

1899.
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 Right Hon. the MINISTER of LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, 10th June, 1899.

I have the honour to present herewith the eighth annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1898, to the 31st March, 1899.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labour.

EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

LABOUR.

THE steady upward tendency of trade and business from 1895 to 1897 has continued during the financial year ending the 31st March, 1899. The labour-market has kept pace in its records of employment with the general expansion of industry, even though part of this expansion may be due to improved machinery, increased facilities of transit, and extended markets. A phenomenally fine harvest corrected the balance that would have been depressed had the ruling low prices of wheat and other cereals been current with a poor yield of grain. Fortunately this was not the case, and so abundant was the supply that in several parts of the South Island the scarcity was of hands to gather in the crop and not of material to garner. The department continued its duty of assisting to bring the work and the worker together, and 2,115 men obtained work or received temporary advances of passages, &c., to enable them to reach employment. Of these, 937 were single and 1,178 married men, the latter having 4,759 persons dependent on them. The Woman's Branch of the department in Wellington has also found employment for 426 women and girls during the year. The summary of those for whom employment has been found hitherto is 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
1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898	...	...	2,035	4,928
1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899	...	...	2,115	4,759
			21,607	52,246

The number of bread-winners added to dependents shows (21,607 + 52,246) a total of 73,853 persons benefited by the work of this department.

Speaking generally, there has been full employment for all classes of workmen except in two trades. Building operations have been unusually brisk all over the colony; clothing-factories and woollen mills have been working full time, and in many cases have more orders in hand than they can execute for months to come. Unskilled labour has found more avenues to employment than have been open for many previous years. In the South the immense extension of gold-dredging has not only brought hundreds of men into the mining districts to work at and study the process, but the production of machinery and building of pontoons for the dredges has increased the output of engineering-shops and stimulated sister trades. In this connection the report of the local Inspector of Factories at Dunedin (printed herewith) is worthy of perusal. The rabbit-preserving industry is flourishing, and has the merit of employing labour in the winter after casual labourers are discharged from work in the harvest-field. As the average price earned at this business is nearly £2 10s. a week, it will be seen that a lucrative resource is offered to hands unwilling to be idle at a season when, in the South Island, work was extremely hard to get, the settlers in that part of the colony not having the bushfelling to turn to that in the North Island helps the labouring-man through the wet season. It has been noticed that there are now few old and decrepit men tramping the roads in search of work, and this hopeful sign is probably the result of assistance rendered them by the Old-age Pensions Act.

Factories.

The two branches of labour that have not shared the general prosperity are those of the printers and the bootmakers. The printers are feeling, and will, unhappily, continue to increasingly feel, the competition of improved machinery. The ablest and most economical men of the trade will, of course, survive longest at work, and will hold their own for many years we trust, but the outlook is not cheering, and for the young there is written above the door of the compositor's room, "All hope abandon ye who enter here." The bootmakers complain not only of the improved machinery ousting them from their employment, but of the growing speed insisted on at factory-work and early exhausting the worker, and also of the glut of low-priced imported goods. Whether an altered tariff would improve this latter condition or whether the remedy lies in co-operative establishments are questions admitting of grave debate and consideration.

The steady increase from year to year in the number of factories, and of the hands employed, has been well maintained, and their annual average raised by the numbers shown in the following return: For the year 1899 the factories number 6,286, and the employés 45,305, an increase of 685 factories and 5,633 workers therein on the return of 1898. The figures for the last few years stand as follows in regard to workpeople employed in registered factories: 1895, 29,879; 1896, 32,387; 1897, 36,918; 1898, 39,672; 1899, 45,305. This shows an increase of 15,426 persons in four years. These figures do not include 1,248 men and 152 apprentices employed in the railway workshops.

The above figures do not fully represent the persons employed in manufacturing industries. The figures are tabulated on returns furnished in the month of January of each year, and this is a slack time, especially in the dressmaking business. The number would bulk considerably larger if taken at a busy season, therefore the above must be taken as a minimum return.

Legislation is required at some near date to counteract, if possible, some unnecessary hardship to those colonists employed in industrial work. One of these hardships is that Chinese men are allowed to carry on laundry-work without any restriction of time, while European women are prevented by the Factory Act from working beyond certain hours in laundries. This is an unfair handicap to an industrious and poorly-paid class of women, and they should be put on a more equal footing by the restrictions (wisely applied to them for health's sake) being imposed also on their foreign competitors. Another evil is the unpaid work of young dressmakers, 773 unpaid girls being thus recorded for New Zealand. In my opinion, a minimum wage of 6d. a day should be given to any person employed for another, except, perhaps, in professional apprenticeships. That the work of young girls in dressmakers' shops is remunerated by the teaching they receive is often nothing but a hypocritical and untrue pretence.

The increase of hours is still complained of. Under the Factories Act of 1891 the hours allowed for women and young persons were forty-five per week, but the Act of 1894 added three hours to this amount, and the working women and girls complain that their wages remain at the old rate, while the hours have increased. The Arbitration Court in Dunedin fixed forty-five hours in one trade, and, if the principle of an eight-hours day for women is to obtain in the colony, it is desirable that the forty-five hours should be placed as the maximum time-limit.

Overtime has not been applied for so persistently as last year, but this does not show any falling-off in the pressure of business. It really resulted from the fact that ordinary overtime was not sufficient in some establishments, and double shifts were arranged.

I consider it unfair that in factories the restriction of working-hours should only apply to women. It gives men an unfair advantage in competition, and, if the restriction was imposed for health's sake, it is fully as necessary for many men as for women. It was reasonable in days before the suffrage was extended to women to regard them as needing protection not extended to the male voter, who could obtain legislative redress and consideration through his representative in Parliament. This disqualification has now been removed, and there is no reason why one sex should be given advantage over the other. This is urged not that women should have less protection from the law, but that men should have more.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These have been worked with great smoothness during the year. The irritation once felt by a few employers has disappeared, and it is certain that if by any evil chance the Act was repealed the

loss would be felt as deeply by shopkeepers as by their assistants. The weak place in the Act (in my opinion) is that there is no early-closing section contained therein. It is poor generosity of the Legislature to give a holiday of five hours once a week to a shop-assistant if he is worked ten hours extra during that week. Of course, the trouble lies with the small shops, which remain open as long as possible, attended by an owner or a child; but their remaining open induces shops employing assistants to also remain open, lest trade be taken from them, and the result is that assistants are kept standing about and the time for recreation or rest is lost. It seems idle to ask the public to refrain from purchasing after a certain hour; in such matters the public has neither head nor heart. It is only when right is established by statute that it obtains recognition from people too much absorbed in their own business to recognise that they are causing injury to others.

What was said of workers in factories applies also to assistants in shops—viz., that where there is restraint in time it should apply to men as to women. Overtime for both sexes should be paid for, with a fixed minimum wage, as is now insisted on for women and young persons in factories, and as it should there be for all. Some male shop-assistants are now worked cruelly long hours, and without any pecuniary allowance for overtime. The Inspector should also have power to inspect wage-records, as in factories. Chinese are frequently seen delivering goods on the half-holiday, but it is an offence very difficult to prove in their case; it needs more severe restriction, as they unfairly compete in this matter with European shopkeepers.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

During the year some important cases affecting the industrial world have been decided under the Act. The recommendations, awards, &c., will be found printed at length in a subsequent portion of this paper. An interesting point dealt with in several of the judgments is that of the preferential employment of trade-unionists. Unionists received this preference in the awards of the Arbitration Court concerning the Dunedin pastrycooks, Christchurch bakers and pastrycooks, Canterbury carpenters (Rangiora branch), Christchurch furniture trades, Dunedin bootmakers, Wellington tailoresses, Dunedin tailoresses, and Christchurch painters, but were refused in regard to the Christchurch engineers and the Wellington bakers. The Conciliation Boards recommended preferential employment of unionists in the cases of the Wellington plumbers, Kaitangata coal-miners (afterwards withdrawn), Wellington iron- and brass-moulders, Christchurch tinsmiths, Dunedin tailors, and Canterbury grocers. The Boards, however, did not recommend preference in regard to Auckland bakers, Dunedin iron- and brass-moulders, Dunedin furniture trades, Auckland painters, and Wellington painters, merely stipulating that no discrimination should be used by employers against members of these unions. The reason given by the President of the Arbitration Court (Mr. Justice Edwards) for refusal of preference to the Christchurch engineers was set out at unusual length, and the whole award in that case is full of interest and instruction. In several of the awards and recommendations that formidable subject of dispute, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, is locally settled or advised upon.

There can be little doubt that this public method of airing grievances and allowing employers and employed to get full insight into the working of the industrial machinery results in good, even if temporary annoyance is caused thereby. There is strong necessity for a consolidating Act. At present there is difficulty for one not possessed of legal training to appreciate and comply with the provisions of an Act burdened with many other amending Acts.

The total expense of administering the Act during the past year has been £1,359. This includes the fees payable to members of the Court of Arbitration and Boards of Conciliation, travelling-expenses, hire of buildings, advertisements of elections, &c.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

The Shearers' Accommodation Act is being closely looked after, and a great improvement is noticeable in the rural districts during the last few years in this respect, owing to legislation that now (and formerly under the Factories Act) has taken notice of the deplorable housing of the wandering class of labour necessary at shearing-time and other short periods of the year. In a country place it was often an invidious task to compel the local magnate to erect buildings or improve the wretched hovels thought good enough for the temporary homes of his workmen; but a better spirit has arisen, and, even if inspection had done no more, it has often called the needed attention of the landholder to a weak place in the general excellence of his establishment. Many expressions of gratitude have been received from those who have benefited by the increased comfort they have derived through the inspection of their accommodation—comfort very little of which falls to the lot of those who supply a demand for itinerant and casual labour.

KAURI-GUM INDUSTRY ACT.

The Kauri-gum Industry Act of last session has been brought into force, and is looked upon as a virile effort to grapple with a difficulty hitherto and far too long neglected. Of course, there are grumbings to be heard here and there from those who were formerly accustomed to do as they please and procure gum without rendering any fee whatever to the Crown for its property, or to the local body whose roads and bridges were being taken advantage of and worn out. It would have been almost impossible to have framed an Act that would have pleased all parties—settlers, gum-diggers (British and Austrian), gum-buyers, County Councils, &c.—but the present Act meets the many difficulties fairly well, and the local bodies, whose means have been considerably augmented by the regulations of the Act, have good reason to thank a measure that furnishes them

with funds which to some extent pay for the wear-and-tear of the gum traffic. Amendments will doubtless have to be made as time and experience show the weak places, but these will be considered when the occasion arises, and on the advice of those who know the circumstances best. One amendment is pressing, and for that purpose a short Bill should be introduced to prevent diggers exercising their rights on any unoccupied Crown lands within a gum district. Some pieces of Crown land of a choice description, fitted for agriculture and intended for early sale, are being occupied by diggers and destroyed under a section of the Kauri-gum Industry Act not intended to allow such permission.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANTS' REGISTRY ACT.

This Act has been enforced with little friction between the Labour Department and the registry-office keepers. Most of the undesirable keepers of registry-offices have been weeded out, and there is a very small number of persons who have to be watched with strictness. It would be desirable, however, if Inspectors had power to annually review the grant of a license, as there are sometimes cases of deterioration of character, and a person against whom nothing is known by the Magistrate (*i.e.*, the police) when the license is granted may, in the course of three or four years, have taken to evil courses, or prove unworthy of confidence. As registry-office keepers have to deal with a class of women and girls many of whom are unfitted by education or experience to hold their own in business matters, the necessity for extreme care on the part of Inspectors is apparent. In connection with this matter, it would be of great service if it was made imperative that a receipt-book should be kept by the registry-office keeper containing a duplicate of every receipt issued to applicants for money paid by them, whether as fee, bonus, cost of telegrams, or any other item charged for.

THE LABOUR-LAWS.

Complaint has been made that under certain labour-laws, such as the Workmen's Wages Act, Employers' Liability Act, Truck Act, &c., this department has not taken action when cases of wrongdoing have been laid before it. The labour-laws, however, are divided into three classes, in one of which its officers have the actual work of inspection and administration. To this class belong the Factories Act, Shops and Shop-assistants Act, Servants' Registry Act, Shearers' Accommodation Act, &c. In this connection the department lays informations and prosecutes, of course, bearing the legal expenses. In another class, including the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the department only deals with appointments of the officers, advertisement of elections, &c., and pays the expenses of administration out of the labour vote. In the third class come Employers' Liability Act, Workmen's Wages Act, Truck Act, Kauri-gum Industry Act, &c., and, although they are labour-laws, there is no active interference or control exercised except under very unusual circumstances. Under these last-mentioned Acts it is at the discretion of the injured person to take action, either on his own behalf, through his friends or by his union, for damages sustained. It would entail too great cost on the department and need a large vote on the estimates were legal expenses incurred for any or every person who considered he had a grievance against an employer under one of these statutes. Nor would it generally be considered a fair employment of public money should it be expended on lawsuits in the conduct of which (and concerning the prior circumstances of which) the officers of the department have had no control, nor carried out the system of inspection obligatory on them under the first class of labour-laws above mentioned.

COMPULSORY DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.

It may appear persistent again to refer to this matter, considering the manner in which Bills to repair the existing abuses have been defeated, but in the hope that a Government Accident Insurance Bill will be introduced I am induced to once more urge the necessity of preventing employers making any deductions whatever at their own will from the wages or earnings of those employed. The principle that emerges untouched from the flood of verbiage poured forth against it is that every man is entitled to receive, when he has earned it, the amount for which he was engaged. Whether an employer makes the deduction with the best intention or the worst, whether he pays the mulcted portion as premium to an insurance company or puts it into his own safe, he is committing an offence against morals, and is making a dishonest conversion. This, of course, does not apply where the consent of the employed person is first obtained; but under the pressure of modern competition in industrial life "consent" is a word of pregnant significance. So casual and uncertain is employment in many occupations that for a workman to be insured against accident by one employer, and then, next week, through change of masters, to be uninsured—in spite of premiums previously paid—shows which of the two parties has been benefited by the wage deduction. Certainly it is not the workman.

THE STATE FARM.

It appears to be the notion of some mistaken people that the State farm at Levin was started as an experimental farm in order to show the surrounding settlers to what perfection improved methods of agriculture could be brought. It was instituted with no such purpose. It was intended as a place to which surplus labour could be sent when there was no opening in the general labour-market, and where men who knew nothing of bush life might learn the use of axe and spade, becoming thus more fit to undertake rural occupations. This purpose the farm has well fulfilled, and the hundreds of men who with their families there received timely assistance have reason to praise the experiment. It was not supplied with labour of the most effective character, nor could untrained men produce showy results; the work, however, of bushfelling, logging-up, stumping, fencing, &c., required no such fine handling. If there are now comparatively few hands working on the farm the circumstance should be considered as the happy result of slighter pressure on the department than in former years.

The farm as at present carried on is an ordinary dairy farm. On it during the season 100 cows have been in milk at the same time, and of the herd of 120 only four reacted under the tuberculin test to which they were submitted by the Stock Inspector, a fact proving the carefulness with which they had been selected. There are about three hundred and fifty pigs at present on the farm. These are of all sizes; those sent into town during the season realised top prices. The same result as to price attended the sale of fat cattle, while the produce of the brood mares was of a high class. Potatoes, onions, and other produce were raised on the small portion of land hitherto brought into cultivation; the great expense of grubbing up the roots and removing logs, &c., from what was until lately heavy bush land precluding, from its expense, a large area being cropped until the timber has become rotten and more cheaply removed. 27,751 lb. of cream (which yielded 9,619½ lb. of butter-fat) was the yield of the dairy for the year. The dairy is provided with a Sharples's separator of the most modern and improved pattern. Milking is done by contract, the work being performed by two families resident on the farm.

There are about twenty hands at present employed on the Levin State farm. Some of these are elderly men who would not be employed by the ordinary contractor; they are engaged at the lighter portions of orchard- and farm-work, while the able-bodied men are fencing, stumping, logging, &c. The improvements effected during the year have added considerably to the value of the farm. An acre or two of ground is being fenced in to experiment with different grasses, potatoes, beet, carrots, turnips, &c., to ascertain which is the most suitable kind for the soil and climate.

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

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Wellington, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year just ended. On the whole, 1898–99 has been a successful year in factory circles, most trades being very regularly employed. The boot trade is an exception, the hands not having been fully employed in this district during the year. There are many reasons given for this, chief amongst them being that the market is stocked with imported goods at prices that the local manufacturers cannot compete with. We have also had machinery introduced into the factories, which has had the effect of throwing many tradesmen out of work.

The manufacture of wax-vestas has also been retarded through the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of girls to work in the factory, mainly in the box-filling department. The conditions of employment in this trade are that girls are taken on at a weekly wage of 6s. until they become fairly proficient at their work, then they are put on to piecework, and their earnings average from 7s. 6d. to £1 1s. per week. The sanitary condition of the factory is good; everything that can reasonably be expected is done for the convenience of the employes. Abundance of hot and cold water is provided for the lavatories, and notices are posted through the factory pointing out the necessity for cleanliness. But the business is evidently unpopular; more especially has this been the case since prosecutions were taken by the Factory Department in England against a manufacturer for concealing cases of necrosis, or "phossy jaw," and failing to report the same. The report of the agitation that followed the said proceedings was widely circulated here through the newspapers, and has caused a feeling of dislike to the trade; hence the difficulty the firm has to contend with in getting girls to work in the factory in the filling department. The only restriction in our Act in regard to young persons employed in noxious trades bearing on this industry is contained in the Third Schedule of the Act, and is to the effect that a person under sixteen years of age shall not be employed in the dipping of lucifer matches. In the local factory only men are engaged in mixing the phosphorus, or in dipping the matches. Yet I think something should be done in the interest of the workers engaged in such trades by the appointment of a medical officer to examine these persons periodically, and so guard against the dreaded "phossy jaw." I cannot help thinking that if the disease were to appear here the department would be severely censured, whilst as the law stands we have no more power than in an ordinary work-room. I would say that no young person should obtain a permit to work in the factory without first obtaining the medical officer's certificate, and that all cases of sickness, toothache, &c., be promptly reported to the medical officer. Of course, the appointment of such an officer would mean expense, but I think it would be more than compensated for by the sense of security given to the persons employed in such noxious trades.

The only other trade calling for special notice is that of the compositors, who, through the introduction of the linotype, have been very seriously affected.

I should like to see section 3 of the Act amended so as to bring slaughterhouses again under our jurisdiction. I am sure that boys are employed in many of these places of tender years, who have to work longer hours than those who are under the protection of the Factories Act. Sections 9 to 13 also require amending by the introduction of a clause rendering the occupier of an

unregistered factory or workroom liable to a penalty without reference to time of occupation, and by the addition of a penalty in section 11 for failing to pay registration-fee. I feel almost afraid to touch on the very sore point of amendments to the Act, but, after the severe reverse we received in a recent appeal case, I think it is my duty to point out the necessity for amending sections 54 and 55, unless our protection of the workers is to become a myth. I consider it was a great mistake to have put it in the power of employers to exact forty-eight hours per week from females, as is provided by section 54, and through the omission of a penalty clause in section 55. The provision for payment of at least 6d. per hour for overtime is useless. I do not think it would be wise to reduce the number of days on which women can work overtime unless certain businesses were excepted—*i.e.*, laundries and waterproof-clothing factories—because, in the first instance, very great inconvenience would often arise, and in the latter case great hardship would fall on the employes. The waterproof trade is a seasonal one; some seasons the employes only make two-thirds time, and if they were restricted in overtime in the busy season they would be the losers. But I would draw the line at sixteen years, and allow no permit for persons under sixteen years to work overtime.

There are 550 factories and workrooms registered to date, employing 5,770 persons—*i.e.*, 4,160 males and 1,610 females—showing an increase of thirty-one factories and 437 persons—271 males and 166 females—over the number returned at the same period last year. There are also sixteen small workrooms that were registered last year that are not yet registered this year. These workrooms are not employing any hands at present, and do not come under the Factories Act. The glass-bottle factory has also failed to register, as it has ceased operations.

PERMITS.

During the year ending the 31st December, 1898, 281 permits were issued to young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories—*i.e.*, 167 boys and 114 girls. Of the boys, eighty-one passed the Fourth Standard, thirty-six passed the Fifth, thirty-five the Sixth, and fifteen the Seventh. Of the girls, forty-six passed the Fourth, thirty-eight the Fifth, twenty-three the Sixth and seven the Seventh Standards. Permits were declined in fifty-two cases—ten boys and four girls were under fourteen years of age, nine boys and seven girls failed to produce Fourth Standard certificates, two boys and four girls failed to come up for their certificates, whilst twelve boys and four girls were not given permits for other reasons, chiefly through the indifference of the parents to provide the necessary particulars as to date of birth, &c., and my being unable to trace the birth from particulars given. Care is taken to see that particulars of age, &c., are correct, and that the applicants produce their education standard certificates, or the equivalent from their teachers in the case of children who have attended private schools.

OVERTIME.

Working overtime is still on the increase. Care is taken to see that the twenty-eight days' limit is not exceeded, and in some cases it is no easy matter to satisfy yourself that you are not being imposed upon. Permissions have been granted to 1,154 persons to work 34,498 hours, being an increase of 130 persons working 6,921 hours over last year's returns. The following table shows the number of persons working overtime in the various trades:—

	Persons.	Hours.
Clothing-factories	278	15,521
Tailoring-shops	128	3,049
Dressmakers	298	5,084
Laundries	170	4,068
Printers and bookbinders	103	2,628
Woollen mills	70	1,632
Waterproof clothing	35	1,162
Shirtmaking	21	693
Cordial-factories	4	224
Candle-factories	6	216
Cap and hat	5	120
Bootmaking	3	118
Seven other businesses employed collectively	33	183

ACCIDENTS.

There were forty-five accidents reported during the year. Thirteen were of a severe nature; the other thirty-two were slight. In all cases inquiries were made, which led to the conclusion that they were of a purely accidental character, and not due to any neglect on the part of the proprietors to adequately guard their machinery. In two cases where proprietors failed to report accidents they were prosecuted and fined—in one case 10s., with 11s. costs, and in the other 1s., with £1 8s costs.

