6	3	..		..	
Carpenters	1	0	10	0	..		..	
Painters	2	0	9	0	..		..	
	16				1			

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

Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.	Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.
Christchurch	294	41	Westport	17	4
Wellington	146	17	Waipukurau	2	..
Dunedin	209	26	Invercargill	15	3
Auckland	107	21	Nelson	5	1
Oamaru	3	1	Napier	21	7
Timaru	4	..	Greymouth	16	1
Wanganui	74	15			
Picton	3	..	Totals	916	137

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED for SHEARERS.

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Akaroa	28	The accommodation provided is satisfactory; any improvements suggested by the Inspector have been carried out. In most cases the shearers employed live in the district at their own homes.
Ashurst	4	All have good accommodation.
Ashburton ..	4	Improvement since last report. All have good accommodation now.
Blenheim	33	All the stations in this district good accommodation with the exception of two, to which notices were sent to effect repairs, which is being done. One station has iron bedsteads, with only two sleeping in each room. A large bathroom is also provided on this station for use of shearers.
Clive	10	All have good accommodation.
Clinton	5	All have good accommodation.
Cambridge ..	7	All have good accommodation.
Dargaville.. ..	2	Both have good accommodation.
Eltham	2	Both have satisfactory accommodation.
Eketahuna ..	14	Good accommodation is provided on all stations in this district.
Fairlie	..	Accommodation in this district is very fair. In a few cases the Inspector suggested improvements, which was promised by the owners to be attended to before next season.
Foxton	9	Accommodation fairly satisfactory.
Greytown North ..	..	Good accommodation is provided in this district. One station-holder has also complied with the order of Court made at Masterton last year. Another station-holder who received notice to effect improvements has promised to have them done before next season. These are the only two cases reported last year.
Gore	2	All have good accommodation.
Geraldine	7	All have good accommodation.
Hamilton	3	All have good accommodation.
Hampden	6	Accommodation in this district is very good now, as several owners are putting up new buildings to comply with the Act.
Hokianga	2	Both have all the accommodation necessary, as shearing is done by families of the owners.
Herbertville ..	6	The accommodation in this district is very satisfactory now. Two station-holders who had orders to improve the quarters for shearers have had two new buildings erected.
Hunterville ..	..	Most of the stations in this district have fair accommodation. In a few cases notices have been sent to have improvements effected, most of which will be finished, no doubt, before next season.
Inglewood ..	..	Good accommodation is provided in this district.
Kaikoura	10	Accommodation on three of the stations in this district is rather unsatisfactory. The Inspector has received instructions to notify station-holders where inadequate accommodation is provided to effect alterations before next season.
Lawrence	..	All have good accommodation.
Little River ..	9	All have good accommodation, those receiving notice last year to provide better accommodation having done so.
Mangonui ..	3	All have good accommodation.
Methven	27	Accommodation in this district is fair. Notices were sent last year to some ten station-owners, who have in most cases complied with the Act.
Naseby	..	The accommodation on most stations is very good. In the case of two, notice was sent to have huts rebuilt or otherwise improved before next shearing season.
Nelson	2	Both good.
Ophir	4	Three have good accommodation; the other one has been improved according to the instructions of the Inspector, and is now in very good state.
Ormondville ..	..	No accommodation provided, the land being held by small settlers, not more than 4,000 sheep in district.
Opotiki	..	The accommodation is quite sufficient, Maoris being mostly engaged, who reside in district.
Palmerston South ..	..	The accommodation in this district is very good. Last season two were served with notices to erect. One has acted up to order; the other promises to have hut ready for next shearing.
Palmerston North ..	..	All have good accommodation.
Pahiatua	1	Only one large station, and good accommodation is provided. All other holdings are small, and only one or two men are engaged.
Pleasant Point ..	..	Inspector newly appointed; has not yet been able to inspect.

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED for SHEARERS—*continued.*

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Queenstown ..	21	All have good accommodation. One received notice to remove kitchen.
Roxburgh	4	All have good accommodation.
Riverton	..	All have good accommodation.
St. Bathan's ..	2	Two large stations, besides several small runs. All have good accommodation. Last season the Inspector suggested some improvements, which have been effected.
Te Aroha	8	All have good accommodation.
Timaru	5	All have good accommodation. At other small stations the men employed reside in the district.
Tapanui	4	All have good accommodation.
Tologa Bay ..	16	Eight have good accommodation. One reported last season has had repairs carried out. The shearing in other seven sheds is done by Maoris, who reside in their pas.
Taradale	13	All have fair accommodation.
Woodville	..	All small stations in the district, at which accommodation is provided.
Waikouaiti ..	5	All have good accommodation. There are also a few small holdings where shearers are settlers residing in district.
Waimate	10	All have good accommodation. Order given to station-holder last year has been carried out.
Waipawa	..	Good accommodation provided.
Wellington ..	15	Ten have good accommodation; three, shearing done by Maoris who live at their pa; two, shearing done by surrounding settlers.
Martinborough ..	16	Sixteen stations were visited by Inspector, thirteen of which had very good accommodation. Three have been served with a notice from Inspector to provide better accommodation.

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