In many factories there is a system of insurance in vogue which is not satisfactory. The *modus operandi* is as follows: The employer contracts with the accident insurance company to insure the whole of his employes at a fixed price per head, the company to guarantee the employer against damages up to £300 in the event of an employe being either killed or injured under conditions that would render the employer liable for damages under the Employers' Liability Act. The employer in turn either deducts from or reduces the wages of the employe by a rate of 6d. in the pound per week, to meet the cost of the annual premium. In most cases the employes are not consulted about the insurance till the deductions are made from their wages. This system is not confined to factories where men alone are employed, but is extended to factories where girls are in work. In one instance when I wrote protesting against the practice of deducting from the

wages the firm protected themselves by reducing the employes' wages. There is no doubt that insurance against accident is an excellent thing, but I do not think an employer should have the right to insure his employes as he would his cattle, and then expose them to unnecessary risk because he had taken the precaution of protecting himself at the employes' expense. In this system the employé is not recognised except through the employer. There is no individuality; there is no personal policy. The employes are represented by number. For instance, I may be insured by my employer Smith, for years, and pay my 6d. in the pound per week regularly, but escape accident. I may then leave Smith and go to work for Brown, and break my leg the next day, but I would have no claim on the company, because Brown had not insured his employes. My opinion is that each employé should have an insurance policy, which he could either keep alive or let lapse as he choose, but I consider it a fraud to deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from a person's earnings and the said person to have no claim on the insurance company, simply because he chooses to leave or his employer chooses to dispense with his services.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

There were ten cases during the year—eight convictions and two dismissals.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is working very well. The shopkeepers recognise the fact that it is safe policy to conform fairly to the Act, as it is only a question of a little time till abuses are found out. There are several amendments necessary in this Act, but chief amongst them, in my opinion, is section 12. I think this section should be entirely remodelled. I would commence by deleting the first line as far as the word "age," and substituting the words "an assistant." The section would then read as follows: "An assistant shall not work in a shop, or at any work in connection with a shop, for a longer period than forty-eight hours, excluding meal-times, in any one week, nor for a longer period than eight hours and a half, excluding meal-times, in any one day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., except on one day in each week, when eleven hours and a half, excluding meal-times, may be worked, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.: Provided that an assistant employed in a shop may, with the written consent of an Inspector, be employed for a period not exceeding two hours in any one day beyond the ordinary working-hours on not more than thirty days in any one year for the purpose of taking stock or marking new goods. Written application to be made for the permit to work overtime." I would leave paragraphs 2 and 3 as they are. My reason for suggesting such a drastic amendment in this section is—Firstly, because the said section has proved to be worse than useless—for instance, it is [unwise to fix] by law longer hours of work than those recognised by the majority of trades affected: eight hours is the recognised day—viz., from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—in all respectable establishments, and by the law fixing nine hours and a half per day we invite an extension of the assistants' hours of work. Secondly, I fail to see why shop-assistants should be asked to work longer hours than an employé in a factory: the work in the shop is more distressing, more worrying, and unhealthier than in a factory. Thirdly, I do not see why male assistants should be left to the tender mercies of certain grasping employers: there are establishments in this city where male assistants are brought back to work an average of three nights a week, and because they are over eighteen years of age they cannot be interfered with. Fourthly, there is no doubt that at some seasons of the year there is a considerable amount of work to be done that cannot be done whilst the shop is open for business. Therefore I consider that overtime is necessary, but would restrict it as much as possible.

Section 6 of the amended Act of 1896 I think should be amended by reducing the days on which clerks can remain or be brought back to work from ten days to six days in each calendar month, and excluding Saturday from the six days allowed; also, by providing that notice be given of the half-yearly balance, when the Act is suspended, as provided by section 19 of the principal Act.

Legal Decisions.

There were fifteen cases brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate during the year. Fines were inflicted in fourteen cases, and one was dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very smoothly. There has not been a single complaint during the year of overcharge or of abuse of the Act in any respect. There are ten registered offices carrying on business, one less than last year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have to thank all persons with whom my duties have brought me in contact for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN, Inspector of Factories,

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

SIR,—

Wellington, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to report that, acting under your instructions during the year ending the 31st March, 1899, I inspected factories and workrooms in the four centres, and in the small towns of both Islands.

I am pleased to state that the condition of factories generally is very satisfactory. In many of the small towns, however, the sanitary arrangements are not what they should be, and require the constant and unremitting attention of local Inspectors. Quite recently I visited a small town, and at every workroom I inspected I had to leave instructions for the cleaning and ventilation of workrooms, water-closets, &c. Some people seem to think that because they happen to live in a small town this law should not apply to them. Charcoal-irons are frequently used in small tailoring workshops, and I consider they should be strictly prohibited, as the fumes from the charcoal must be very injurious to the health of the workers. Wherever I find gas-stoves in use I always take care to see that they are well screened in, so that the fumes are carried out of the room; or, if possible, I have them removed out of the workrooms altogether.

Forty-eight working-hours per week is now the general rule throughout the colony, and looking at this increase of hours, from a logical point of view, means nothing but a substantial reduction of wages. This must be patent even to the most casual observer. Women who some years ago worked forty-five hours for a certain wage now have to work forty-eight hours per week for exactly the same amount of money. Not only does it mean a reduction of wages, but it also largely interferes with the distribution of employment. In large factories, where there are from fifty to a couple of hundred persons engaged, three hours each additional per week will soon accumulate such an over-supply of stock that when the slack season comes these workers will not be wanted, but will be turned into the streets to seek assistance elsewhere. Moreover, it is a great hardship on many delicate girls who live at long distances from their place of business. It means that they must have breakfast before 7 in the morning, and then, with the exception of a light lunch, they have to remain without another meal until nearly 7 in the evening. Much could be said to show what an important matter this is. I sincerely trust that another session will not be allowed to pass without the necessary alteration being made in the Act.

The regulation of apprentices is another important matter, and one which urgently requires legislative enactment. The present practice should be no longer tolerated. Quite recently I visited the workroom of a dressmaker where there were nine persons employed, and on asking to see the wages-sheet the employer informed me that she kept none, as her workers were all apprentices, and therefore not getting wages. This was in one of the large centres, but in the small towns I frequently find that if there is any staff at all they are what are called "apprentices," meaning unpaid hands. According to the returns given to the department in 1898 there were 773 apprentices engaged in the dressmaking trade alone, but as these returns are taken at a time of the year when, owing to the rush of trade being over, many workrooms are closed, doubtless this number is but the minimum. If these returns were taken about the end of November, or if employers were compelled to give a return for the whole year, I am sure the number of unpaid hands would be much augmented. The most deplorable part of the business is that these girls are not taught the trade at all, but are merely kept for waiting on the few advanced hands, and when the time comes that they should be expecting wages they are sent off and are replaced by a fresh batch. If a girl wants to learn the dressmaking trade now she has to pay a very substantial fee. As proof of this fact many dressmakers have now what they call "class-rooms," and the young women and girls who attend these class-rooms are only those who can well afford to pay the fee, so that the poor man's daughter who wants to learn the trade as a means of livelihood, and cannot afford to pay, has to go into the workroom and pick up what she can haphazard, and unless she is very smart she is very often turned out worse than when she went in. Looking at this question in a practical manner, I am sure you will agree with me that it is quite time something was done in the direction of forcing employers to recognise their responsibility to this large number of people.

I would still urge that the hours of Chinese laundry-keepers should be restricted. They are competing with the very poorest class of our working-women, and it would be only just to compel them to observe the same hours as those with whom they compete.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These Acts are working fairly well, but there is still room for a great deal of improvement. The hours of shop-assistants should be definitely stated—say, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. In some of the large towns women and girls are kept working till very late at night, and I am sure it would be much better for their health to have the evening hours in which to rest and prepare themselves for their next day's work, instead of being shut up in these stuffy places inhaling the fumes of gas. It should also be compulsory for all shop-assistants to be paid for overtime, and at a higher rate than 6d. per hour. Inspectors should have full powers to inspect wage-records whenever necessary. Shops which close on days other than the regular closing-day are still a source of great trouble to Inspectors.

In Wellington especially, Chinese dealers are a source of great trouble. It seems to be almost impossible to get them to observe the law. Many of them may be found carrying out goods at almost any hour on Wednesday afternoons, and when they are spoken to they never understand. Some very drastic legislation should be passed empowering Inspectors to deal more ably with this class. In fact, I should recommend that the Chinese should be strictly prohibited from trading in any shape or form on the afternoon of the half-holiday.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act as it now stands has worked fairly well during the year. Any abuses which are now imposed on servants by office-keepers are done in such a way that the law cannot touch them. The duplicate receipt-book, which has been so often recommended by Inspectors, is still very necessary. Complaints frequently come to me of mistresses stopping the wages of servants, sometimes as much as three or six weeks, even when the servant has given more than one week's notice. A most pathetic case came under my notice recently, when a mistress stopped three weeks' wages, amounting to £1 10s. The girl sued her mistress, and when her lawyer's expenses, &c., were paid she received about 5s. out of it. A clause should be introduced into the Factories Act empowering Inspectors to protect this class, at least so far as their wages are concerned. The very fact of the department having such power would at once reduce the evil, so that the cost would not be great, and a large section of the community would be benefited.

I have, &c.,

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

MARGARET SCOTT HAWTHORNE.

Department of Labour, Women's Branch,

Wellington, 31st March, 1899.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended the 31st March, 1899.

The number of women and girls suited with employment was 426, and those suited with casual work 70. The number of employers is greatly in excess of the number of fairly competent servants who apply here for work. A large number of girls of a most useless type come—girls who are absolutely useless as domestic servants. It would be most unfair to any employer to send such people, knowing how useless they are. The reason is this: When the girls leave school it is so necessary for them to contribute what they can to help to keep the home together that they are sent to work at a factory. They stay at factory-work for two years, or perhaps longer, and then leave, often much impaired in health, or they get tired of the work there, and think they will try domestic service, of which they have no knowledge whatever, for their home training in no way fits them for the duties required of them as domestic servants. Of plain cooking, laundry-work, house-cleaning, personal neatness, and the value of time (all of which are necessary in the most ordinary general servant), they know nothing. Servants who know their work are in great demand, and so highly are their services valued by their employers that I think they are often made too much of. The incompetent servant usually asks high wages, and mistresses often give what they ask, so anxious are they to get help; but when they have to teach them everything pertaining to housework they get tired, and continual changing of places is the result. The best servants find places in houses where two or more are kept, and when they can go as housemaids or waitresses in hotels they do so, as they like the defined hours for working that they get in hotels.

A large number of respectable married women with families come here to look for work. They tell me that their husbands cannot get work, or often if they are fortunate enough to get work they are too ill to do it, and the poor woman has to find bread for the family as best she can. I may be able to get her a day's work now and again, but the moment she gets her scanty earnings it goes to pay the all-absorbing rent, which is usually due or in arrears, no matter how much firing and wood are needed.

I also have a number of women come to me whose husbands have deserted them, and they are much to be pitied. I fear they themselves are often to blame for such a state of things by their want of knowledge in making a comfortable home: they cannot cook or make the most of the little they have. The husbands get into the habit of looking for comfort outside of their homes, and eventually drift away, no one knows where. Then these poor wives and mothers have to apply for benevolent aid for themselves and their children, and I find it hard to induce employers to engage these women to do daily work—washing, &c.—as they are obliged to take one or more of the children (who are too young to be left alone) with them during the time they are doing their work. I am of opinion that many of the troubles of working-women, after they settle in homes of their own, could be avoided if it were compulsory for every girl over twelve or fourteen years of age to have a term's tuition in domestic work, especially plain cooking and personal tidiness.

I beg to state that during the year I have brought under the notice of the Benevolent Trustees many cases requiring temporary aid, which was granted in every case after the usual inquiries were made. I must take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to them for the cordial manner in which they received me when I approached them on matters concerning the poor.

In conclusion, I respectfully beg to call your attention to the great necessity of all girls being given an opportunity of learning domestic work, as I feel sure it would be the means of lessening the number of deserted wives, unhappy homes, and neglected children, and also the unsympathetic employers and the bad servants that we hear so much about.

I remain, &c.,

The Secretary, Labour Department, Wellington.

HELEN STAVELEY.

AUCKLAND.

Department of Labour, Auckland, 31st March, 1899.

SIR,—

I beg to forward for your information the annual report on the working of the various departments under my charge for the past year.

LABOUR.

During the year 374 men have been assisted to work, of whom 248 were married, with 938 dependent on them, and 126 single. Of the above, 289 were sent to Government and eighty-five to

private employment. In skilled labour, with some slight exceptions, tradesmen had a fairly prosperous year. As a rule competent men were in almost constant employment. Unskilled workmen were not so fortunate, as there were generally a number seeking work, but, with the assistance given by the bureau, I think any great hardship was prevented, and, as a matter of fact, when work was open seldom more and sometimes not the number of capable men turned up.

I notice that workers may be divided into three classes—Firstly, those who are good workers, and can nearly always find work; secondly, men who are also good and hard workers, but who somehow have got out of the running and are unable to get work, but who work honestly and well when work is provided (this is the class most benefited by co-operative labour); and, thirdly, those who have been for the better portion of their lives at a particular trade and, through introduction of machinery or falling-off of work, may be thrown out. At present this is applicable to printers and bootmakers. It is therefore erroneous to think that those men, without training, can compete with the ordinary navvy or bushman. Then, worst of all, there are the physically weak and broken-down, who, perhaps, have fallen from better days, and to whom scarcely any employer will give a chance. These, I fear, we shall always have unemployed. The present system of co-operative labour is unable to embrace these unfortunates, as the payment is by result, and if there is a weakly man in the party who is unable to do his share his more robust associates soon complain. It might be said that parties of workers could be so constructed as to classify the men, but this would not work, as a party of inefficient men such as I have described could never carry through a contract at work, such as road- or railway-formation or bushfelling, which comprises the bulk of the work done by co-operative labour.

FACTORIES.

Factories at present number 850, employing 7,250 hands (5,233 males and 2,017 females), being an increase on last year of ninety-eight factories and 357 employés. As the returns are taken generally about January, I do not think we get the correct average of workers, especially females, as this is the slackest time of the whole year, and a number of workrooms are partially closed and the holidays kept by employés.

Permission to work overtime has been granted to 865 persons (72 males and 793 females) to work 7,407½ hours. As this overtime only applies to females and young persons, it gives no idea of the overtime worked in factories. This question is one which causes a good deal of diversity of opinion. I consider that as long as the Act remains as at present it would be unjust to female workers to prohibit them from supplementing their ordinary earnings by a little gain in this way when male adult workers are allowed to work at all and any time whenever they or their employer may wish. As the Act stands at present women have to cease work at certain hours daily, including 1 o'clock on Saturdays, after which time (and, in some instances, holidays and Sundays) men are to be found at work, and these are pieceworkers. I think the restriction clauses should apply to all workers in factories, and I do not think it would cause any hardship either to employers or employés if the eight-hours system was introduced with an understanding for the Saturday half-holiday, leaving the overtime as at present—to be granted in cases of urgency. Where more time is required the case could be met by putting on an extra shift, as is now done in mills, &c. Whatever may be said against a general eight-hours day, I do not see any difficulty in applying it to factories. In addition to the general benefit, it would diffuse work and give a chance to the unemployed to get a share from their more greedy fellow-workers.

Three hundred and fifty-six permits were granted during the year to persons under sixteen (138 females and 218 males).

During the year nineteen charges against six factory-owners for breaches of the Act were preferred. Convictions in each case (except one that was withdrawn) were recorded. I am in hopes within a limited period to see the necessity for prosecutions under this Act diminish.

Thirty accidents were reported and inquired into, but with the exception of three they were slight. A youth received a deep cut on the chest and lost a hand through a circular-saw at a timber-mill flying out and striking him. My opinion is that the machine was faulty. The proprietors made arrangements satisfactory to the party injured. In another case an aged man lost his life through backing out of the way of a dray and coming in contact with a circular-saw in motion at a firewood-cutting yard. The other was that of a boy at a timber-mill losing portion of three of his fingers through coming into contact with a circular-saw.

The general working of this Act is very satisfactory. Since coming into force a constant improvement has been going on in construction and maintenance of workrooms, in many instances improving them out of existence and having their places taken by buildings up to date.

As instructed by you, I visited and inspected the majority of the outlying districts in this province, and was pleased to find the Act working very smoothly, and no apparent friction.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The provisions of this Act as at present constituted are carried out, and in general cheerfully and willingly obeyed. It is the ruling opinion, however, that it is not a complete Act. Some of the clauses are inoperative and require amending, and some new ones are required. For instance, the Act affords no protection to adult male assistants, who can be kept at work day and night without any recompense for overtime, the only refuge being the formation of a union and an appeal to conciliation and arbitration; and, as it is generally believed that for any of those interested to put himself prominently forward would mean that he would be a marked man, the only resort is to get outside assistance, and then arises a cry against agitators disturbing the harmony existing between employers and employed.

There is also a very general feeling amongst all classes that something should be done to stop night-shopping. The majority of shopkeepers have been and are still agitating to have an all-

round closing at about 6 o'clock p.m. ; but through the action of a few selfish persons all efforts in this line have ended in failure, and I am fully convinced as long as it is left optional there will be no beneficial result.

These and other matters agreed upon by the conference I would respectfully ask you to give due consideration.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Under this Act there are twenty-one offices registered, being an increase of one on last year. Complaints have been made, but when investigated they did not amount to direct breaches of the Act, although they might be called sharp practice.

I would strongly recommend an amendment in clause 5, so as to give an Inspector an option whether to renew the annual license or not. A recent Court case demonstrated that an Inspector must renew a license no matter what may be his opinion as to the character or fitness of the applicant. I do not think it was the intention of the Legislature, when passing the Act, to make it compulsory for an Inspector to issue a license to a person who he had good reason to think was not a fit and proper person to hold a license. The applicant need not suffer any hardship by refusal, as he could apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the case could be threshed out.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSON, Inspector of Factories.

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to submit a brief report of the work of this office for the year now terminated.

LABOUR.

The period under review has, on the whole, been the most satisfactory one we have experienced since the inception of this branch of the department. The labour-market, with the exception of the boot trade (which is still very quiet), has been most encouraging, and the prospects are still bright in most of the industries. The engineering and iron trades have been exceptionally active throughout the year. The building trade has had even a better year than last. New buildings have been erected within the city borough to the value of £82,260. There have also been erected in the St. Albans Borough twenty thousand pounds' worth of new buildings, and Linwood and Sydenham Boroughs have had considerable new properties erected during the year, so that carpenters, bricklayers, and stonemasons have had a long run of steady employment. Good cabinetmakers have been greatly in demand, and one firm here that advertised for hands in the four principal cities of the colony did not get a single applicant. The tanneries have been kept busy, and a large number of hands have had steady employment in this industry. The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking workrooms have had a good year and fairly constant employment.

The unskilled-labour market has presented a much more satisfactory state of things than for many years past, as the applicants for employment have been remarkably few compared with previous years. This has been due in some measure to the increased demand for this class of workers in the local market. The St. Albans Borough Council found employment for nearly ninety hands since last October, releveling and channelling the streets within the borough. The City Council also found work for a good number of men for some time at similar work in the Richmond Ward. The heavy yield of grain and the grass-seed harvest found employment for a large number of hands during the season ; in fact, in some parts of North Canterbury it was very difficult to get harvest-hands at all. One hundred and eighty men, with 523 depending on them, have been assisted by this office during the year, 130 being sent to Government works and fifty to private employment.

FACTORIES.

This Act is now comparatively easy to administer. The employers, being much better acquainted with its provisions, regard it with more favour than formerly ; besides, every year new and more up-to-date workrooms are taking the places of the old and unsuitable buildings.

This year the Kaiapoi Woollen Company have spent £20,000 in new workrooms and machinery. Messrs. W. Strange and Co. have built a new cabinet-factory and show-rooms, costing about £10,000. The workroom is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and has every convenience. Messrs. J. Ballantyne and Co. have built a new and magnificent cabinet-factory, which cost over £3,000. The Christchurch Press Company (Limited) added a new machine-room to their already capacious buildings, at a cost of £1,500. A new and substantially built brick boot-factory was erected for Messrs. Suckling Brothers, the cost of which reached £2,500. In addition to new workrooms, improvements have been effected in some of the older workrooms, which has greatly added to the comfort and well-being of the workers.

This year 897 factories have been registered in this district, in which 8,872 hands are employed—namely, 6,367 males and 2,505 females—being an increase of 103 factories and 1,198 workers.

Permits to work overtime were given to 1,265 persons, who worked 31,910 hours on ordinary days ; and 171 persons worked 704 hours on Saturday afternoons. The overtime has materially decreased this year, particularly on Saturday afternoons.

Three hundred certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age.

Twenty accidents have been reported during the year, two of which were fatal: a man aged thirty-four years was smothered by a fall of chemical manure at the Belfast Freezing-works; and a man fifty years of age was crushed to death by a fall of clay he was undermining at H. B. Kirk's brick-yard, St. Martin's. Four others lost a finger each, and one man had his head rather severely crushed by the striking-machine at the Woolston Tannery; the other accidents were more or less slight.

There were nine prosecutions under this Act. Convictions were obtained in eight instances. One case was dismissed.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These Acts are most difficult to administer. The smaller shopkeepers, who choose their own day for closing, cover so wide an area that it makes it impracticable for the Inspector to give the necessary attention to them. Provision should be made for a more satisfactory time-table of working-hours in exempted shops, to enable the officers controlling the carrying-out of this law to ascertain the actual hours worked without having to drag the shop-assistants into conflict with their employers.

There were twelve convictions under these Acts.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is still working well. No complaints have come to me from any source. Great care is exercised in issuing licenses to see that the holders are of good character.

In closing my report I desire to recognise the kindly courtesy which I have met with from both employers and employés.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

JOHN LOMAS.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to forward you a brief report of the working of this department for the year ended the 31st March, 1899.

GENERAL.

It is a matter of congratulation that the activity, general prosperity, and development of the industries of this city—so marked a feature of the years 1897 and 1898—have increased in almost every branch of the various industries. At no period during the history of this province has trade been so brisk and the output of manufactories so large; and, as a collateral fact of great importance, general trade is sounder financially than it ever has been.

The engineering and iron trades still hold pride of place so far as expansion is concerned, largely due to the demand for mining and gold-dredging plant. Outside the numerous local orders now in hand, one firm (Messrs. A. and T. Burt) is now constructing three large dredges for transportation to Russia. Inquiries for the same class of machinery are also being received from Canada. Should these ventures prove as successful in Russia as they have been in Otago the possibilities in store for this industry will be very great, and certainly beneficial to the district, as Russian firms have intimated their intention to place further orders here if the dredges now supplied prove successful. At the present time there are ninety-two of these dredges in operation in Otago and Southland, and the coming year will probably see this number greatly increased, as there are forty more dredges on order for construction, thirty of which are for this district. Over and above the labour of construction, these dredges give permanent employment to seven hundred men. The capital now invested in this business is close on £500,000, and, as the industry has not by any means reached its maximum stage, it is safe to say that this amount will be doubled within the next three years.

The building trade shows no diminution in its activity, and the future outlook is still very promising. Four hundred and sixty buildings were erected in the city and suburbs during the year. With few exceptions, all other trades have experienced a very prosperous year, with the probabilities of a continuance of same. The exceptions referred to are the bootmaking and typographical trades. In reference to the latter, the introduction of the linotype machines, of which there are now eleven in Dunedin, has been responsible for the displacement of at least twenty-six compositors, who have either been compelled to seek other avenues of employment or content themselves with casual work at the trade. The bookbinding industry is at a very low ebb, a large number of the employés being out of work. It is somewhat difficult to define the cause of this, but it is generally ascribed to large importations and the effects of labour-saving machinery.

FACTORIES.

The number of factories and workrooms registered this year is 562, as compared with 539 for 1898, an increase of twenty-three. Although this increase is comparatively small, the number of persons employed has been increased by 707, the total for 1898 being 6,549, and 7,256 for 1899. In neither case does this include the Government railway workshops, which employ over three hundred hands, and these added to the 7,256, gives a grand total of 7,556 persons working under the Factories Act in this city.

I am pleased to report that there has been a considerable decrease in the amount of overtime worked by those persons who come under the restrictions of the Act. In round numbers this decrease amounts to 5,700 hours. This year the total overtime worked was 26,294 hours, by 1,152 persons. There was also 1,494 hours worked by 40 persons under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, making a grand total of 27,778 hours worked by 1,192 persons. The figures for 1898 were 33,381 hours worked by 1,196 persons. On the other hand, I am aware that where

male adults are concerned the working of overtime is rapidly on the increase, while some of the industries, to meet the increased trade demands, have adopted the system of double shifts.

Twenty-four accidents have been reported during the year. With few exceptions, these accidents have been mainly of a slight nature, and, considering the vast amount of machinery in use, there is fortunately an immunity from accidents of a serious kind, showing that the safeguards to life and limb are properly attended to.

The sanitary conditions of the various factories and workrooms have been well maintained, improvements being effected wherever it was possible to do so. One or two cases, however, have arisen where I was compelled to insist on material alterations being made, and had to withhold the issue of the annual certificate before the reforms were given effect to. One great drawback in this respect is the want of a proper drainage system, and until some such system is perfected the factories and workrooms in the low-lying portions of the city must of necessity be conducted under unsatisfactory sanitary conditions.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails here, especially amongst the female workers, in connection with the inconsistency now existing in the number of hours to be worked per week. The Factories Act, as you are aware, permits the employer to work females and youths under sixteen years of age forty-eight hours per week, while a recent decision of the Arbitration Court has fixed the hours of one particular industry at forty-five per week. The effect of this award is to bring the daily working-hours into consonance with the Act of 1891, which Act laid down the principle of an eight-hours day and forty-five hours per week, while under present circumstances a section work forty-five hours and others forty-eight hours per week. A general feeling prevails that the Act should be amended to make the forty-five hours apply all round.

The differential conditions under which certain branches of the clothing trades are conducted in various parts of the colony lead to considerable dissatisfaction and dislocation of labour, and are, moreover, a cause of considerable inconvenience to employers. If it were possible to have one trade-log for the colony the result would be beneficial to both employer and employed.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

There is little fresh to report in connection with this Act, except that the exemptions allowed by law continue to cause a considerable amount of irritation, and will continue to do so until all shop-keepers are brought under one regulation and uniformity of closing is established. Owing to the extremely long hours that fruit-shops and restaurants remain open, great difficulty is experienced in ascertaining whether or not the female assistants are worked more than the statutory hours, and it is quite possible for unprincipled persons to take undue advantage of their employés with a very remote chance of detection.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are now twenty of these offices in this city, the keepers of which generally realise the provisions of the Act and work in harmony with the same. Any irregularities which have occurred have been trivial, and were rectified without having recourse to the law.

I have, &c.,

H. MAXWELL, Inspector.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 27th April, 1899.

I have the honour to forward my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

The year's work has varied very little indeed from that of last year. Work in general has been more plentiful, and has somewhat lessened the number calling at this office for employment; but, notwithstanding this, the number who have found work through this office has increased.

During the year 219 men have been sent to Government work (three families removed), and forty-two to private employment, making a total of 261 adults, with 729 persons depending on them. The figures last year were twenty-five sent to private employment and 161 to Government works, with the removal of two families. The total of this increases the number sent away this year by seventy-five, while their dependents increase by ninety-one.

This year, I am happy to say, ends with a record, inasmuch as we have in Dunedin been entirely free from gatherings of unemployed. The last of them took place here about four years ago. Never in my experience in this colony has there been such a lull.

I have, &c.,

WM. FARNIE, Agent, Labour Department.

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

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Police Office, New Plymouth, 6th June, 1899.

I have the honour to report that there are 107 factories and workrooms registered in my district this year, and I have heard no complaints from the employés or the employers. The Act seems to work well in this district, and the employers do not infringe its provisions.

During the month for registration a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction was caused owing to creameries being forced to register, but they have all since complied.

As to labour, local men have been fully employed during the year, and no complaints have been received.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN D. STAGPOOLE, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

STRATFORD.

SIR,—

Stratford, 27th March, 1899.

I respectfully beg to report that the Factories and Shop-assistants Acts have worked smoothly in this district during the past year. The employers not seeking to evade the provisions of the Act, there was no necessity for any prosecutions to be instituted.

Although the grass-seeding harvest was a partial failure, owing to the wet season, there were very few people out of employment. This district is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the price of cattle and produce is very low.

The building trade has been very busy up to the present. A large butter-factory and a bacon-curing factory (separate establishments) have just been completed in Stratford, employing a number of carpenters and bricklayers, and a number of labourers will be kept constantly employed in these two factories.

As new arrivals find difficulty in getting house-accommodation in Stratford a number of houses are in course of erection.

Boot trade: Good steady retail trade. No shoemakers are out of employment.

The clothing trade is good (this refers to general drapery business). In the retail trade generally a steady sound business has been done in all lines.

Unskilled labour has been very scarce all the summer. A few contracts have just been finished, but the men have been successful in getting other work.

Very few swaggers are on the roads, and any willing hand is always able to get employment in this district.

I have, &c.,

W. H. RYAN, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to submit a brief report dealing with matters connected with the department under my charge for the year ending as above.

LABOUR.

The condition of the labour-market has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The building trade has been brisk; indeed, I am informed by the local inspector of buildings that this trade has not been so busy for several years past as it has been during the period under notice. The engineering and iron trades have been busy, and the returns for this year show an increase in the number of hands employed, and there have been extensive improvements effected in the buildings of both of the large foundries. All other trades have also provided good steady employment throughout the year, and, with the exception of the carriage and coach trade, have fully maintained their positions. The returns for the last-mentioned trade are not of a satisfactory character, as they show the number employed in this industry to be less this year than last. However, I think this is in consequence of the improved condition of some of the coach-works in Hastings and the smaller country towns, which are now able to undertake much of the work that previously came to Napier. The fishing business has made wonderful progress during the year, and promises to be both a permanent and profitable industry. I am informed that it gives direct employment to over seventy men and boys.

Casual labour: During the five months from May to September I had a considerable number of applications for employment. This, I think, was partly owing to the usual winter slackness for this class of labour—such, for instance, as the closing-down of the freezing-works and the shortening of hands in the shipping stores; but there is no doubt a large number of the applicants were attracted from other parts of the colony by the co-operative works that were being carried on in this district. However, I do not think there was any distress through want of employment, as those who really wanted work had the offer of it. During the year sixty-one men were assisted to Government and private work. Towards the latter end of the year work began to get very plentiful in the country districts, and those men who had not previously left the co-operative works were discharged. However, this did not improve matters much, as most of them, being strangers here, left the district, and I know that great difficulty was experienced by farmers in getting sufficient labour. This has been an exceptionally good year for farmers and runholders, as crops have been very good and feed has been plentiful, but, unfortunately, prices for their produce are low, and appear to have a downward tendency.

FACTORIES ACT.

This year 131 factories and workrooms have been registered, employing 950 persons—i.e., 786 males and 164 females. This is a slight increase on last year's returns.

Permits to work 1,572 hours' overtime were granted during the year. This was principally in the clothing trade.

The Act works well, and prosecutions have not been necessary to enforce its provisions.

THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act continues to work very well in regard to shops; both assistants and employers appear to appreciate its provisions. The sections dealing with the limitation of hours for clerks in

offices are practically useless, but, as attention has been previously drawn to this matter, it is unnecessary for me to say more about it.

Permission was granted to work females 298 hours' overtime during the year.

Two charges were laid against Hastings shopkeepers for failing to give the weekly half-holiday to assistants. A conviction was obtained on one charge and the other was dismissed.

THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only two servants' registry offices in Napier, and, as they are in the hands of very respectable people, I have no trouble with them. I have never heard of any overcharging; in fact, I know that the full legal fees are very rarely charged.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

I have not yet visited any sheep-stations since the introduction of the above-mentioned Act, but will do so during next season. However, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that there is absolutely no benefit in its provisions for the ordinary station-hands, who, I think, require it as much as shearers.

I have, &c.,

L. D. BROWETT, Inspector of Factories.

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

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wanganui, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to forward to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

FACTORIES ACT.

There are 126 factories registered this year, being a decrease of eight on the previous year, employing 725 males and 137 females, making a total of 862 hands, as against 618 males and 150 females, or a total of 768, last year, being an increase of ninety-four.

Permits have been granted to twenty males to work 234 hours' and 101 females to work 1,108 hours' overtime.

Certificates of fitness to work under section 58 have been granted to seventeen boys and eleven girls.

The factories generally are clean and comfortable, and, I think, will compare favourably with those of other districts. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The employés of both sexes appear to be healthy and well cared for, and are apparently treated with kindness by their employers, and, so far as I can ascertain, are fairly paid for any overtime-work they may do. All factory hands have had a good year, the slack times being much shorter than in former years, the overtime for adult males, particularly in the tailoring and engineering trades, being more plentiful.

The Act, I feel confident, is working well. There have been three prosecutions, conviction being obtained in each case.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is fully appreciated by employers and employés.

The sanitary arrangements of all the shops where females are employed are, with one exception, all that can be desired. The exception is being attended to.

There have been nine prosecutions during the year, with convictions in eight cases, and one case was dismissed.

As far as I can learn the young people are kindly treated.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Eight certificates under this Act have been issued during the year, being four renewals and four first certificates. I have not had any complaints, and from inquiries I have made I can safely say the Act gives general satisfaction.

LABOUR.

There have been forty-four *bonâ fide* applications for work. Twenty of these were sent to the Government co-operative works at Mataroa and Utiku, twelve obtained employment in this district, and twelve left for other parts of the colony. About twenty of the class known as "swaggers," when passing through, have called at the office to see if work could be found for them.

The work for unskilled hands has been fairly plentiful, and men with a little go in them and anxious to earn a living have not lost much time.

Tradesmen of all classes, especially carpenters, engineers, bricklayers, and painters, have made nearly full time, and, judging by the way this district is progressing, are likely to have plenty of work for some time to come.

Carpenters and painters have applied for and obtained an increase of wages to the extent of about 1s. per day, carpenters getting 10s. and painters 9s.

In conclusion, I am exceedingly gratified to be able to state that the workers in this district are, with very few exceptions, a sober, respectable, and contented class, and I have no doubt my next report, should I have the honour of making one, will in this respect be no less gratifying.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLAKE, Inspector of Factories.

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

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Labour Office, 27th March, 1899.

I have the honour to forward you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

LABOUR.

During the last twelve months very few men were to be found out of employment in this district, and fewer still on the road carrying their swags, a sure sign that the district is more prosperous than of latter years. The regular work to be got is firewood-cutting, stumping, draining, ploughing, and roadwork.

The building trade was remarkably good during the year. All the carpenters were fully employed, also the bricklayers and plasterers, together with the painters. The population of the town has much increased since my last report, and trade in general is much better.

FACORIES ACT.

Up to the present I have registered seventy-two factories, an increase of ten over last year. Permits were given to work overtime during the busy time before Christmas. Two prosecutions took place during the year. I have not visited the shearing-sheds as yet under the provisions of the new Act of 1898. When last I visited the sheds I found the accommodation very suitable. Most of the men employed are neighbours, and in nearly all cases they go home at night, and the owner is not compelled to provide any accommodation. I find the runholders very reasonable as regards that matter.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I find this Act works very well, and all concerned seem to appreciate the half-holiday. No prosecutions have taken place during the year. The people seem to understand the Act much better than at first.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are three persons licensed under this Act, and the holders are very respectable.

I have, &c.,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

T. BREEN, Inspector of Factories.

PAHIATUA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Pahiataua, 29th March, 1899.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Factories Act, the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and the labour-market generally for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

FACORIES.

Up to the present I have registered forty factories, which give employment to 144 persons—123 males and 21 females—being an increase of eight factories on the number registered last year, giving additional employment to thirty-two males and fourteen females. The Act is cheerfully complied with, both by employers and employes. During the past year I have made suggestions to some employers for alterations to premises for the comfort of the men, and in every case they were readily acted upon, and the improvements made.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is generally accepted as a boon, and is cheerfully carried out. During the year two prosecutions were instituted against one person—First, for failing to give employes the half-holiday; and second, for failing to close a shop on the half-holiday. Small fines, with costs, were imposed in each case, and everything is now working most satisfactorily.

LABOUR.

Nothing is doing regarding public works, and in consequence I have had few applications for employment.

A great deal of work has been done, and is still in progress, by the Lands and Survey Department, such as road-making, but the particulars of the men employed there are not shown in my returns.

No doubt industries will open up which will give employment to many of our settlers. I may say that a water-gas company has nearly completed works here for lighting the town, and a bacon-curing establishment is now purposed to be started in the district. This is a step in the right direction, as it will give the settlers the full profit of their produce, instead of the middlemen getting it.

I am pleased to say the settlers are recovering from the severe losses sustained by bush-fires last year, after, in many cases, very hard struggles. They showed themselves sturdy pioneers. I trust during the coming winter employment may be found for these men on the roadworks now going on, especially for those men who, with their families, are making homes in the back-country, which in winter is almost inaccessible. Regarding the professional tramp, little or nothing is seen of these gentry. This I attribute to the fact that they are not encouraged in this district by the local bodies.

The passing of "The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898," is most favourably accepted by the settlers, it having repealed the provisions of "The Factories Act, 1894," and subsequent amendments, which probably were not, in general, applicable to small farmers. I have heard expressions of satisfaction from settlers regarding this Act.

Old and decrepit men, who were only fit to be inmates of some charitable home, are not, as formerly, to be found on the roads. This, no doubt, is owing to the passing of "The Old-age Pensions Act, 1898." There is a great improvement noticeable with many of the working-men. Men formerly, after finishing a bush contract or other work, wasted their money in drunkenness; they are now to be found steady and more careful of their comforts in every way. A good healthy moral tone prevails. This district, I am sure, is in a prosperous state, and has a bright future before it, and will compare favourably with very many older-settled districts.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. BOWDEN, Inspector of Factories.

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

EKETAHUNA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Eketahuna, 4th April, 1899.

I have the honour to submit my labour report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

The labour-market during the past year has been fairly good, considering that the greater number of settlers in this district have small holdings, and therefore do most of the labour required themselves. The district being pastoral, very little agricultural work is required, the area under cultivation not exceeding 300 acres, consisting principally of oats and potatoes. No other grain-crops are sown.

The principal factories, as will be seen, are sawmills; they also give the greatest amount of employment. Stock sales take place on an average once a month during the year. The stock fetches fair prices, being low during winter months, owing to scarcity of feed, and improving as the grass gets plentiful. During the past twelve months the same number of swaggers have been on the road; they are more to be noticed during the winter months than now; and, in the majority of cases, the same men pass year after year.

The district, as a whole, appears to be in a sound condition, and must improve as new settlers come into it and work the land now lying idle. There have been several persons in the district inquiring with a view to taking up land. Several properties have changed hands, and few are in the market.

FACTORIES.

Under this heading the main industry is sawmilling. There have been twenty factories registered during the year, and one in course of erection, against twenty-four the preceding year. The decrease has not been owing to financial difficulty, but to scarcity of timber suitable for milling purposes and want of roads to put that which would be available on the market at a paying price. There are ninety-eight persons employed in the factories. Of this number, two are females and one a youth. No permits have been granted during the year.

Over a hundred persons are employed by the factory-owners and contractors who do not come within the provisions of the Act, consisting of bullock-drivers, tram-horse drivers, tram-layers, bushfellers, &c., who depend to a great extent on the sawmills for work. A large percentage of these and of employes at the factories are married men and settlers with small holdings, the industry assisting them to a great extent.

One of the factories is now using a steam-engine to haul logs, doing away with the old style of using bullocks. This is a great improvement, and is a sign of progress.

There have been four accidents reported during the year, none of them of a very serious nature. An accident occurred to a tram-driver named Semmens, which, after ten days, terminated fatally. Semmens was engaged working for Mr. Thomas Price putting logs on a tramway-trolley to take to the sawmill, when the log rolled back and crushed him, through the jack he was using slipping. No blame is attached to any person, Semmens alone being responsible.

THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The provisions of the above Act are complied with, there being no complaints. There being no legal half-holiday in this district, the business places, with the exception of the Bank of New Zealand, are closed on Thursday afternoons.

There have been no prosecutions for breaches of the Act. If there are any breaches the employes are to blame for not complaining; they do not appear to realise that the Act is for their benefit, but treat it in a half hostile manner.

BUILDING TRADE.

During the year the building trade has been busy. The Catholic Church and other buildings partly completed during the previous year were finished. The Anglican and Wesleyan denominations have each built a handsome place of worship, and other buildings have been erected and are in the course of erection, amongst the latter being commodious offices for the Eketahuna Road

Board. Bricklayers, taking the average of the year, have been fairly busy. Their work, however, depends on the number of houses erected, so that some months they may be busy and other months slack. The same applies to plumbers and painters. There is no demand or work for masons.

BLACKSMITHS, ENGINEERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, ETC.

These trades, with the exception of engineers, are constantly employed, horse-shoeing and wagon-repairing being the main dependence. As this is not an agricultural district a very small amount of agricultural machinery is used, and the same applies to agricultural implements. Engineers are not required in this district, there not being sufficient work to keep one employed, as most of the repairs are effected at Masterton or Wellington.

RETAIL TRADE.

The retail trade is not as good as could be wished. The different places of business that come under that name do not appear to be doing as good a trade as they were doing at the same time last year. The money-market being very tight, consumers, as a consequence, are much more careful than in former years, and spend less. Credit in a number of instances has been given for amounts that the debtor could never pay. This is now being stopped, and, as a consequence, there does not appear to be the same amount of business doing. Again, the storekeepers are themselves to blame, in canvassing for orders and delivering the goods to the settlers at their farms, practically doing away with the market-day (Saturday), and thus preventing people from coming into the stores and spending a little money. A number of the sawmills pay monthly, so that credit is given from month to month. I think if the paying of wages weekly were enforced under the Act it would be much better for the grocer, butcher, and baker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This district has now been gazetted as a county, and will soon come under the Counties Act.

A considerable amount of bushfelling, scrub-cutting, grass-seed cutting, fencing, and grass-sowing has been done in the district during the year. Several road contracts and road-repairing contracts have been completed, and similar works are being gone on with. The usual bush-fires have occurred, but the damage to property this season has been less than last year; two settlers' houses were destroyed—one fully insured and the other with small insurance. The dairying industry is in full swing, and the local dairy is doing a lot of work. The Hamua Dairy is also fully employed; cheese-making, carried on by one settler, is making a good market for itself. Taking the year, I am under the impression that the settler is improving, with trade slack, there being plenty of room for improvement.

LABOUR.

There have been no inquiries for work during the year, as there are no public works in the district. No persons have registered.

There has been no friction with the employers in regard to the various Acts; they appear to be quite willing to do anything that is suggested in a reasonable manner.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GREY, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,—

Police-station, Nelson, 29th March, 1899.

I have the honour to forward you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

FACTORIES.

I have up to date registered 135 factories, employing 573 males and 176 females, as against 137 registered for the whole of last year, employing 523 males and 149 females.

In June last there were two Inspectors of Factories appointed in my district—one at Takaka and another at Collingwood—and, of course, they have registered many factories that I registered last year. I have registered ten new ones this year.

Twenty-six overtime permits were issued to date, as against eighty-nine for the whole of last year. There are few applications for overtime permits at present.

Great improvements have been made in many of the factories as to accommodation for employes during the last months, and they are still going on. Kirkpatrick and Co. have erected a new jam-factory, which employs a number of hands in the fruit season, and the Wakatu boot-factory is another industry lately started.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I hear of no complaints; everything seems to work smoothly.

BUILDING TRADE.

There has been a great deal of building going on in Nelson for the last twelve months, and very few carpenters are out of work.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

I have only had one applicant for work as yet this year, which speaks well for the place. Of course, a number have been employed hop-picking, &c. There are a good many local men employed repairing the Government wharf at the Port, Nelson.

In conclusion, I might say that the Factory Acts and Shops and Shop-assistants Act are very well observed here.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. KELLY, Inspector of Factories.

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

BLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Police-station, Blenheim, 1st April, 1899.

I have the honour to submit to you the yearly report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

Again I have to report a satisfactory return for this district. The period under review has been one of increased prosperity, and it is generally agreed that there is a decided contrast between present conditions and those existing in past years. The success of the agricultural and pastoral industries has been one of the main factors in this advancement. The harvest of 1898 was an exceptionally rich one—a good yield and especially first-class prices—bringing about a marked revival in the welfare of the district. It is looked upon as a record harvest, and as having enabled many of the smaller farmers to clear off or lessen old obligations, and place themselves upon a better footing. Correspondingly, there was an improvement in trade circles and in the labour-market.

The pastoral season was a good one, the weather being favourable for the back-country, and the wool-clip was heavy. The harvest now being dealt with is expected to turn out a fair one. An unusually large area of land was cropped, and at first there was a magnificent prospect, but there was general wetness during the latter portion of the season. A lot of grain was spoilt and some destroyed, although a considerable quantity escaped. Another important consideration is that the prices for grain this season are low. Therefore, although the harvest is a good one, it is not regarded as equal to the previous record one in its worth to the district. It is satisfactory to report that though the rainfall was exceptionally heavy the district escaped floods, which have caused such havoc in past years. Only a small portion of the district (at the lower end), with a few crops, suffered from the flood, while the town was not flooded at all. This is owing to the extensive river-conservation and protective works that have been carried out lately and are now in progress.

The labour-market has never been in better condition than it has been during the term under review. At times during the busy portion of the harvesting season labour was at a premium. The most important feature of the labour-market is the progress of the co-operative work of forming the railway-line from Blenheim to the Awatere. This undertaking was commenced during the year, and it has given employment to a considerable number of men. The number now employed consists of eighty co-operatives, four artisans, and six day-men, bringing up the total to ninety men. The first preference was given to local married men. The large majority of those employed are local residents, but a few come from other places. The formation of the line is proceeding satisfactorily, and the character of the work meets with the approval of the engineers. The average rate of pay is about 6s. 6d. a day, and the men are generally satisfied. A complaint has been made in two or three letters to the public Press of the smallness of the wages obtained by some of the men, but it has not created any attention. It is apparent that the men generally recognise that by fair and reasonable exertion they obtain a fair wage. No doubt the work will continue for some considerable time, and, with the contract for erecting the Awatere Railway-bridge, which is now being offered, will keep the labour-market in good circumstances.

The prospects of the settlement of the Starborough Estate, recently purchased by the Government, and of the establishment of railway-communication with the Awatere, is welcomed. The recent clearing sale of live-stock and station implements on Starborough attracted a large number of people, and the forty thousand sheep (the bulk of which went south) were disposed of at excellent prices. The business of the sheep-market this season, with its high prices, is worth noting.

The industries existing in this district have been progressing on even terms. No new ventures of any consequence have been started. There is nothing of exceptional note to report in connection with the rising industry.

The accommodation provided for shearers on the stations has been excellent, excepting in one case, in which I gave notice of requirements, which have been fulfilled.

The number of factories and workrooms registered during January reached sixty-five, and I am pleased to say they gave no trouble as regards registering. The number of hands employed consists of 251 males and sixteen females, showing an increase of fifty-one males and four females, also an increase of five factories. This is owing to a few flax-mills which have started in the district. No serious accidents have occurred in the factories during the year.

There have been no complaints or prosecutions during the year. I may state that the Act has been well observed on both sides.

I have, &c.,

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

T. H. PRICE, Inspector of Factories.

LEESTON.

SIR,—

Police-station, Leeston, 1st April, 1899.

I have the honour to report that the Factory Act of 1894 is working satisfactorily in my district, and I have had no complaints from either employer or employé.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act is also working splendidly, and I have had no complaints from either the shopkeepers or their assistants.

We have no statutory half-holiday fixed, as the district I am associated with is a Road Board district, and cannot fix a statutory holiday, but nevertheless every employé does get a half-holiday one day in the week.

As regards the labour-market, all classes of labour have been eagerly sought after, and the demand was, during the harvest months, much in excess of the supply. Males from fifteen years of age could find ample employment and receive good wages in their respective capacities. This year's harvest was such that there was an enormous amount of grain to handle, and it was, without doubt, the best season for the labouring-classes that has ever been known. Added to this fact, the price of flour, &c., has fallen in sympathy with the wheat-market. The prospects for the coming winter are most reassuring.

Sixteen threshing-machines, employing about two hundred men, have been in full swing since the first week in February, 1899, and they will not have the threshing finished before the end of next month, and each machine will put up a record for a season's threshing.

The demand for female domestics also is most eager, and there is absolutely no excuse for any one being out of employment.

I have never known so few swaggers on the roads since I came to this district, in the year 1892.

I have, &c.,

P. McCORMACK, Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Police-station, Ashburton, 12th April, 1899.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

This year I have registered seventy-eight factories, being an increase of ten over last year, employing 167 males and eighty females. There are three new factories to register, including the new freezing-works, which will employ about a hundred and fifty hands. The state of trade in this district has been fairly brisk for the past year, and the town is rapidly going ahead. A large number of new buildings have been erected, and there are still a number in course of erection, and builders in general have been very busy.

A number of overtime permits were granted during the year to the various trades, which show that work has been plentiful.

No accidents occurred, and no informations were laid under the Factories Act.

Respecting the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, I may say it has worked fairly well. Only two informations were laid, and convictions were recorded in both cases. The great difficulty with the half-holiday in Ashburton is the large horse-sales which are held on that day, and the shopkeepers are greatly tempted to break the law. If auctioneers were brought within this Act, and were prevented from holding sales on a holiday or half-holiday within the limits of a borough, it would greatly assist and prevent breaches of this Act.

With reference to the Servants' Registry Offices Act, there are two persons holding renewed licenses. I have had no complaints from any one, and their books are kept most satisfactorily, showing that a good business has been done.

I am pleased to state that there were fewer unemployed than in previous years. I received eighteen applications for employment, and six were sent to the Midland Railway works and four to other work in the district. The Fairfield Freezing-works, which are now completed, absorbed a large amount of surplus labour during the time of its erection, and will be a great boon to the labouring-classes of Ashburton.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD EADE, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TEMUKA.

SIR,—

Temuka, 19th April, 1899.

I have the honour, in compliance with your instructions, to submit herewith my annual report on the working of the factory, shops and shop-assistants, and labour laws in Temuka district, which includes the Townships of Temuka, Arowhenua, Winchester, and Orari.

FACTORIES.

There are thirty-one factories working in Temuka district—viz., two printing, two flour-milling, five bread-baking, three blacksmithing, one blacksmithing and coachbuilding, one flax-milling,

two bootmaking, one cabinetmaking, six tailoring and dressmaking, one tinsmithing, one plumbing, one brickmaking, one engineering, three woolscouring, and one brewing.

I beg to point out that only twenty-two factories were registered in this district during the year 1898; so that an increase of nine has taken place this year. During the past six months ninety-seven males and thirty females have been fully occupied in the factories mentioned, and it has been the generally expressed opinion here that the past year has been the most prosperous for all branches of trade for many years past.

I am pleased to say that there have been no complaints or cause for any prosecutions against any of the factory-owners during the past year. They have all shown a desire to comply with the law, and to treat their employes in a just and liberal manner.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

There are forty-two shops in Temuka district—thirty-five in Temuka, three in Arowhenua, three in Winchester, and one at Orari. There have been no complaints or cause for any prosecutions against any of the shop-owners during the year. The half-holiday and hours of closing are strictly observed by all.

LABOUR.

During harvest operations there was a slight scarcity of labour in the district, and 1s. per hour was freely offered and accepted as the ruling wage in the harvest-field. As winter is now setting in, of course things are quieter; still, there is plenty of work in the district for those who are willing to work—that is, for men who are used to agricultural pursuits. Since the beginning of this year a number of new buildings—shops and dwellings—have been erected in Temuka, which has been the means of giving the various tradesmen full employment.

This district, one of the finest in New Zealand, has its public affairs managed by local Boards; but the inhabitants are now moving to have Temuka proclaimed a borough, which, I respectfully submit, indicates existing prosperity throughout the district.

I have, &c.,

JOHN GILLESPIE, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Labour Bureau Office, Timaru, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the departments under my charge for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

During the year 104 factories have been registered in this district, and twenty-nine certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories.

A hundred and four permits to work overtime have been granted. I may say that section 55 of the Act in no way gives satisfaction, unless to the employer. In my opinion, and in the opinion of a great many parents of the employes, this section should be abolished, and a clause inserted that no overtime should be allowed except in a special case, such as to execute a mourning order or such-like. When a girl works her eight hours in a factory I consider her day's work should cease, and three hours' overtime on twenty-eight nights in the year (as allowed by the Act) should not exist.

With regard to the sanitary condition of some of the factories in my district, I regret to say a good deal of improvement is yet needed. A number of the buildings are old, and employers are so cramped up for space that it is almost impossible to carry out this part of the Act to the letter.

Speaking generally, the Act is fairly well observed. There have been no prosecutions under the Act during the year, and very few complaints.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is fairly well observed, and most employers as well as employes seem to appreciate the Thursday half-holiday. During the year five prosecutions were instituted. The defendants were all punished in nominal fines and costs.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only two licensed holders under this Act, both of whom conduct their business in an honest and respectable manner. I have had no complaints about any person being overcharged, neither have I been able to find out any such thing having taken place.

LABOUR-MARKET.

In reporting on the state of labour in this district I am pleased to be able to state there have been fewer applicants registering their names for employment than in the previous year, and work in general has been more easily obtainable. At the time of writing there are no applicants on my books for employment. Work was found through this office for fourteen men on co-operative

works, six men for railway-works, five woolscourers, three grooms, four rabbiters, and twenty lads to work on farms and stations.

Trade in general has been fairly good in nearly all branches, more particularly the building trade.

There has been a bountiful harvest, but I regret to say the prices at present are not at all satisfactory to the growers.

The chief industries here are the Smithfield Freezing- and Fellmongery-works, the South Canterbury Woollen Mills, three flour-mills, and two brick-manufacturing yards, all of which afford employment for a number of people.

E. Tregear, Esq., Wellington.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Inspector of Factories.

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Inspector of Factories' Office, Oamaru, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to submit for your information a report upon the working of the Factories Act, the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and the state of labour in this district during the past year.

FACTORIES.

There were fifty-three factories registered during the year, and they are good buildings, clean, and well ventilated. I have as often as I could visited these buildings, and on all occasions I have found employers willing and anxious to assist me in every way possible; indeed, excepting in the issuing of overtime permits (which were largely used), I have had little or no trouble in carrying out the provisions of the Act. We have had no accidents during the year. I have found employers and employes working smoothly and without the slightest friction. The woollen factory—the principal one in my district—has added to the building during the year. They have also erected new machinery, and everything on the premises is now in good working-order. The dining-room hitherto in use was added to the store- or sample-room, but, on my intimating to the manager that a room must be provided, steps were at once taken to erect a new room. I have pleasure to inform you that I have found the provisions of the Act well carried out during the year.

The following permits were issued to young persons during the year: Tailoring, 3; woollen factory, 1. Standard of education, Sixth Standard. Number of permits refused, nil.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is now fairly established, and its provisions fairly understood. It has worked well during the year, and gave me little or no trouble. I prosecuted in one case for failing to close on the half-holiday, and a conviction followed, but since then the offender has complied with the law. We have an Early-closing Association here, and the Thursday half-holiday is strictly adhered to. I am glad to be able to report that the Act has worked well during the year, and that all interested seem willing and anxious to carry out its provisions.

LABOUR.

There has been a great number of men from this district sent to co-operative works during the year, and on their return seemed fairly satisfied with their treatment.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS O'GRADY, Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

OTAUTAU.

SIR,—

Police-station, Otautau, 31st March, 1899.

I have the honour to report for your information upon the working of the Factories and the Shops and Shop-Assistants Acts and the condition of the labour-market for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

I am pleased to have to report that the Factories Act has worked very well during the year. I have had no trouble whatever in carrying out its provisions. There has been a slight increase in the number registered—viz., twenty this year, as against seventeen last year—but, as the schedules show, with the exception of the sawmills they are all small.

I visited all the shearing-sheds that come within the Act during the months of November and December last year and January this year, and found the shearers' sleeping-accommodation on the whole satisfactory. The fact of visiting and inspecting these places tends to sharpen up the employers to keep things in decent order. It is a pity that some provision is not made to have more suitable sleeping-accommodation for the men employed at threshing-mills. This work is generally done during the winter months, which is very severe down here, and the sleeping-accommodation in very many instances is not at all of a suitable character.

The Shops and Shop-Assistants Act is working very well indeed. There are no complaints and no trouble whatever. The half-holiday is duly observed, and, except in one instance, the businesses are carried on by the owners and their families.

During the past year trade in the building line has been busy. Several new buildings have been erected. A very fine suspension-bridge crossing the Waiau River is about completed; this bridge will be a great boon to the general public. Sawmills are busy, all in this line doing well. Other trades equally busy.

There is a keen demand for unskilled labour. No man willing to work need be long out of a job. I have had no application for work during the year, clearly showing that matters in this direction are healthy.

The rabbit industry is now a very profitable one. A great number of men and boys are employed trapping, and, I hear, with satisfactory results.

Taking things on the whole, I believe this district will compare favourably with any other in New Zealand.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

P. Joyce, Inspector of Factories.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Invercargill, 7th April, 1899.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of this department for the year ending the 31st March, 1899.

FACTORIES.

This Act is working much better and more smoothly as it becomes better understood. The number of factories registered up to the present has increased, being 183 in 1899 as against 164 in 1898. There is also a marked increase in the number of persons employed in them. Overtime permits have also been on the increase, but in no cases have I found any young persons employed over the time required by the Act. Prosecutions under this Act have been less than in 1898.

Permits for young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories and workrooms have increased considerably for the past year. In 1898 forty-six permits were granted, whereas this year there were sixty-eight.

I am pleased to report that there have been very few accidents for the past year, and those which have occurred have been of a very slight nature.

Speaking in general, there has been a great improvement in Invercargill as to the condition of several of the workrooms. In many cases new workrooms have been built, notably those of Messrs. Kingsland and Sons, bootmakers; Herbert Haynes and Co.; and J. Kingsland and Sons, confectioners.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

This Act is working well here now, as both shopkeepers and employes are doing their best to observe the Wednesday half-holiday as well as the hours of labour. Prosecutions under this Act have been fewer than for the previous year.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There has been an increase of one registry-office here for the year. These offices are in the hands of very capable people, and cause little or no trouble to the department.

LABOUR.

The condition of the labour-market has been very good for the past year. The engineering and iron trades have still continued good. The building trade, on the whole, has been busy, very few men that were willing to work being out of employment. The boot trade has been better for the past year than previously, few men being out of employment for any length of time. Sawmilling for the past year has been very active, as well as flax-mills and rope- and twine-works.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

This department has found employment since the 31st March, 1898, for seventy-five men on co-operative works, whose earnings had to support 294 persons. Private employment has also been found for a number of farm-labourers and assistants for flax-mills, &c.

On the whole, Southland has had the most progressive year that it has been her lot to enjoy for a long period.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

In this district there is only one station that employs more than six shearers—namely, Morton Mains Estate. I visited this estate, and found the accommodation fair on the whole. I shall visit it again next season, and report to the department.

I remain, &c.,

WM. J. McKEOWN, Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

Reports have also been received from Inspectors of Factories at Akaroa, Alexandra South, Amberley, Arrowtown, Ashburton, Ashhurst, Awanui (Port), Bluff, Brunnerton, Cambridge, Carterton, Clinton, Clive, Collingwood, Coromandel, Cromwell, Culverden, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Green Island, Greymouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Havelock, Hawera, Hawkesbury, Helensville, Herbertville, Hikurangi, Hokianga, Hokitika, Hunterville, Huntly, Inglewood, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Karangahake, Kihikihi, Kumara, Kurow, Lawrence, Levin, Lincoln, Little River, Lumsden, Lyell, Maketu, Malvern, Manaia, Mangaweka, Mongonui, Marton, Masterton, Matura, Mercer, Methven, Middlemarch, Milton, Moawhanga, Mosgiel, Naseby, New Plymouth, Ngapara, Ngaruawahia, Ohingaiti, Opunake, Orepuki, Ormond, Ormondville, Otahuhu, Otaki, Otorohanga, Outram, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahi, Palmerston North, Papakura, Patea, Pembroke, Picton, Pleasant Point, Raglan, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Russell, Southbridge, St. Bathans, Takaka, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Awamutu, Tenui, Thames, Tolaga Bay, Upper Hutt, Waihi, Waimate, Waipawa, Waitahuna, Waitara, Waitotara, Waverley, Westport, Whangarei, Whangaroa, Winton, Woodville, and Wyndham.

These reports from country districts, &c., and small towns are almost unanimous in stating that trade is flourishing, labour well employed, and the factories and other labour laws are generally observed and appreciated.

The Pembroke agent quotes wages in his district as follows: Shepherds, £60 per year and found; station-hands, 15s. to £1 per week and found; carpenters, 10s. per day; miners, 8s. to 10s. per day; bakers, £2 10s. per week; labourers, 7s. per day; farm-labourers, 15s. to £1 per week and found; sawmill-hands, £1 to £1 10s. per week and found.

The Pembroke agent says that harvest-hands this last season received 1s. 3d. per hour and found; threshing-mill hands, 1s. per hour and found.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1898, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1899.—BY LOCALITIES.

	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.	
	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.
AUCKLAND DISTRICT.								
APRIL, 1898.								
Labourers	12	6	52	2	16	15	18	..
Carpenters	4	1	19	..	5	2	5	..
Painters	4	1	10	..	5	3	5	..
Bricklayers	2	1	4	..	3	3	3	..
Slaters ..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
Gold-miners	..	2	2	..	2	1	2	..
MAY, 1898.								
Labourers	7	11	32	3	15	20	18	..
Painters	1	4	8	..	5	14	4	1
Plasterers	2	..	5	..	2	1	2	..
Miners ..	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	..
JUNE, 1898.								
Labourers	23	11	70	1	33	61	33	1
Compositors	4	3	11	2	5	19	7	..
JULY, 1898.								
Labourers	26	15	111	5	36	56	40	1
Carpenters	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
Compositors	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
AUGUST, 1898.								
Labourers	23	20	76	25	18	45	43	..
SEPTEMBER, 1898.								
Labourers	17	4	55	4	17	42	19	2
OCTOBER, 1898.								
Labourers	18	9	66	4	23	47	27	..
Carpenters	2	..	6	..	2	2	2	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	..
Miners ..	16	1	58	..	17	38	17	..
NOVEMBER, 1898.								
Labourers	13	12	43	16	9	37	25	..
Carpenters	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Miners ..	3	1	16	..	4	8	4	..
DECEMBER, 1898.								
Labourers	4	6	24	2	8	22	10	..
Carpenters	10	3	48	..	13	29	12	1
Miners ..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	..
JANUARY, 1899.								
Miners	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..
Bakers	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
FEBRUARY, 1899.								
Labourers	4	5	11	7	2	20	9	..
MARCH, 1899.								
Labourers	7	6	16	6	7	12	11	2
GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICTS.								
APRIL, 1898.								
Labourers	4	..	19	..	4	2	4	..
MAY, 1898.								
Labourers	9	8	44	3	14	10	17	..
JUNE, 1898.								
Labourers	5	2	22	..	7	4	7	..
Domestic servants	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
JULY, 1898.								
Labourers	7	3	44	..	10	18	10	..
AUGUST, 1898.								
Labourers	13	8	59	..	21	22	21	..
SEPTEMBER, 1898.								
Labourers	2	4	7	..	6	7	6	..
OCTOBER, 1898.								
Labourers	5	20	20	..	25	11	25	..
JANUARY, 1899.								
Labourers	5	13	13	..	18	18	18	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..
FEBRUARY, 1899.								
Labourers	1	12	3	1	12	14	13	..
MARCH, 1899.								
Labourers	2	7	8	..	9	7	9	..
TARANAKI DISTRICT.								
MAY, 1898.								
Labourers	..	2	..	1	1	4	2	..
JULY, 1898.								
Labourers	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	..
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.								
APRIL, 1898.								
Labourers	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
MAY, 1898.								
Labourers	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	..
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JUNE, 1898.								
Labourers	5	..	21	..	5	11	5	..
JULY, 1898.								
Labourers	9	3	34	..	12	18	12	..
Hairdressers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
AUGUST, 1898.								
Labourers	6	18	26	..	24	70	24	..
SEPTEMBER, 1898.								
Labourers	5	3	25	1	7	11	8	..
OCTOBER, 1898.								
Labourers	..	1	..	..	1	6	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1898.								
Labourers	3	1	15	..	4	4	4	..
DECEMBER, 1898.								
Domestic servants	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
JANUARY, 1899.								
Labourers	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..
MARCH, 1899.								
Labourers	..	1	..	..	1	5	1	..

[illegible]

APRIL, 1898.										OCTOBER, 1898.									
Labourers	28	35	107	15	48	91	63	..	..	Labourers	18	31	103	29	20	118	49	..	..
Carpenters	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	Carpenters	3	..	13	..	3	2	3	..	..
Bricklayers	5	3	15	7	1	5	8	..	..	Cooks	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	..
MAY, 1898.										NOVEMBER, 1898.									
Labourers	22	48	90	29	41	90	69	1	..	Labourers	19	33	82	39	13	86	52	..	..
Carpenters	7	1	30	1	7	6	8	..	..	Carpenters	3	..	14	1	2	3	3	..	..
Painters	5	2	31	5	2	2	7	..	..	Plasterers	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
Bricklayers	5	2	21	2	5	4	7	..	..	Riveters	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Plasterers	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	Farm-hands	..	3	..	3	..	4	3	..	..
Riveters	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	Cooks	1	1	5	2	..	5	2	..	..
Gardeners	1	..	10	1	..	2	1	..	..										
Farm-hands	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	..										
Cooks	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..										
JUNE, 1898.										DECEMBER, 1898.									
Labourers	23	43	86	37	29	121	66	..	..	Labourers	19	16	80	28	7	62	35	..	..
Carpenters	2	3	4	1	4	4	5	..	..	Carpenters	6	1	23	1	6	5	7	..	..
Painters	2	2	5	1	3	3	4	..	..	Painters	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	..
Bricklayers	2	1	6	..	3	2	3	..	..	Riveters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Plasterers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	Cooks	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
JULY, 1898.										JANUARY, 1899.									
Labourers	40	61	175	55	46	222	101	..	..	Labourers	17	21	60	27	11	64	38	..	..
Carpenters	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	Carpenters	3	2	16	3	2	6	5	..	..
Bricklayers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	Painters	3	2	9	4	1	11	5	..	..
Plasterers	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	Bricklayers	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Riveters	3	..	16	2	1	8	3	..	..	Riveters	2	..	4	..	2	2	2	..	..
AUGUST, 1898.										FEBRUARY, 1899.									
Labourers	41	63	174	39	65	194	104	..	..	Farm-hands	1	1	1	2	..	4	2	..	..
Carpenters	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	Cooks	2	2	4	4	..	7	4	..	..
Painters	3	..	4	..	3	3	3	..	..										
Bricklayers	4	..	14	1	3	4	4	..	..										
Plasterers	2	..	7	..	2	2	2	..	..										
Riveters	3	..	6	1	2	14	3	..	..										
Cooks	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..										
SEPTEMBER, 1898.										MARCH, 1899.									
Labourers	20	33	96	28	25	120	53	..	..	Labourers	7	7	27	7	7	41	14	..	..
Carpenters	1	1	5	..	2	1	2	..	..	Carpenters	4	2	15	..	6	2	6	..	..
Painters	4	..	19	..	4	2	4	..	..	Painters	1	..	2</						

	DECEMBER, 1898.																														
Labourers	..		11		..		11		..		11		8		11		..	Platelayers	..		1		..		1		1		1		..
Carpenters	..		1		..		1		..		1		1		1		..														

APRIL, 1898.										NOVEMBER, 1898.									
Labourers	..	2	..	14	..	2	1	2	..	Labourers	..	6	5	25	..	11	7	11	..
										Miners	..	6	1	27	..	7	6	7	..
MAY, 1898.																			
Labourers	..	9	12	34	..	21	11	21	..	DECEMBER, 1898.									
										Labourers	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
										Carpenters	..	3	4	11	..	7	4	7	..
JUNE, 1898.																			
Labourers	..	7	19	20	..	26	17	26	..	JANUARY, 1899.									
										Labourers	..	3	3	21	..	6	3	6	..
JULY, 1898.																			
Labourers	..	6	12	26	..	18	4	18	..	FEBRUARY, 1899.									
										Labourers	..	4	10	18	..	14	6	14	..
AUGUST, 1898.																			
Labourers	..	17	9	64	..	26	38	26	..	Carpenters	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	..										
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..										
OCTOBER, 1898.										MARCH, 1899.									
Labourers	..	5	2	26	..	7	16	7	..	Labourers	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1898, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1899.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

	NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.											NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.													
	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		Applicants.			Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.									
	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	Married.	Single.						Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.								
APRIL, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	18	4	75	4	18	69	19	3	Labourers	..	4	..	16	1	3	9	4	..						
Carpenters	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	Cooks	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..						
MAY, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	15	2	64	5	12	29	17	..	Labourers	..	5	1	11	5	1	16	6	..						
Carpenters	..	2	..	10	..	2	2	2	..	Carpenters	..	2	..	3	..	2	2	2	..						
Painters	..	2	..	5	..	2	7	2	..	Painters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..						
Blacksmiths	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	1	..																
JUNE, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	24	2	92	1	25	45	26	..	Labourers	..	3	5	15	8	..	11	8	..						
Carpenters	..	2	..	7	1	1	1	2	..	Carpenters	..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..						
JULY, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	8	..	47	3	5	14	8	..	Painters	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..						
Cooks	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Plumbers	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..						
Bootmakers	..	2	4	7	..	6	8	6	..	Coachbuilders	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..						
AUGUST, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	2	1	6	1	2	9	3	..																
Carpenters	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..																
SEPTEMBER, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	4	3	20	1	6	11	7	..																
Cooks	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..																
Bootmakers	..	2	8	8	..	10	52	10	..																
OCTOBER, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	4	..	16	1	3	9	4	..																
Cooks	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..																
NOVEMBER, 1898.																									
Labourers	..	5	1	11	5	1	16	6	..																
Carpenters	..	2	..	3	..	2	2	2	..																
Painters	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..																
JANUARY, 1899.																									
Labourers	..	3	5	15	8	..	11	8	..																
Carpenters	..	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..																
Painters	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..																
Plumbers	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..																
Coachbuilders	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..																
FEBRUARY, 1899.																									
Labourers	..	9	4	35	1	12	20	13	..																
Painters	..	2	..	6	..	2	2	2	..																
Plasterers	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..																
MARCH, 1899.																									
Labourers	..	1	8	9	9	..	9	9	..																

SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1898.										OCTOBER, 1898.									
Labourers	..	14	6	49	5	15	18	20	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
										Farm-hands	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..
MAY, 1898.										NOVEMBER, 1898.									
Labourers	..	3	2	13	3	2	3	5	..	Labourers	..	2	..	8	..	2	2	2	..
Farm-hands	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	Grooms ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JUNE, 1898.										DECEMBER, 1898.									
Grooms ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Farm-hands	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	..
JULY, 1898.										JANUARY, 1899.									
Farm-hands	..	..	4	..	4	..	2	4	..	Labourers	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..
AUGUST, 1898.										Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Grooms	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1898.										Cooks ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Labourers	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	MARCH, 1899.									
Farm-hands	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	Labourers	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	3	..
										Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.

MAY, 1898.											
Labourers	..	27	8	133	..	35	62	35	..		
JUNE, 1898.											
Labourers	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..		
AUGUST, 1898.											
Labourers	..	1	2	5	..	3	7	3	..		

SEPTEMBER, 1898.											
Labourers	..	3	..	15	2	1	6	3	..		
MARCH, 1898.											
Labourers	..	6	..	33	6	..	7	6	..		

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1898.									
Labourers	..	4	4	19	3	5	17	8	..
Carpenters	..	2	..	7	..	2	1	2	..
MAY, 1898.									
Labourers	..	2	3	14	1	4	6	4	1
Carpenters	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..
Bricklayers	..	3	..	12	..	3	2	3	..
JUNE, 1898.									
Labourers	..	8	2	31	2	8	20	10	..
Carpenters	..	4	..	12	..	4	5	4	..
Platelayers	..	6	..	12	..	6	5	6	..
Compositors	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..
Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Grocers	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..

TABLE showing MONTHLY STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1898, to the 31st March, 1899.

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, 1898	23	11	34	89	23	3	63	2	32	25	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	11	15	26	49	11	4	34	4	22	38	25	1	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	27	14	41	81	27	..	54	3	38	80	40	1	..	2	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	27	16	43	115	27	6	82	7	36	58	42	1	1	..	38	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
August, "	23	20	43	76	23	4	49	25	18	45	43	..	1	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	17	4	21	55	17	3	35	4	17	42	19	2	1	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	37	10	47	136	37	11	88	4	43	88	47	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	17	13	30	60	17	14	29	16	14	48	30	..	1	..	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	15	9	24	74	15	12	47	2	22	54	23	1	1	..	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1899	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	4	5	9	11	4	..	7	7	2	20	9	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
March, "	7	6	13	16	7	..	9	6	7	12	11	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	209	124	333	764	209	57	498	82	251	515	325	8	5	4	323	4	..	5	..	..	..	1
GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICTS.																						
April, 1898	4	..	4	19	4	..	15	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	9	8	17	44	9	5	30	3	14	10	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	5	4	9	22	5	..	17	2	7	5	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	7	3	10	44	7	16	21	..	10	18	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	13	8	21	59	13	1	45	..	21	22	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	2	4	6	7	2	..	5	..	6	7	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	5	20	25	20	5	2	13	..	25	11	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1899	6	13	19	19	6	..	13	1	18	19	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	1	12	13	3	1	..	2	1	12	14	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	2	7	9	8	2	..	6	..	9	7	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	54	79	133	245	54	24	167	7	126	115	133	..	..	..	132	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TARANAKI DISTRICT.																						
May, 1898	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	2	..	2	6	2	..	4	..	2	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3	4	7	9	3	..	6	2	5	15	6	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.																						
April, 1898	1	..	1	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	1	3	4	2	1	..	1	3	1	5	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	5	..	5	21	5	..	16	..	5	11	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	9	4	13	34	9	..	25	1	12	19	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	6	18	24	26	6	3	17	..	24	70	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	5	3	8	25	5	..	20	1	7	11	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	3	1	4	15	3	1	11	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec., "	1	..	1	4	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1899	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	32	31	63	134	32	4	98	7	56	135	63	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.																						
April, 1898	34	38	72	125	34	3	88	22	50	97	72	..	1	..	58	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	42	56	98	185	42	9	134	41	57	112	97	1	1	..	81	15	..	1	..	..	..	1
June, "	29	50	79	101	29	9	63	39	40	131	79	..	2	5	74	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
July, "	45	63	108	197	45	5	147	59	49	233	108	..	2	4	78	27	..	1	..	..	..	2
August, "	53	66	119	205	53	17	135	41	78	221	119	..	4	3	107	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	28	37	65	130	28	12	90	31	34	127	65	..	2	5	42	20	1	1	..	..	..	1
Oct., "	22	31	53	123	22	13	88	30	23	121	53	..	1	..	36	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	23	39	62	104	23	12	69	46	16	102	62	..	3	1	48	10	..	2	..	..	..	2
Dec., "	27	18	45	109	27	1	81	31	14	72	45	..	..	..	37	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jan., 1899	28	29	57	94	28	2	64	40	17	95	57	..	5	9	50	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
Feb., "	11	11	22	51	11	4	36	10	12	38	22	..	..	..	16	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
March, "	13	11	24	47	13	1	33	9	15	54	21	..	1	4	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	355	449	804	1,471	355	88	1,028	399	405	1,403	803	1	22	31	649	134	2	8	..	..	..	11

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.					
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.																												
May,	1898	..	23	2	25	121	23	1	97	1	24	106	25	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July,	"	..	4	..	4	23	4	..	19	..	4	14	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August,	"	..	2	..	2	8	2	..	6	..	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept.,	"	..	4	..	4	21	4	..	17	..	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct.,	"	..	6	..	6	31	6	..	25	..	6	14	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec.,	"	..	6	..	6	35	6	..	29	..	6	20	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan.,	1899	..	5	2	7	19	5	..	14	2	5	17	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb.,	"	..	21	2	23	94	21	4	69	1	22	35	23	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	71	6	77	352	71	5	276	4	73	219	77	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR from the 1st April, 1898, to the 31st March, 1899.

Wellington South District	355	449	804	1,471	355	88	1,028	399	405	1,403	803	1	22	31	649	134	2	8	...	...	...	11
Auckland District ..	209	124	333	764	209	57	498	82	251	515	325	8	5	4	323	4	...	5	...	...	...	1
North Canterbury District	115	46	161	463	115	13	335	45	116	331	158	3	2	2	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunedin District ..	196	71	267	744	196	76	472	45	222	497	262	5	3	...	...	266	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay District	54	79	133	245	54	24	167	7	126	115	133	...	...	...	132	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taranaki District ..	3	4	7	9	3	...	6	2	5	15	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington North District	32	31	63	134	32	4	98	7	56	135	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marlborough and Nelson District	13	...	13	13	13	...	...	...	13	10	13	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westland District ..	72	79	151	298	72	10	216	...	151	121	151	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canterbury District	20	38	58	74	20	4	50	38	20	45	58	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Otago District ..	38	10	48	192	38	...	154	9	39	83	48	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southland District ..	71	6	77	352	71	5	276	4	73	219	77	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	1,178	937	2,115	4,759	1,178	281	3,300	638	1,477	3,489	2,097	18	32	37	1,182	905	2	14	...	...	...	12

The number assisted during the year is 2,115, exclusive of 324 persons assisted by the Women's Branch of the Department of Labour, making a total of 2,439. Of these, 259 were assisted on more than one occasion during the year. Of the 2,115 persons assisted, the causes assigned for failure to get employment were: 2,097, slackness of trade; 18, sickness. There were dependent upon them for support, 4,759 persons, consisting of 1,178 wives, 3,300 children, 281 parents and other relations. There were 32 wives and 37 children sent to workmen.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS ASSISTED by the WOMEN'S BRANCH of the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR.

April, 1898	5	24	29	4	...	...	4	29	...	31	26	3	...	...	23	3	...	1	...	...	...	2
May, "	10	20	30	4	...	...	4	28	2	...	11	29	1	...	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, "	6	20	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	22	26	...	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
July, "	3	30	33	...	...	...	...	33	...	25	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, "	5	30	35	3	...	...	3	34	1	38	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, "	9	33	42	...	...	...	...	42	...	39	42	...	...	...	34	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
October, "	2	22	24	...	...	...	...	24	...	25	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, "	4	18	22	2	...	...	2	22	...	16	22	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, "	5	11	16	4	...	...	4	16	...	12	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1899	5	13	18	6	...	...	6	18	...	11	18	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, "	3	18	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	19	21	...	...	...	17	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
March, "	8	20	28	5	...	...	5	28	...	21	28	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	65	259	324	28	...	...	28	321	3	270	320	4	...	4	292	25	...	4	...	...	...	3

ACCIDENTS, DISPUTES UNDER "THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1894," AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

ACCIDENTS.

Auckland (29, 1 fatal).—The victim had been employed as handy man at a coal- and firewood-yard, and was standing in front of a circular-saw which was in motion, when a dray backed in to load, passed over the chocks, and forced the man back on to the saw. He was removed to the hospital, where he died from the injuries received. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added a rider recommending that 6 in. by 6 in. chocks for cart-wheels should be used. A youth, nineteen years of age, employed at a sawmill, was severely injured by a circular-saw that he was using flying off the spindle, severing the right hand, and inflicting a severe gash in the chest. The lad had himself adjusted the saw shortly before the accident. A lad, nineteen years of age, employed at a sawmill, lost four fingers of left hand through his hand slipping on the saw-bench and coming into contact with the saw. The remaining twenty-six accidents were of a slight nature—consisting of cuts, bruises, &c., that necessitated absence from work for a week in most instances.

Thames (1).—An employé in a foundry received injuries that necessitated his removal to the hospital, where he speedily recovered, and returned to work in a few days.

Whangaroa (1).—An employé at a sawmill; slight injury to hand by contact with a circular-saw.

Hawera (5).—All of a slight nature.

Napier (1).—An employé at a sawmill slightly injured his shoulder.

Palmerston North (1).—An employé at a carriage-factory had his left thumb cut off by a circular-saw.

Masterton (1).—An employé at a sawmill lost the thumb and two fingers of left hand through coming into contact with a circular-saw.

Foxton (2, 1 fatal).—The victim had been employed at a flaxmill as a scutcher. The belt came off the scutcher pulley and caught on the intermediate pulley, and was jumping about. He went to disentangle it, when he was carried over the shaft and received such injuries that he died shortly after reaching the Palmerston North Hospital. A Coroner's inquest was held at the Hospital, Palmerston North, before the District Coroner. The evidence showed that the driving-belt came off the pulley, and deceased caught hold of it to prevent it from being taken round the shaft, when he became entangled with it, and was himself taken round the shaft twice, which inflicted injuries that caused death. The verdict was "Accidental death," for which no one was to blame. In the other case a lad employed at a flaxmill had his left arm broken and the hand nearly severed through being struck by a piece of metal which flew off the stripper-drum.

Levin (1).—An employé at a sawmill was cross-cutting slabs, and by some means brought his left hand into contact with the saw and lost all the fingers.

Wellington (45).—A girl employed in a boot-factory slipped on the floor and broke her arm. A man employed at a sawmill had several ribs broken by a piece of timber being thrown back from the circular-saw he was using. A lad, seventeen years of age, employed at a foundry, had two fingers of right hand crushed in the gear of a drilling-machine. A man employed at the railway workshops lost all the fingers of right hand through his hand slipping whilst working a shaping-machine. A lad, fifteen years of age, employed at a biscuit-machine, had his left arm broken through his being caught in the machine. A youth, sixteen years, employed in a fellmongery, had his right hand amputated through its being drawn into a fleshing-machine. A man employed at a brickyard lost two toes of foot through being jammed in a puddling-machine. A lad, sixteen years, employed in a foundry, had his right arm broken in gear of a light drilling-machine; he tried to change his speed by moving the belt with his hand instead of using the belt-shifter. The remaining thirty-seven were of a very slight nature.

Nelson (1).—A man employed at a sawmill had his leg, arm, and collarbone broken whilst trying to change a belt in motion.

Christchurch (19, 2 fatal).—A man employed in a brick-yard was killed by a fall of earth. In the other fatal case the man was employed at a manure-works; he was engaged in shovelling from a large heap of manure, when suddenly a mass of manure fell on him, knocking him down on a concrete floor and causing concussion of the brain. These two accidents, although reported to the department, do not come within the scope of those provided for in the Act. The verdict in the first case was that of "Accidental death," the jury adding a rider that, when falling clay, a man should be stationed on top of the bank to minimise the risk. In the second case a Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, and that no blame was attached to any one. A man employed at a printing-office lost a finger off right hand through being caught in the machine he was using. A man employed in a stove-factory lost two fingers off his left hand through putting it on a cog-wheel of a machine. A man employed in a foundry received injuries to his head through his coming in contact with the machine he was using. A man employed at an agricultural-implement factory received injuries to his hand through it being carried round a pulley. The remaining thirteen cases were of a very slight nature.

Ashburton (1).—A man employed at an agricultural-implement factory got his right hand slightly crushed whilst repairing a chaff-cutter.

Dunedin (24).—Two men employed at a sawmill—one was struck by a piece of timber thrown off by the planing-machine; the other was struck in the face by a piece of timber thrown back from a circular-saw. The remaining twenty-two cases were of a very slight nature.

Milton (1, fatal).—This fatal accident was caused by Hislop, the deceased, getting caught while reversing the belt driving a wringing-machine. He was taken several times round the shaft. The jury brought in the following verdict: "That the said Walter Hislop was a workman at the Bruce Woollen Factory at work in the washing department, which was done by machinery. That for this work a belt had to be shifted about once an hour for the purpose of alternately working two machines. That for that purpose he was putting the belt on the pulley on the high shaft when by accident the belt near the machines got loose, and the effect was that his part of the belt got fast on the shaft, and, winding up, caught him in a loop and carried him round the shaft, with the result that he was maimed and died." The jury added the following rider: "The present jury considers the method of working this portion of the machinery unsafe, and would suggest that the Inspector of Machinery should examine this and other similar movements and see that effectual means be taken for changing the machinery so as to secure the safety of the workmen."

Invercargill (3).—A man employed at an implement-factory had his leg broken through a saw-bench falling on him. The remaining two cases were of a very slight nature.

The department receives exhaustive reports on all the accidents which occur, especially those which involve loss of life or limb. The department endeavours at all times to work with the Inspectors of Machinery in insisting on the use of safeguards, so as to minimise the risks of those employed about machinery.

DISPUTES UNDER "THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1894," DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

APRIL, 1898.

Wellington.

Tailoresses' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between the Tailoresses' Union and the employers of the city. Some twenty-seven employers had been served with summonses. Those present were: Messrs. Allan (of Veitch and Allan, and president of the Master Tailors' Union), Shine, A. Paterson, and D. Milligan (of Berry and Orr).

The union demands were:—

(1) That employers pay according to the Wellington Tailors' Union time-statement of the 25th May, 1897, at the rate of 8d. per hour (less pressing) to all tailoresses employed on piecework; (2) that wages of weekly hands be: Coat-hands, £1 17s. 6d.; vest-hands, £1 10s.; trouser-hands, £1 10s.; machine-hands—first-class £1 15s., second-class £1 10s.; (3) that the number of apprentices or improvers be limited to one to every five or fraction of the first five operatives fully employed; (4) that apprentices and improvers be indentured—coat-hands for three years, vest-hands, trouser-makers, and machining-hands, one year; (5) that apprentices be paid not less than 2s. 6d. weekly for the first, 5s. for the second, 7s. 6d. for the third, and 10s. for the fourth three months of the first year, and thereafter an increase of 2s. 6d. at the end of each six months till the end of apprenticeship; (6) that overtime be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter; (7) that members of the Tailoresses' Union be employed in preference if equally competent with the non-unionist; (8) that all ordered work be done in the shop of the employer; and (9) that employers shall not discriminate against the members of the union.

The employers submitted a log which they thought should meet all cases, but the union did not accept.

The Board, in making the award, said the principal difficulty encountered by the Board was in regard to the first clause of the claim, in which the tailoresses desired that the log arranged by the Board about two months before for the tailors should be adopted on behalf of the tailoresses, with the exception that they should receive 8d. instead of 1s. per hour. That at first sight appeared exceedingly simple; but, on going into the matter and hearing both sides, an unforeseen difficulty was discovered, so serious in nature that at one time members had almost despaired of bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion. This arose, not from any ill-feeling or want of forbearance on either side—because the manner in which the dispute had been conducted was most praiseworthy—but the employers had not been able to see their way clear to adopt one log for all cases, from the fact of the difference between tailors and tailoresses. The former could all work under one head, but tailoresses, on the contrary, could not, there being so many different grades—about four—in the city. It was suggested by one of the witnesses that the difference was more in appearance than in reality, amounting, when analysed, to the addition of machine-work, inasmuch as in hand-work the grades went downward in ratio as hand-work decreased and machine-work increased, and that by an exhaustive machinery log one statement might meet all cases. This view of the matter had only been made recently, but both sides seemed to see that it afforded a way out of the difficulty. An adjournment was made for a fortnight to enable the employers to make a fair log, and the employes to do similarly, by that means getting the parties closer to one another. Mr. Fisher suggested that both sides should employ an expert to take the matter in hand and assist the Board. Following this proposal, the employers had nominated Mr. King to represent them, and the employes named Mr. Graham. By the assistance of these two gentlemen a conclusion had been arrived at which would not have been possible without their aid, and the Chairman took the opportunity of expressing the thanks and obligation the Board was under for the care they bestowed on the question. A log had thus been compiled for pieceworkers, and it was hoped that this, with the decisions in regard to weekly-wages hands and others, would prove acceptable. The full terms of the award were:—

1. The adoption of a log, a copy of which is signed by the Chairman and filed.
 2. Minimum wage: Coat-, vest-, and trouser-hands—First-class, £1 10s.; ditto, second-class, £1 5s.; ditto, third-class, £1 1s. Machinists—First-class, £1 10s.; second-class, £1 5s. A first-class machinist to mean one working for an average of thirteen workers, or, if for a less number, one who can fill up her time in making a garment.
 3. That the number of apprentices be limited to one to every four or fraction of the first four operatives, but no two apprentices are to be admitted in one year. The proportion to be gauged by full employment of operatives for two-thirds of a year.
 4. The Board is not prepared to recommend the universal adoption of indentures. The following to be the period of apprenticeship: Coat-making, three years; vest- and trouser-makers, also machinists, two years.
 5. The payment of apprentices to be as follows: 2s. 6d. per week for the first four months; a rise of 2s. 6d. per week each succeeding four months of the first year; thereafter a rise of 2s. 6d. per week on each succeeding six months until the term of apprenticeship expires.
 6. The Board would discourage working overtime, but, when existing, overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter.
 7. That employers shall employ members of the Wellington Tailloresses' Union in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union equally competent with non-members to perform the work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it where non-members are employed.
 8. That an industrial agreement be drawn up embodying the foregoing recommendations, to last for twelve months from the 13th April, 1898, and which may be prolonged by the consent of parties.
- That, if such an agreement be not signed within three days from date, either of the parties may appeal.

Mr. Veitch inquired if the clause relative to the employment of apprentices would affect those already under engagement. It was explained in reply by the Chairman that the award was in no degree retrospective, and any arrangements entered into at a prior date were perfectly valid.

Further, with reference to the period of apprenticeship, the employers were to understand that vest- and trouser-making would both occupy two years, but that, if any employé after learning one branch wished to take up another, the time would have to be decided by mutual arrangement.

The Tailloresses' Union decided to refuse to accept the award of the Conciliation Board in their dispute, and the matter went before the Court of Arbitration. (See September.)

Tailors' Dispute.—The case in which the Tailors' Union sued Veitch and Allan, master tailors, for £9 10s. for alleged breaches of the agreement drawn up by the Conciliation Board last year was concluded in the Magistrate's Court on the 29th April. Mr. Kenny, S.M., gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 1s. on the first cause of action—viz., that the firm had at various times deducted amounts alleged to be due under the log. Costs amounting to £6 10s. were allowed. On the alleged breaches in reference to the employment of weekly men and apprentices, the Court decided in favour of Veitch and Allan, to whom also leave was given to appeal on the first cause of action.

Messrs. Shepherd and Co. filed concurrence with the tailors' agreement arrived at some time previous at the instance of the Conciliation Board.

Christchurch.

Dispute between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Union and Messrs. N. and J. Suckling (before the Conciliation Board).—As the firm did not appear, but sent a letter declining to abide by any recommendation the Board could make, the Board decided to refer the case to the Arbitration Court. (See September list—Dunedin.)

Carpenters and Joiners' Association.—On the application by the Carpenters and Joiners' Association the Conciliation Board decided that the Committee of Employers and Workmen must decide the rate of pay of non-unionists as well as of unionists.

Palmerston South.

Dispute between the Allandale Coal-miners' Union and the Allandale Coal Company (before the Arbitration Court).—The union disagreed with the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, quoted page xxx., last year's report. The award is as follows:—

Whereas an industrial dispute arose between the Allandale Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the union") and the Allandale Coal Company (Limited), (hereinafter called "the employers"), as to divers industrial matters: And whereas the dispute was duly referred to this Court: Now this Court, having heard the parties and the evidence adduced on both sides, doth hereby award as follows:—

Cavilling.

1. In the working of the collieries of the employers a system of cavilling shall be put in force under the following rules: (a.) Headings, levels, and pillars shall be cavilled for specially, and the manager of the mine shall be at liberty to object to any person going in for same whom he may deem to be incompetent for such work. (b.) A general cavill shall take place afterwards, and the first man out of a place shall be put into the first place vacant. (c.) Unsuccessful cavillers for special places (if desirous) shall cavill for the first special place to start in which may have become vacant. (d.) One man shall cavill for his place out of two or more places in the same manner as two or more men would cavill for one place.

Rates of Payment.

2. Headings worked either by one man or by two men shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per box, or 4s. 6d. per ton.

3. Levels worked by one man shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 4d. per box, or 4s. per ton. Levels worked by two men shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per box if the level is 8 ft. or less in width, and at the rate of 1s. 5d. per box if the level is over 8 ft. in width.

4. Back levels worked by one man shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 4d. per box. Back levels worked by two men shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 5d. per box.

5. Bords 12 ft. at least in width, if worked by one man, shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 2d. per box, and if worked by two men at the rate of 1s. 4d. per box. For bords of a less width than 12 ft. there shall be paid, in addition to the sum last mentioned, an additional sum of 1d. extra per box for every 2 ft. or fraction of 2 ft. by which the width shall be reduced down to 6 ft.

6. For splitting pillars there shall be paid (according to the width of split) the same prices as for bord

7. Shift wages shall be at the rate of 9s. per day.

8. Deficient places shall be worked at shift wages: Provided, nevertheless, that the manager of the mine may enter into any arrangement which he may think proper with any of the men working in the mines for the working of such deficient places by piecework, at such advances upon the prices herein mentioned for piecework of a like character but not deficient as may be agreed upon between such manager and workman or workmen.

9. "Deficient places" shall mean—(a) Places cutting faults; (b) airways and connections 6 ft. and under in width; (c) stentens, whether driven bord width or otherwise; (d) places driven alongside faults or in faulty coal; (e) places under 4 ft. 6 in. in height; (f) places with stone in them; (g) extremely hard places; (h) wet places.

10. Truckers' wages shall be 7s. 6d. per day.

Timbering.

11. Ordinary sets shall be paid at the rate of 2s. per set.

12. Sets in headings and levels shall be paid for at the following rates: (a) Sets 6 ft. and under in width, 2s. per set; (b) sets over 6 ft. in width but under 8 ft. in width, 2s. 6d. per set; (c) sets 8 ft. and over in width, 3s. 3d. per set.

General.

13. Boxes shall be equally distributed throughout the mine.

14. Coal shall be weighed: Provided that any other arrangement satisfactory both to the employers and the workmen may be come to in lieu of weighing.

15. All tools shall be sharpened by the employers free of cost to the workmen.

16. Every second Saturday shall be a half-holiday.

17. The hours underground shall be eight hours per day.

18. Household coal shall be supplied to the workmen as heretofore.

19. The employers shall pay to the union by way of damages by reason of the dismissal of George Smith (president of the union), William Torrance (secretary to the union), and James Torrance (son of the said William Torrance) contrary to the provisions of section 29 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," the sum of £56 14s.

20. The employers, if so requested by any of them, the said George Smith, William Torrance, and James Torrance, within one week from the making of this award, shall take the said George Smith, William Torrance, and James Torrance, or such of them as shall so desire, into the service of the employers in the same capacities as they respectively occupied at the time of their dismissal.

21. The employers shall pay to the union for their costs and expenses of the proceedings in this Court the sum of £11 10s. 9d.

And this Court doth further award and order that this award shall be binding upon the union and its members, and upon the employers as parties to this dispute, and shall remain in force, and its provisions shall be enforceable, for a period to commence on the 25th day of April, 1898, and ending on the 25th day of April, 1899.

Dunedin.

Pastrycooks' Dispute (before the Arbitration Court).—The recommendations of the Conciliation Board were quoted, page xxvii. of last year's report, and were not accepted by the master bakers. The award of the Court is as follows:—

Whereas an industrial dispute arose between the Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union (hereinafter called "the union") and William Wood, John Hopkins, Edward Aldred, Robert Brown, Mrs. Binnie, S. Lean, and James Connor, master pastrycooks (hereinafter called "the employers"), as to divers industrial matters affecting the business of pastrycooks: And whereas the said dispute was duly referred to this Court: Now this Court, having heard the parties and the evidence adduced on both sides, doth hereby award as follows:—

1. The hours of labour be eight hours and one-half of an hour for each day.

2. Such hours of labour shall commence at 7 a.m., and shall continue until 8 a.m., when half an hour shall be allowed for breakfast. Work shall be resumed at 8.30 a.m., and shall continue until noon, when an hour shall be allowed for dinner. Work shall be resumed at 1 p.m., and shall continue until 5 p.m.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the last paragraph, any employer may at any time and from time to time agree with his journeymen, with the other persons employed by him in his business, or with any of them, that the hours of labour shall commence at an earlier hour than 7 a.m., and shall terminate at an earlier or later hour than 5 p.m.; and that the time allowed for breakfast and dinner, or either of them, may be at any other hours or hour than is mentioned in the last paragraph, but so, nevertheless, that the hours of labour shall in no case exceed eight hours and one-half of an hour for each day.

4. Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and thereafter at the rate of time and a half until midnight, after which double time shall be paid.

5. The wages of each journeyman pastrycook shall be the sum of £2 2s. at the least for each week, exclusive of overtime.

6. If any journeyman considers that he is unable to earn the minimum wage, he may require the wage at which he may be permitted to work to be fixed by two persons, one of whom shall be appointed by such journeyman and the other by the chairman and secretary of the union, and, if such persons cannot agree, then by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation.

If the chairman and secretary of the union shall fail to appoint a person for the purpose of this clause for the space of forty-eight hours after such journeyman shall have given them notice in writing requiring them so to do, and naming the person appointed by him, then such wages shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation. It shall be lawful for any such journeyman to work for, and for any employer to employ such journeyman at, the wages so fixed.

7. There shall not be employed in any pastrycook's bakehouse any greater number of boys or youths than two.

8. Any youth or man who has served five years in the trade shall be considered a journeyman.

9. Members of the union shall be employed in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.

10. The last preceding clause shall not interfere with the existing engagements of non-members, whose present employers may retain them in their service in their present capacities, or in any other capacity.

11. Where members of the union and non-members are employed together there shall be no distinction made between members and non-members. Both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work.

And this Court doth further award and order that this award shall be binding upon the union and its members and upon each of the persons above-named as parties to this dispute, and shall remain in force, and its provisions shall be enforceable, for a period to commence on the 25th day of April, 1898, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1898.

MAY, 1898.

Auckland.

Bakers' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between the Auckland Bakers' Union and various employers: Messrs. George Kent and Sons, James Corley, Philip Crowe, James Davis, sen., Robert Farrell, James Gardner, Job Gibbs, Hall, Thomas King, Charles Kingsford, Thomas Knight, Edward McKeown, Thomas Main, F. Price, W. H. Phillips, Walter Smith, George Smerdon, George Thomas, Thomas Wilson, E. J. S. Wiles, Terence McQuillan, Andrew Robertson, W. Clarksen, and R. Forgie.

The reference before the Board was as follows:—

(1.) That no master baker shall employ any baker more than nine hours per day, including sponging, or a total of fifty-four hours per week, except in cases of emergency, when time and a quarter shall be paid. (2.) That the minimum rate of wages shall be as follows: Fore-hand, 1s. per hour; second hand, 10d. per hour; third hand, 9d. per hour. Jobbers shall be paid 1s. per hour. All hands receive dry pay. (3.) That no person shall be employed as an improver (other than those already engaged), and any boy or youth learning the trade shall be duly bound by indenture for a period of four years. "Improver" shall mean any person other than an apprentice, or a journeyman, or a member of employer's family. (4.) That preference of employment shall be given to members of the Operative Bakers' Union, providing the employer is aware of any member of that union who is able, willing, and competent to do the work required. (5.) That no suspended member of the Operative Bakers' Union be employed until he has complied with the requirements of the said union. (6.) That, in consideration of the master bakers agreeing to the foregoing conditions, the Operative Bakers' Union shall and do hereby agree. (7.) That any existing engagement between master and improver shall be exempted from clause 2, and shall continue to be exempt while he (the said improver) remains with his present employer, providing that the said improver shall, upon leaving, be considered a *bonâ fide* journeyman. (8.) That any member of this union accepting a situation and not being competent to fulfil the same shall be fined 10s. for the first offence, 20s. for the second offence, and for the third offence be expelled from the union. (9.) That any member leaving his situation without giving one week's notice, or not working the same after receiving notice, will be fined 10s. (10.) That no member of this union shall work for any employer who unduly endeavours to undersell or cut down the price of bread.

It was explained that "dry pay" means full pay in hard cash as distinguished from a weekly wage with deductions for board or other considerations.

The recommendation of the Board was read by the Chairman, as under:—

Before the Board of Conciliation in the Northern Industrial District. In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Auckland Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workers and [here follow names of master bakers cited].

The Board recommends: (1.) That no master baker shall employ any baker more than fifty-four hours per week, including sponging, except in cases of emergency, when time and a quarter shall be paid. (2.) That the minimum rate of wages shall be as follows: Fore-hand, 1s. per hour; second hand, 10d. per hour; third hand, 9d. per hour. Jobbers shall be paid 1s. per hour. All hands to receive dry pay, with the option of boarding with their employers. (3.) Any boy or youth learning the trade shall be duly bound by indenture for a period of from three to five years. Three months' probation may be allowed, which shall be included in the term of the indenture. (4.) When an apprentice lives in the house of his employer the scale of wages shall be as follows: Three years' period—5s. per week first year, 7s. 6d. second year, 12s. 6d. third year, and found; four years' period—4s. per week first year, 6s. second year, 10s. third year, 12s. 6d. fourth year, and found; five years' period—3s. per week first year, 5s. second year, 7s. 6d. third year, 10s. fourth year, 12s. 6d. fifth year, and found. (5.) That an apprentice who has served a term of three or four years may be an improver for not more than one year with another employer, at a minimum pay of £1 5s. per week, dry pay. (6.) No other class of improvers shall be allowed; but any person at present an improver may continue as such for a period of not more than one year from the date of the industrial agreement. "Improver" shall mean any person other than an apprentice, or a journeyman, or a member of the employer's family. (7.) That employers shall make no discrimination between union and non-union men. (8.) That the industrial agreement shall be signed on or before the 16th May, 1898, and shall be binding for a period of three years. (9.) That for any breach of this industrial agreement the penalty shall be a sum not exceeding £10.

Mr. James Regan, acting for the union, said he was more than satisfied with the award, gave his formal assent, and announced his willingness to accept it at once on behalf of the union.

At another sitting of the Board Mr. Regan said all the bakers cited who employed labour had signed the agreement between masters and men, with the exception of Mr. Johnston, Parnell. In his case it appeared that he should not have been cited, as the business belonged to Mrs. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston's name was then withdrawn.

Wellington.

Bakers' Dispute: Enforcing an Industrial Agreement.—A case which came before the Stipendiary Magistrate last month—that of Bingham v. Kilduff—was a matter of interest to employers of labour and unionists, as it is the first information laid under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894." The defendant is a baker, and the information sets out that he has not paid the rate of wages agreed on in an industrial agreement dated the 26th November, 1897. There were two other informations charging the defendant with further breaches of the same agreement—one for employing a carter as a baker, the other for employing a non-unionist when there were union men as competent, ready, and willing to do the work. His worship intimated that he would not be able to take the case that day, but Mr. Martin, for the defendant, said that he intended to take a preliminary point which, if successful, would dispose of all the cases. His Worship decided to hear the point. Mr. Martin submitted that the agreement on its face was bad, on the ground that the parties to it were incorrectly stated therein, and also that it did not exactly comply with the form given in the Act, inasmuch as it was stated as being "made the 26th day of November," instead of "this 26th day of November." Mr. Martin pointed out that if the word "this" were not used the agreement need not necessarily have been made on that date, and the intention of the Legislature in making the provision as to correct dating was to make it clear when the agreement would lapse. His Worship then adjourned the matter. (See June list.)

Tailors' Dispute.—The master tailors in Wellington appealed against the decision of Mr. Eyre Kenny, S.M., fining Messrs. Veitch and Allen for a breach of the agreement drawn up by the Conciliation Board in regard to the tailoring difficulty last year. (See April list.)

Tailoresses' Dispute.—The recommendations of the Conciliation Board (see last month's list) were not accepted by the Tailoresses' Union, and the case went before the Arbitration Court. (See September list.)

Rangiora.

Building Trade Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between local carpenters and employers. The demands were practically on the lines of the Arbitration Court's award in Christchurch. (See pages vi. and vii., last year's report.) The union had made proposals to the employers, and received a reply from Mr. T. Keir, who wrote on behalf of Messrs. Boyd and Keir, W. Wadey, G. Thompson, and J. Withers, stating that they had met and considered the proposals

of the union. They agreed to an increase of wages from 8s. to 9s. per day, but could not give 10s., as fixed by the award. They could not agree to the increase of 10 per cent. in wages when the men were employed on country jobs. Exception was also taken to other points. On account of these objections the employers were notified that it was the intention to place the matter before the Board of Conciliation. There were twenty-five carpenters and joiners in Rangiora and district, and twenty-one out of this number were members of the union, whilst another two intended to join. As competition existed with the employers at Woodend and Cust, they had been cited with the local builders.

The recommendations of the Board were as follows :—

(1.) The minimum rate of wages for a competent tradesman shall be 9s. per day from the 19th May, 1898, to the 31st August, 1898, and 10s. per day from the 1st September, 1898, till the 5th July, 1899. Men considered unable to earn the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum, if any, as the committee of the employers and workmen, which the Board recommends shall be set up, shall agree upon; or, if the committee cannot agree, the rate shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation. (2.) Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. (3.) All time-work beyond eight hours on the first five days of the week and four hours on Saturday, also on holidays, to be paid for at time and a quarter for the first four hours, and time and a half afterwards. (4.) All men sent to a country job to be conveyed or have travelling-expenses and their time paid for going and returning, and an addition of 10 per cent. to their wages when the distance necessitates lodging; but where the accommodation is provided by the employer the 10 per cent. not to apply. (5.) The suburban limit for men walking to and from their work shall be two miles from their employer's yard. The time-limit for men being driven to work shall be 7.30 a.m. at the shop; beyond that, Rule 4 to apply. (6.) Employers shall employ members of the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association, Rangiora Branch, No. 2, in preference to non-members, provided that the members of the union are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. Where non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and under the same conditions, and both shall receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this rule, if it cannot be settled by the committee above referred to, shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation.

The recommendations, if agreed to, to remain in force up to and inclusive of the 5th July, 1899.

Christchurch.

Furniture Trades Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between the Christchurch United Furniture Trades Union and Mr. W. Pyke. The union wished Mr. Pyke to comply with the recommendations of the Board in November last (quoted page xvii., last year's report).

The Board decided that he should agree to their recommendations.

Building Trade Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between the union and Mr. Palmer. This was an alleged breach of the agreement (quoted pages vi. and vii., last year's report).

The committee appointed had failed to do anything.

Mr. Talbot (for the union) contended that there had been a breach of the award given by the Judge of the Court of Arbitration. The employer (Mr. Palmer) had broken clause 6 of that award, which was as follows :—

Employers shall employ members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association, or members of any other properly constituted union of carpenters and joiners, in preference to non-members, provided that the members of the unions are equally qualified with non-union members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions, and receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this rule, if it cannot be settled by the committee (of employers and workmen), shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation.

He (Mr. Talbot) stated that the cause of the present complaint was that A. Palmer had contravened the award of the Arbitration Court by having, on the 19th March, discharged Andrew Hardie, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and Henry Went, a member of the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Union, and having retained in their places non-union men, for which the union claimed damages to the extent of £10. He said that, in the event of the defendant still not abiding by the decision of the Board of Conciliation, the matter would then have to be taken to the law-court.

The Chairman announced that the Board had decided that it had no power to hear the dispute under existing rules, as the union had assessed the damages at £10. It would be a serious injustice for the defendant if the Board changed the reference without giving him due notice.

The Board adjourned to allow an amended reference to be filed.

The Board, after the adjournment, terminated its next sitting without settling the dispute, as, owing to three members having retired, the Board was not properly constituted.

It appears that Mr. Palmer did not appear before the Board, as he held that the Board should not settle the difficulty. It is stated that if he had appeared, and agreed to abide by the Board's recommendation, the question might have been settled. (See July list for further hearing before the Conciliation Board.)

Dunedin.

Iron- and Brass-moulders' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—The order of reference contained the following conditions of employment demanded by the union :—

(1.) Eight hours to be the standard day's work on five days of the week, and on Saturday four hours; but the different shops can arrange to work a fraction of an hour each day to make up for the Saturday half-holiday, for which fraction no extra overtime shall be charged. (2.) Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours; after the first two hours, time and a half. Double time to be paid for Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Labour Day; other statutory holidays, time and a half. (3.) The minimum rate of wages of journeymen shall be 10s. per day, or 1s. 3d. per hour. (4.) The number of apprentices shall be limited to one to three men, to be calculated on the average number of men employed during the preceding twelve months; no apprentice to serve for a shorter period than seven years. No boy shall be admitted to the trade over sixteen years of age. (5.) The members of the Dunedin or any other properly constituted union of iron- and brass-moulders to have the pre-emptive right of employment. (6.) The above to be embodied in an industrial agreement, to be filed in the Supreme Court and made binding for the term of years.

The employers joined in the order of reference are Messrs. Reid and Gray, Cossens and Black, Thomas Stevenson and Co., H. E. Shacklock, Joseph Sparrow, A. and T. Burt and Co., Barningham and Co., Brindsley and Co., J. Anderson and Co., G. Methven and Co., A. J. Thornicroft, A. Morrison and Co., Joseph Garside, Falkner and Co., W. Ingram, William Gardner and Co.

The Chairman announced the recommendation of the Board, as follows:—

(1.) The hours of work shall be forty-eight hours per week. The work shall be done between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on the first five days of the week, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturday. (2.) Overtime to be paid for as proposed by the union. (3.) (a.) The minimum rate of wages for journeymen shall be 10s. per day, or 1s. 3d. per hour. (b.) If any journeyman considers that he is unable to earn the minimum wage he may require the wage at which he may be permitted to work to be fixed by two persons, one of whom shall be appointed by such journeyman and the other by the chairman and secretary of the union, and, if such persons cannot agree, then by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation. (c.) If the chairman and secretary of the union shall fail to appoint a person for the purpose of this clause for the space of forty-eight hours after such journeyman shall have given them notice in writing requiring them so to do, and naming the person appointed by him, then such wages shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation. (d.) Any such journeyman may work for, and any employer may employ such journeyman at, the wages so fixed. (4.) (a.) The proportion of apprentices to journeymen shall be as follows: For the first one or two men, one apprentice; for four men, two apprentices; for six men, three apprentices; for eight men, four apprentices; for eleven men, five apprentices; for more than eleven men and up to fourteen men, six apprentices; and so on thereafter in the last-mentioned proportion. (b.) The proportion shall be calculated on the average number of men employed during the preceding twelve months. (c.) The foregoing recommendation as to the number of apprentices shall not interfere with existing engagements of apprentices. (d.) Any youth or man who has served seven years in the trade shall be considered a journeyman. (5.) (a.) Members of the union shall be employed in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. (b.) This recommendation shall not interfere with the existing engagements of non-members, whose present employers may retain them in their service in their present capacities, or in any other capacity. (c.) Where members of the union and non-members are employed together there shall be no distinction made between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions, and receive equal pay for equal work. (6.) The foregoing recommendations shall be embodied in an industrial agreement, to remain in force for one year from the 1st day of June, 1898.

The parties had till the 4th June to decide whether they would accept the recommendations.

JUNE, 1898.

Wellington.

Plumbers' Dispute (to go before the Conciliation Board).—The proposals of the union were as follows:—

(1.) That forty-five hours constitute a full week, made up as follows: Eight hours and a quarter on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and three hours and three-quarters on Saturday. (2.) The minimum rate of pay for fully paid journeymen to be 1s. 4d. per hour. (3.) That all overtime-work be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half afterwards. All work done before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the evening and after 12 o'clock noon on Saturday to count as overtime-work. Work done on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Eight-hours Day, and Sundays to be paid for at the rate of double time. On all other publicly recognised holidays work to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. (4.) That at the least one fully paid journeyman paid at the aforesaid rates be employed in each workshop. (5.) That the proportion of assistants to fully paid journeymen receiving the aforesaid rates of pay be not greater than as follows: One assistant (meaning thereby men or boys receiving less than 11d. per hour) to one fully paid journeyman paid as above as follows: Two assistants to two fully paid journeymen, two to three, three to four, three to five, four to six, five to seven, six to eight, seven to nine, and seven assistants to ten fully paid journeymen. (6.) That all wages be paid weekly. (7.) That members of the Plumbers' Union working outside the city boundaries be conveyed to and from the job, or be paid travelling-fare thereto and therefrom, and be paid ordinary rates for time taken in going to and returning from such job. Employers to pay all fares to and from a country job, and board of members of the said union while working there. (8.) Masters to provide men with soldering-bolts, iron-pipe fittings, tools, metal-pots, iron mandrels, and files. (9.) That preference of employment be given to members of the union, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.

Bakers' Dispute.—A decision was given by Mr. Kenny, S.M., in the case of *J. Bingham v. J. R. Kilduff*. This was an action brought against the defendant for an alleged breach of the industrial agreement between the "Wellington Master Bakers' Union and the Wellington Operative Bakers' Union, by having employed in his bakehouse a person who was at the time engaged as carter." Mr. Martin appeared for defendant, and Mr. Hindmarsh for plaintiff. The matter had been referred to on a previous occasion (see last month's list), when counsel for the defence argued that the agreement filed in the Supreme Court was hopelessly bad, as certain mandatory sections of the Act had not been complied with. First of all, the name of the organization as registered with the Registrar of Friendly Societies was not used in the document, it being called the Master Bakers' Association, instead of the Wellington Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers, as set out in the certificate of incorporation. His client had joined the union after the industrial agreement as between employer and employé was drawn up, and could have no knowledge of the latter's provisions unless they were set out in a document which clearly stated the names of the parties, as demanded by the Act.

After hearing Mr. Hindmarsh, who admitted that an error had been made, his Worship held Mr. Martin's argument to be fatal. The agreement filed, by which the parties were supposed to be bound, was entirely misleading, there being no such body in existence as that referred to. In a civil case he might have been inclined to go further before deciding, but in a case which involved criminal procedure, as in this, they could not be too exact. He would dismiss the action without costs.

Christchurch.

Bakers' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—The proposals of the union were,—

(1.) Eight hours shall constitute a day's labour, including one hour for sponging. (2.) No member shall start work before 4 o'clock in the morning, except Saturday he may start at 3. After the stated hours are up time and a quarter shall be paid up to 5 o'clock, and time and a half after that time. One half-hour shall be allowed for

breakfast, and one hour for dinner. He shall not board or sleep on the master's premises. (3.) No apprentice or improver shall be allowed unless two *bona fide* journeymen be employed; if four, two; but not more than two in any firm. No boy allowed under fourteen years of age or over seventeen, and after the trial of one month to be bound for four years. (4.) The rate of wages shall be no less than: Foremen, £3; second hands, £2 10s.; other hands, £2 5s. (5.) Sunday sponging shall cover all holidays—viz., New Year's Day, Anniversary Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Show Day, Labour Demonstration Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. If members are required to work on holidays, they shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. (6.) No carter shall work in bakehouse, but a baker may deliver bread so long as he does not work more than the stipulated hours. (7.) If a jobber be employed by the day, to be paid 10s. per day, or by the week, £2 10s. (8.) Members of the union to be employed in preference if equally competent with non-unionists.

The following recommendations were made:—

Eight hours and a half shall constitute a day's work, and half an hour shall be allowed for breakfast and an hour for dinner. The hour for starting work shall be 4 a.m., except upon Saturdays and days preceding holidays, when the time shall be 3 a.m. Lyttelton firms shall have the option of starting at any hour which may be mutually agreed upon between the employers and their employes, provided they do not work more than the hours specified per day. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours, and at the rate of time and a half afterwards. It shall not be a condition of employment for men to board and sleep upon the premises of their employers, but the matter shall be one of mutual arrangement between the men and their employers. In cases where men board on the premises the charge to them shall not exceed 15s. per week. One apprentice shall be allowed to each two journeymen, the term of apprenticeship to be four years, and the ages at which apprenticeship shall commence to be between fourteen and seventeen. The wages paid shall not be less than £2 15s. per week for foremen, £2 7s. 6d. for second hands, and £2 for third hands, for two months from the 13th June, 1898, and after that date £3 for foremen, £2 10s. for second hands, and £2 5s. for third hands. Jobbers shall be paid 10s. per day, or, when engaged for a week, £2 10s., and the same rate as permanent hands for overtime. Sunday sponging shall cover all statutory holidays, but any member working on holidays shall receive payment at the rate of time and a half in addition to the weekly wage. No carter shall be employed in a bakehouse, but a baker may be employed to deliver bread, provided he does not work more than eight hours and a half per day. Employers shall employ members of the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union in preference to non-members. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between unionists and non-unionists, but both shall work together in harmony under the same conditions, and shall also receive equal pay for equal work. Should any dispute arise it shall be settled by a committee composed of employers and employes, and should they fail to come to an agreement the question shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation. The award shall remain in force up to and including the 13th June, 1899.

Builders' Dispute (before the Arbitration Court).—The secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union asked the Court to bring Mr. J. Goss and Messrs. Williams and Stephens, the only two builders in Christchurch who had not come in under the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, under an award of the Arbitration Court. The Court decided to make the award in terms of the recommendation of the Conciliation Board.

Building Trade Dispute at Rangiora.—In connection with the recent dispute in the building trade at Rangiora, Messrs. Boyd and Keir, of that town, advised the Board that they are unable to accept its recommendations; and that Messrs. Wadey, Thompson, and Withers agree with them.

JULY, 1898.

Wellington.

Plumbers' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—The proposals of the union were quoted in last month's list.

A committee of masters and men was appointed to discuss and settle, as far as possible, a basis of agreement.

Mr. T. Ballinger, who had acted as chairman of the committee, said that the new schedule drawn up by the committee was supposed to have been signed by both sides, but the journeymen had since refused to sign the document, as they thought it would be binding, and consequently his side also had not signed. The alterations made by the committee included the following:—

The hours for a week's work were altered from forty-five to forty-six, with three hours and three quarters' work on Saturday, the minimum rate of pay to be 1s. 3d. (original claim 1s. 4d.) per hour; men now receiving 10s. per day to receive 1s. 4d. per hour, and men at 9s. per day to receive 1s. 3d. per hour; in no case was a reduction of wages to be made. All work done after 12.45 p.m. on Saturday to count as overtime. (The original border-line was 12 o'clock.) That the proportion of assistants to journeymen receiving the rates of pay mentioned be not greater than one assistant (meaning thereby men or boys receiving less than 11d. per hour) to one journeyman. That the proportion of improvers be at the rate of one to three journeymen. Improvers' rate of wages to be anything between 11d. and 1s. 3d. per hour.

Mr. Barr (chairman of the Plumbers' Union) said that his union agreed to everything in the new schedule except one item—that of wages, as the union would not recognise 9s. men. The men felt that they had given way upon every point at issue, and considered that they should maintain their wages claim.

The chairman said the committee had cleared away a lot of troublesome matters, and left practically only one point in dispute—clause 2.

The Chairman of the Board gave the following recommendations, remarking that they had been almost solely guided by the suggestions of the committee:—

(1.) That forty-six hours constitute a full week's work, made up by working eight hours and a quarter on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and four hours and three-quarters on Saturday. Employes who are working out at jobs to be at the shop at 12.45 p.m. on Saturday to be paid. (2.) That the rate of pay be 1s. 4d. per hour for competent workmen. Men who are considered to be unable to earn that wage shall be paid such lesser sum (if any) as shall be fixed by a committee consisting of two persons nominated by the union, and, if they cannot agree, by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation. (3.) That all overtime-work be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half afterwards. All work done before 8 o'clock in the morning, after 5 o'clock at night, and after 12.45 p.m. on Saturday to count as overtime-work. Work done on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Eight-hours Day, and Sundays to count as double time. On all other recognised general holidays work to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. This clause not to apply to men working on shifts, provided that the time worked be not exceeded, as before specified in clause 1. (4.) That an employer or firm be allowed one assistant for each employer or practical working-partner, but another assistant must not be taken on until a journeyman is employed by such employer or firm. No firm to have more than two assistants for working-

partners. (5.) That the proportion of assistants to journeymen receiving the aforesaid rates be not less than one assistant (meaning thereby man or boy receiving less than 11d. per hour) to one journeyman; that the proportion of improvers be at the rate of one to three journeymen; improvers' rate of wages to be anything between 11d. and 1s. 3d. per hour. (6.) That all wages be paid weekly or fortnightly. (7.) That plumbers working outside the city boundary be conveyed to and from the job, or be paid travelling-fare thereto and therefrom, and ordinary wages for time taken in going to such job; employers to pay all fares to and from a country job, and board while working there. (8.) Employers to provide men with soldering-bolts, iron-pipe-fitting tools, metal-pots, plumbing-irons, mandrels, and files. (9.) All things being equal, preference of employment to be given to union men. (10.) That an industrial agreement be drawn up and signed by all the parties to this dispute within eleven days from the 19th July, 1898, to last for two years from that date, failing which the Chairman, on the suggestion of either party, or at his own discretion, to file a report that the Board has failed to conciliate.

The Chairman observed that, with the exception of one clause—the proportion of improvers—the committee composed of the union's and the employers' delegates had framed its own award.

Mr. Ballinger, employer, speaking to the clause, wanted the Board to define "a journeyman."

The Chairman replied that this was for the employers themselves to define. The Board had attempted to leave an opening for that class of men who were not fully competent as workers.

Both masters and men agreed to the recommendations, the former with a view to giving it a trial, it being understood that the special committee mentioned therein—such committee comprising two employers and two journeymen—should have power to vary the award if it proved to be unworkable.

Christchurch.

Engineering Dispute (before the Court of Arbitration).—The recommendations of the Conciliation Board are quoted in last year's report (see page xxvi.), but they were not agreed to.

The award of the Court, which will remain in force for two years from the 1st May, 1898, fixes forty-eight hours as a week's work, work to start at 7.45 a.m. and to continue until 5 p.m., with half an hour's adjournment for lunch between 12 noon and 12.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 7.45 a.m. until noon. Provision is made that in the case of an agreement between employers and their workmen other hours may be arranged, but in no case shall a workman be required to work more than eight hours and three-quarters on any one day. Rates of wages to be that agreed upon between employer and employed. Overtime is allowed, but before such overtime can begin (with the exception only of sickness) the workman must have completed his week of forty-eight hours. Overtime worked in repairing machinery or appliances used in carrying out the business of the employer to be paid for at ordinary rates of work. Overtime worked in the manufacture of agricultural machinery sold at catalogue prices is also to be paid for at ordinary rates. A special clause is, however, added which enacts that all overtime worked on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday shall be paid for at double the ordinary rates; and, subject to the foregoing provisions, all overtime worked out of the ordinary hours of work, and also all time worked upon New Year's Day, Easter Monday, the birthdays of the reigning Sovereign and of the Heir Apparent, Labour Day, Anniversary Day, and Boxing Day, shall be paid for at ordinary rates with an addition of 50 per cent. Night-shifts carry 2s. extra per night in addition to ordinary wages, but unless three consecutive night-shifts are worked ordinary overtime rates are to be paid. Only one shift of the ordinary hours can be reckoned as a day-shift in each twenty-four hours. All time occupied by workmen in going to or returning from outside work to be paid for at the ordinary rate of wages, irrespective of distance. All travelling and other expenses in connection with out-work to be paid by the employer; board and residence to be also provided in cases where workmen cannot return to their homes on the same night. On all marine work 1s. per day dirt-money is to be paid to each workman. There is to be no restriction on the number of apprentices, or any discrimination as against unionists on the part of employers, neither must an employer directly or indirectly do anything to injure the union or any person by reason of his being a member thereof. Unionists and non-unionists to work together in harmony, and to receive equal pay for equal work. The word "workman" to include journeymen fitters, turners, brass-finishers, coppersmiths, millwrights, milling-machinemen, blacksmiths, patternmakers, borers, planers, slotters, and other machinemen, and no other classes of workmen. The award is to be binding upon the union and every member thereof, and upon the following employers: Messrs. Allison and Smail, Anderson and Son (Christchurch and Lyttelton), Andrews and Beaven, Booth, McDonald and Co., Mr. Childs (Lyttelton), Mr. Dalley (Lyttelton), Messrs. J. and T. Danks, P. and D. Duncan, H. Hepburn and Sons, Johnston and Sons, Lucas Brothers, Mr. N. Jowett, Mr. McLaren (St. Asaph Street), Messrs. Morton, Aschman, and Co., Mr. Queeree (Lyttelton), Messrs. Reid and Gray, Scott Brothers, Tomline and Co., Topliss Brothers, and the Crown Ironworks Company. The award, so far as the men who are employed at daily wages to do work ordinarily done in engineering shops, is also to apply to the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company (Limited), the Christchurch Drainage Board, the Christchurch Meat-freezing Company (Limited), the Christchurch Tram Company (Limited), the Kaiapoi Woollen Company (Limited), and Messrs. Nelson Brothers (Limited), but is not to bind these companies in respect of men paid otherwise than by daily wages.

The following statement, signed by Mr. Justice Edwards, President of the Court, was attached to the award:—

The importance of the matters involved in this industrial dispute is so great, and the principles involved in it are so definite, that I think it is desirable that I should state the reasons which have led me to concur in the award made by the Court. The "dispute," so called, arises out of the refusal of the employers to adopt certain rules, which the union have sought to impose upon them, with reference to the conduct of their business. There has been no dispute between the employers or any of them and the workmen employed by them. This does not prevent the matter from coming within the jurisdiction of the Court, but it makes it of some importance to ascertain how far the union is really representative of the great body of men employed in the trades affected.

The employers sought to be affected are of three classes—first, engineers and ironfounders, properly so called, such as the firms of Messrs. Anderson and Son and Messrs. J. and L. Scott; second, manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, such as Messrs. P. and D. Duncan, Messrs. Booth, Macdonald, and Co., and Messrs.

Andrews and Beaven; third, companies and bodies which do not undertake the manufacture and repair of any description of metal work for the public, but which use machinery in the course of their businesses, such as the Meat-freezing Company, &c., or in the discharge of their duties, such as the Christchurch Drainage Board, and which necessarily employ engineers for the purpose of working, tending, and repairing such machinery. The union does not claim to affect the wages or employment of all persons employed by the employers in their businesses, but those only of the workmen defined as journeymen fitters, turners, brass-finishers, coppersmiths, millwrights, milling-machinemen, blacksmiths, patternmakers, borsers, planers, slotters, and other machinemen. Each class of employers necessarily employs a large number of other workmen. The engineers and ironfounders employ a large number of moulders and boilermakers. The agricultural machinery and implement manufacturers employ large numbers of moulders, carpenters, painters, and other persons, while the freezing and other companies employ scores of persons in different capacities. None of these persons are directly brought into the present dispute; but, in considering the question whether the state of the trade is such as to warrant the payment of increased wages and the granting of additional privileges to persons of the occupations directly affected, it is necessary to take into consideration the manner in which the business of the employers and the welfare of the men themselves would be thereby affected.

It is not suggested on the part of the union that the wages of fitters, turners, &c., are disproportionately low, as compared with the wages of moulders, boilermakers, carpenters, painters, &c., and, if the increased wages and additional privileges now claimed for turners, fitters, &c., were granted, there can be no doubt that this would be at once followed, so far as the first two classes of employes are concerned, by claims on the part of the moulders, boilermakers, painters, and carpenters for corresponding increases in their wages and for similar privileges. And there can be no doubt that such claims would stand upon a basis as firm as the claims now made, and that if such claims were conceded similar claims by the other classes of workmen employed in the same business could not be fairly and logically rejected.

It appears that there are, in the district affected by this dispute, some 151 workmen of the classes directly affected by the dispute. In Timaru and the Canterbury District generally there are, in addition, some twenty-seven of such workmen, and throughout the Canterbury District some 229 country smiths, making a total of 256. In the Addington Railway Workshops there are employed 115 men of the classes directly affected by the dispute; but the Court has no jurisdiction with regard to these men.

There are, it seems, seventy members of the union, of whom thirty-five are employed in the Addington Railway Workshops, and four are not now resident in the district. In the consideration of the question as to whether or not the union is really representative of the men employed in the trades sought to be affected, these thirty-nine men must be deducted from the strength of the union, leaving that strength at thirty-one. The evidence of the secretary of the union shows that of these thirty-one only some seventeen or eighteen are employed in the shops sought to be affected by this dispute; and it appears to me that it is really only these seventeen or eighteen men who can claim to be representative of their fellow-workmen in the matter. If this is the standpoint from which the matter should be viewed, the union demand is the demand of seventeen or eighteen men out of 151 to enforce their views upon the whole body. If, however, the whole of the members of the union (excluding only those employed in the Addington Workshops and those not resident in the district, neither of whom are in any way interested in the dispute) should be taken into account in considering whether the union is really representative of the workmen directly affected by this dispute, we still have the result that some thirty-one men claim to impose their will, with very special advantages to themselves, upon the total number of 151. It is plain, therefore, that the union cannot be said to represent the turners, fitters, &c., in the district, so as to make the voice of the union, in any respect, the voice of the men employed in these trades. There are, moreover, other facts apart from the mere numbers which show conclusively that the union cannot be regarded as being representative of the men employed in these trades.

It is not disputed on the part of the union that there are a large number of men employed in the district as fitters, turners, &c., who are not capable of earning the minimum wage proposed by the union, or the standard wage now prevailing in the district for skilled workmen. These workmen are not only debarred from becoming members of the union under its rules, but they would, under the scheme proposed by the union, be debarred from working in the trades in which they are at present employed. This is especially the case with regard to the men employed in the agricultural machinery and implement shops, in which (as is admitted by all the parties) so high a degree of skill is not required as in general engineering shops. That the persons employed in some, at least, of the agricultural-machinery shops are alive to the difficulty of the position is shown by the memorial presented to this Court, signed by sixty-six out of seventy-two men employed by Messrs. Booth, Macdonald, and Co. (including the whole of the men directly affected by this dispute), protesting against that shop being brought into the dispute. As to this memorial, the evidence satisfies me that it does fairly represent the feelings of the men who signed it, and that no pressure was brought to bear upon them to do so.

The evidence satisfies me that there is at present sufficient employment at the present rates of wages for all the men employed in the trade, and that thoroughly skilled and steady men can now earn the minimum rate of wages provided for in the scheme of the union. If that scheme were adopted, it is to be observed that, whatever might be the consequent disorganization of the trades involved, the members of the union would run no risk of want of employment, for they would have the double protection of being highly skilled workmen, as shown by their now being able to earn the highest current rate of wages, which is a condition precedent to their being members of the union, and the right to employment in preference to non-unionists, which is one of the planks of their scheme. I am unable, therefore, to look upon the union as representing the workmen employed in the trades sought to be directly affected, or the majority of such workmen; but, on the contrary, I am compelled to the conclusion that the scheme of the union is in some important respects inimical to the interests of the majority of the workmen. Further, as has already been pointed out, the welfare of a very large number of other workmen is immediately, though not directly, involved in the dispute. It is said that the Government returns show that the number of men so indirectly concerned is 1,630. It is plain that it must be a very large number.

The claims put forward by the union must, however, be examined upon their merits, because, though these claims can only be looked upon as the claims of a small section of the trade, they may still be just and fair, and such as should be acceded. The first of these claims is a claim to limit the hours of work to forty-four hours in the week. If this were a claim put forward by the whole or a substantial majority of the workmen I should think that it is one which it would be reasonable to concede. The result would probably be that the employers would have to employ a little extra labour, and the earnings of the workmen could be correspondingly reduced. It appears, however, that in most of the large shops the hours have heretofore been fixed by agreement between the employers and the workmen. There is no evidence to justify me in coming to the conclusion that there is any real hardship in working forty-eight hours per week, or that the workmen, or even a substantial number of them, desire any alteration in this respect. Without evidence as to the desire of the workmen in the matter, I do not think that an alteration should be made, which appears to be purely arbitrary, and which would involve a reduction in the weekly earnings of the workmen.

The next claim is for a minimum rate of wages, which is fixed at 10s. per day of eight hours for journeymen fitters, turners, brass-finishers, coppersmiths, millwrights, milling-machinemen, and blacksmiths; 11s. per day for patternmakers; and 9s. per day for borsers, planers, slotters, and other machinemen. There is a further provision that men receiving over 9s. per day at present shall receive 10 per cent. advance on current rates. The principle on which this last advance is asked is not clear. As I have already remarked, the evidence satisfies me that thoroughly skilled and steady workmen can earn the minimum wage demanded, and this advance of 10 per cent. appears to be suggestive of an inducement to such men to join in the union claims, from which otherwise they would derive no advantage. The evidence satisfies me, however, that the proposed minimum rate of wages is the maximum which, in the present state of the trade, a skilled workman can earn, leaving a profit to his employer, and that it is impossible to establish that maximum as a minimum without throwing a large number of steady and deserving men out of employment. It was not disputed on the part of the union that if the advances demanded were con-

ceded a number of men who are now earning decent livelihoods must necessarily quit their present employment, and the only answer to the question as to what was to become of such men was a suggestion of one of the union witnesses that they should go "bush-whacking," a suggestion which appears to me to involve not only a very imperfect knowledge on the part of the witness as to what is involved in "bush-whacking," but a very imperfect conception of the rights of his fellow-workmen. The evidence shows that there is no lack of employment for skilled and steady workmen, so that it is impossible to suggest that these workmen who are not fully skilled, probably in most cases from lack of sufficient experience, are keeping skilled workmen out of employment by working for unduly low wages. It was not contested on the part of the union that if the concessions demanded by the union were made prices must be advanced. The evidence, however, satisfies me that it is impossible that there can be any advance in prices which would recoup the additional cost to the employers of conceding the demands of the union, or any substantial part of such cost. The employers are working in competition not only with each other, but with other similar establishments in other centres in the colony, and not only with these, but also with importations.

Dealing first with the engineering firms, I find, according to the wages-list produced by Messrs. Anderson, showing the wages at present paid and what would have to be paid under the scheme of the union (including loss occasioned by the proposed limitation of apprentices), that the annual cost to this one firm alone would amount, for the trades actually before the Court, to £1,560 17s. 6d., and for like allowances to moulders and boilermakers, which must inevitably follow, to £3,015 6s. 2d., making a total of £4,576 3s. 8d. No attempt was made to discredit these figures, or other similar figures put forward by the employers, and I see no reason to doubt that they are substantially correct. Nor was any attempt made to prove, either by cross-examination of the employers or otherwise, that these burdens could be borne by the employers out of their profits. On the other hand, each of the employers who gave evidence deposed that he could not carry on business under these conditions. The claims of the union would bear even more hardly upon the agricultural-implement manufacturers. The evidence showed, in my opinion, conclusively that these manufacturers have to cope with very keen competition from foreign importations, and that this competition is becoming more severe year by year. I am satisfied that the result of granting union demands would, so far as these manufacturers are concerned, result in the bulk of the goods now manufactured by them being imported from beyond the colony, and consequently in the throwing out of employment a large number of men who are now employed in the agricultural-machinery shops.

The rest of the peculiar conditions of the trade is such that it appears to me that it is not possible at the present time to fix any minimum rate of wage, nor is there any real necessity to do so. It is not disputed that the rates of wages which may be commanded by skilled and steady workmen have for many years been practically the same, nor is it alleged that there has been any attempt to reduce them. These rates, however, cannot be fixed as the minimum rates, as the result would be to make the maximum rate the minimum rate, and to throw out of employment a large body of steady and deserving men who are not sufficiently skilled to command the highest wage. Further, the result would be to close the agricultural-machinery shops, in which the highest degree of skill is not required, and which could not be carried on at a profit if workmen of the highest skill and at the highest wages only were engaged therein. There is no reason whatever to doubt that the best skilled workmen, if steady, will continue to be able to command the same rate of wages as heretofore. Nothing has been shown which, in my opinion, could justify the Court in fixing a rate of wage which would necessarily throw out of employment a large number of workmen of lesser degrees of skill, and which would put an end to an already struggling industry.

I have already intimated that, in my opinion, the concession of the demands of the union would result in the speedy extinction of the agricultural-implement manufacturing trade. To a lesser extent this would also be the result with the general engineering shops. In these, however, a certain number of men not of the first skill might be replaced by men of greater skill; but these would have to be procured outside the district, and probably outside the colony, for such men are not now available for employment in the district. To concede the demands of the union would therefore have the effect of throwing out of employment deserving workmen, many of whom are probably natives of the colony, for the benefit of persons to be imported from elsewhere. It appears to me that it would be very wrong to take any course which would have this effect.

The next demand is for payment for overtime. As to this, the practice in engineering shops has differed from that in agricultural-implement shops. In engineering shops overtime appears for the most part to have been paid, while the contrary appears to have been the case in the agricultural-machinery shops, except Messrs. P. and D. Duncan's, in which also general engineering appears to be undertaken. The reason for the difference in practice appears to be that overtime in general engineering shops appears generally to be worked in connection with repairs or other work, for which there is no fixed price, so that the extra payment for overtime can be taken into consideration in the charge to the customer; whereas in agricultural-machinery shops such overtime as is worked is ordinarily upon machines which are sold at a catalogue price, which cannot be advanced upon, and which is already fixed so as to leave only a small margin of profit. Moreover, the work in agricultural-machinery shops appears to be more constant in its character than that in general engineering shops. I see no reason for departing from this practice, the reasons for which appear to be sufficient. It appears that overtime is occasionally worked in repairing the machines of the employer used in the business in which the workman is employed. It was conceded, as I understand, that, except upon Sundays and certain other special days, it would be reasonable that this should be worked at ordinary rates, the repair to the machinery being necessary in the interests of both parties. With the above exception, it seems to be reasonable that overtime should be paid for, and the rules as to this and as to night-shifts provide for payment at the rates asked by the union. Suitable provision has also been made for payment of out-work allowances, and for dirt-money in marine repair-work.

There remain the questions as to the number of apprentices to be employed in the trades affected, and the claim of the union to a preference of employment. The union claim that the number of apprentices in each department of the trade shall not exceed one to every four journeymen or fraction of the first four, and that all apprentices shall serve a term of five years before reaching the age of twenty-one years. The main grounds urged in support of this claim are—first, that the trade will become overmanned unless the number of apprentices is so limited; and, second, that the apprentices are not so well taught if their numbers exceed these suggested. Up to the present time the number of apprentices has not been limited, but the trade has not become overmanned, nor is there any suggestion that it is overmanned. The reason is that engineers are required in many other walks in life besides engineering shops, such as marine engineers, refrigerating engineers, both at sea and ashore, &c. Engineers are also required in all large factories where machinery is used. The engineering shops are necessarily the training-grounds for all these engineers, and the result has been that all the lads who have served their apprenticeship in Christchurch and have learned their trade have had no difficulty in finding employment. The second ground equally fails. It has been proved beyond a doubt that engineers trained in Christchurch shops have been able to hold their own with engineers trained in Great Britain and elsewhere, and that many of them have done remarkably well. This was not, indeed, seriously contested by the union. It would require very special grounds, in my opinion, to justify an award which would have the effect of closing the door to an employment which has so many outlets, and which is justly popular with the youth of the colony. No such ground has been shown, and the claim therefore fails. There is, indeed, a special ground (to which, however, it is really unnecessary to advert) why such a claim should be more closely scrutinised in Christchurch than elsewhere in the colony. There is, it seems, in Christchurch a school of engineering, attended by some ninety students, all of whom require to have a practical knowledge of their trade, which they can only acquire in the engineering shops in Christchurch. It is not contested that this school does good work, and that it is a highly desirable institution, yet the result of conceding the union demand in the matter would be to debar many of the students from acquiring the practical knowledge which is essential to them.

The claim of the union to a preference of employment, in my opinion, necessarily fails when it is ascertained that the union is not really representative of the greater number of the workmen employed in the trade, and the claims of the union have not resulted in any practical benefit to the bulk of the workmen. I desire to guard myself from seeming to lay down any rules as to when it may be proper to give such a privilege to the members of a union, because I think that each case must stand upon its own merits, and the claim must, in every case, be carefully

scrutinised. Not the least important matter for consideration in each case must be whether or not the union is practically open to every person employed in the trade who desires to join it; and there are many other matters which must be taken into consideration in connection with such a claim. The opinion which I express upon the matter is, therefore, strictly limited to the present case.

Lastly, it appears to me to be plain that the companies and public bodies which are in no way connected with the engineering trade, but which employ engineers for the purpose of working, tending, and repairing machinery used by them for other purposes, must be entirely excluded from the operation of the award in this dispute. The engineers employed by such bodies work under entirely different conditions from those which affect engineers employed in engineering and manufacturing shops; they are paid upon an entirely different system, and they do not in any way compete with the trade. The rules as to hours, wages, payment of overtime, &c., which are applicable to engineers employed in engineering shops are plainly inapplicable to persons so employed, and to attempt to apply them would only result in confusion and in injury to the persons sought to be affected. These persons are, so far as the evidence shows, well paid and well treated, and they have no fault whatever to find with the conditions of their employment. For these reasons they are wholly excluded from the operation of the award. If, however, the employers of this class employ workmen on daily wages for the purpose of doing work which is ordinarily done in engineering shops, they must, to the extent of such employment, be bound by the provisions of the award, and in this there can be no hardship. Suitable provision has therefore been made for both cases.

The following were the conditions submitted by the men to be observed in the engineering trade in the Christchurch district:—

Rule 1. Hours of labour: Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, divided as follows: August to April (inclusive), work shall not commence (except as overtime) before 8 a.m., or continue after 5 p.m., with one hour for dinner; from May to July (inclusive), 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with half an hour for dinner, except on Saturdays, when the time worked shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Each day shall stand by itself.

Rule 2. Rate of wages in the different departments of the trades: The minimum rate of wages for journeymen fitters, turners, brass-finishers, coppersmiths, millwrights, milling-machinemen, and blacksmiths shall be 10s. per day of eight hours; patternmakers, 11s. per day of eight hours; for planers, borers, slotters, and other machinemen, 9s. per day of eight hours; men at present receiving over 9s. per day of eight hours shall receive 10 per cent. advance on present rates. Young journeymen having served their apprenticeship shall be allowed, if necessary, to work for 1s. per day less than the above rates, until attaining the age of twenty-three years, in the shop in which they have served their time, but shall then (at twenty-three) receive journeymen's minimum wage.

Rule 3. Rate for overtime: All time worked either previous to or after the hours named in Rule 1, also New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Labour Day, Anniversary Day, and Boxing Day, shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. For Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all Sundays double time must be paid. Night-shifts shall be paid 2s. per night extra (three consecutive nights to be worked before it can be called a night-shift), otherwise overtime rates must be paid. Only one shift of eight hours out of the twenty-four can be reckoned as a day-shift.

Rule 4. Number of apprentices and term of apprenticeships: The number of apprentices in each department of the trade shall not exceed one to every four journeymen or fraction of the first four. All apprentices shall serve a term of five years before reaching the age of twenty-one years.

Rule 5. Out-work allowance: All time going to and returning from outside work and all travelling-expenses shall be paid for, irrespective of distance. Outside a radius of three miles from the Christchurch Post-office the rate per day shall be 1s. above the afore-mentioned rate in Rule 2. When working over three miles from the Christchurch Post-office and returning the same night 1s. extra shall be paid. When working at a distance and unable to return the same night suitable board and residence shall be provided.

Rule 6. Dirt-money: On all marine repair-work 1s. per day dirt-money shall be paid.

Rule 7. Members of trades-unions shall be employed in preference to non-unionists.

Painters' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between the Christchurch Painters' Union and the Canterbury Master Painters' Association.

The award of the Arbitration Court of the 31st May had expired, and the union wished the agreement to be renewed, with an amendment of an increase of 1s. per day wages, and the men's time, in cases of work outside the town belts, to commence when they crossed the belts in proceeding to work.

The recommendations are that the proposals of the Painters' Union should be accepted, with the following alterations:—

The rate of wages for men to be 1s. per hour instead of 1s. 3d. The rate of pay for men "not considered capable of earning 9s. per day" to read "8s. per day."

In the preference clause the words "employers to give the union twenty-four hours' notice through the employment-book of workmen required before taking on non-union men" were struck out, and the following substituted: "An employment-book to be kept in a convenient place, and, if no union men are available, employers shall be free to employ non-union men."

Clause 13, dealing with suburban and country jobs, was excised, and the following substituted: "The suburban limit for men walking to their work shall be one mile from the town belt nearest the place at which the work is being carried on; beyond that distance condition 12 to apply."

Penalties for the breach of the conditions of the award, both in respect to the employers and employés, were excised.

The recommendations to operate for twelve months from the 4th July, 1898, and to be accepted or declined before the 12th July.

Carpenters' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—The complaint was that on the 19th March Mr. Palmer disregarded the award of the Arbitration Court and the recommendation of the Board in discharging two union men, at the same time retaining non-union men in his employ.

Mr. Talbot, in opening the case, said his society claimed that in acting as he had done Mr. Palmer had committed a breach of the award given by the Arbitration Court on the 6th July, 1897, and they came to the Board to see whether the award could not be enforced. The matter had been referred to the committee set up for settling minor disputes, and it had decided that Mr. Palmer's action was justified, but he (Mr. Talbot) contended that the committee was not properly constituted at the time it considered the matter; and, further, that Mr. Palmer committed another breach of the award in employing men below the union rate of wage.

The Board found that Mr. Palmer, in dismissing H. Went and A. Hardie, had committed a breach of the award made by the Arbitration Court; that Went and Hardie's work had been satisfactory so far as workmanship was concerned; that in employing non-union men at wages not agreed upon by the committee appointed in terms of the award a further breach was committed.

Dunedin.

Furniture Trades' Dispute (to go before the Conciliation Board).—The union filed the following references :—

That the minimum wages for cabinetmakers, chairmakers, and upholsterers be 9s. a day ; French-polishers, 8s a day ; all prices in exhibits A, B, and C to be paid for piecework.

Twenty per cent. to be the maximum deducted for machine-work on cabinetmakers' log ; 10 per cent. on chairmakers' log.

Overtime between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. : Time and a quarter to be paid up to 8 p.m., and time and a half from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.

The employer shall notify the men whether they are on piece- or day-work before starting their job.

Men to have the option of working by the piece.

Unionists to have the preference of employment over non-unionists.

Cabinetmakers employed at chair-work to be paid the same as chairmakers.

Special lines not mentioned in the logs to be settled by a conference of four delegates nominated by the union and four chosen by the employers, and an umpire ; any disputes to be settled by the umpire appointed.

Only two classes of labour shall be recognised—viz., apprentices and journeymen.

Apprentices' wages to be 5s. per week for the first year, and an advance of 5s. per week at the commencement of each subsequent year. The proportion of apprentices to be one to every three men or fraction of three. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen the given number of men must have been employed in any shop or factory for the previous six months equal to two-thirds full time. This clause to be binding for five years.

The employers and the union were before the Conciliation Board early in 1897, and an agreement was drawn up in March of 1897, under which the men have been since working. By that agreement the wage for cabinetmakers, framemakers, polishers, and upholsterers was fixed at 8s. per day.

AUGUST, 1898.

Wellington.

Bakers' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—This is an alleged breach of the agreement of February, 1898 (see annual report, page xxix.), the masters having informed the union "that when and where necessary they intend to commence work during four months—viz., May, June, July, and August—at 3 a.m., and the remaining eight months at 4 a.m. They feel that they are compelled, in the interests of the carters, who are often on the streets at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock of a winter's night, to make this change." The letter expressed the hope that the union would see its way to accede to the demand of the masters, and so end the trouble.

The secretary said that his union could not see its way clear to accede to the request to permit men to start at 3 a.m. during the winter months, but intended to stand by its rules.

The whole question of the condition of the trade was therefore reopened by the Conciliation Board. The revision of the hours of starting demanded by the masters does not affect the total number for the week (57), but they want the hour of starting work in winter to be made 3 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock as at present, the same hour of starting on Wednesdays all the year round, and 2 a.m. on all Saturdays and the eves of holidays.

The Board's recommendation directed that an industrial agreement embodying the terms of the Arbitration Court's award of 3rd February last be drawn up between the parties, and that there be added to it a clause providing a penalty of £10, recoverable in the Magistrate's Court, for any breach of the agreement ; that, if such agreement is not filed within seven days, the Chairman to file a report that the Board has failed to bring about a settlement.

Kaitangata.

Coal-mining Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—A reference of an industrial dispute between the Otago Coal-miners' Union and the Kaitangata Railway and Coal Company was filed with the Clerk of Awards. The order of reference was as follows :—

(1.) Cavilling under the following rules: (a) Headings, levels, and dips to be cavilled for specially; (b) names of those thrown out to be put in the general cavit; (c) in case of blanks in the general cavit those drawing them to cavit for the first places to start or which may have become vacant; (d) unsuccessful cavillers for special places (if desirous) shall cavit for the first special places to start or which may have become vacant; (e) one man to cavit for his place out of two or more places in the same manner as two or more men would cavit for one place. (2.) Headings to be paid for at the rate of 4s. per ton and 9s. per yard when worked by one shift, and 4s. per ton and 12s. per yard for two shifts. (3.) Levels, 4s. per ton and 5s. per yard; if double-shifted the yardage price to be increased to 7s. (4.) Dips: Price to be arranged between the mine-manager and the union committee. (5.) Bords 14 ft. wide, 4s. per ton; 3d. per ton to be paid extra for each 2 ft. or part of 2 ft. reduction in width down to 6 ft. (6.) Stentons 12 ft. or more in width, 4s. per ton and 6s. per yard; narrow stentons not less than 6 ft. in width, 4s. per ton and 9s. per yard. (7.) Pillars: If split to the rise, stenton prices to be paid; if split on the plane, bord prices; if worked by lifts or strips, 3s. 6d. per ton; if lift or strip is less than 6 ft. in width, shift-wages to be paid. (8.) Shift-wages to be 10s. (9.) When miners are employed at shift-wages the truckers attending them to be paid 8s. per day; and in cases where miners have to leave the face to truck shift-wages shall be paid them. (10.) Deficient places: All places driven through faults or alongside faults, or in soft faulty coal, or less than 6 ft. wide or 4 ft. 6 in. in height, and extremely hard places, to be paid shift-wages. (11.) Wet places and places wherein the air is foul to be paid shift-wages for six-hour shifts. (12.) Shift-wages to be paid for brushing headings. (13.) Shift-wages to be paid where accumulations of dross have to be filled. (14.) Head-coal to be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton, providing there is not less than 6 ft. of a carry; 4s. per ton where the carry is from 6 ft. to 3 ft.; less than 3 ft., shift-wages. £1 to be paid for opening up head-coal to get a workable carry. (15.) Coal to be weighed. (16.) That the company supply help on the heading roads, so that the men at the face need not come out to help the trucker. (17.) One shilling per shift extra to be paid to each man when working with safety-lamps. (18.) One shilling per shift to be paid to each man for night-work. (19.) The practice of putting shift-men to fill coal that has been prepared by the pieceworkers to be abolished. (20.) That no coal be worked on shift-wages in levels, headings, bords, or any other workings in the mine where piece-rates have been fixed. (21.) Special arrangement to be made between the manager and the union committee with regard to price in places where more than two men are employed on one shift. (22.) All preparatory work that will interfere with the miner during the ordinary working-hours to be done on off-days or night-time. (23.) Hours underground to be eight per shift. (24.) Boxes to be regulated throughout the mine. (25.) Every Saturday to be a half-holiday. (26.) The horn to be blown at 7 o'clock on the evening previous to an idle day. (27.) Workmen suspended at present to resume

work. (28.) Union men to have preference of employment. (29.) No fresh hands to be taken on until full employment is given to the employés. (30.) Timber: 6 ft. sets, 2s.; from 6 ft. to 8 ft., 2s. 6d.; 8 ft. to 10 ft., 3s. 3d.; 10 ft. to 12 ft., 4s. 6d. (31.) If a workman be taken back along the road to set timber, shift-wages to be paid him. (32.) The company to cut all timber to the length required and send it in to the face.

DUNEDIN.

At the Police Court James Nesbitt, painter, for breach of an industrial agreement by employing a person who was not a member of the Painters' Union or any other properly constituted union of painters, was fined £1 and costs.

Furniture Trades' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—The claims of the union, as filed, were as follow:—

(1.) That the minimum wage for cabinetmakers, chairmakers, and upholsterers be 9s. a day; French-polishers, 8s. a day; all the prices in exhibits A, B, and C to be paid for piecework. (2.) Twenty per cent. to be the maximum deducted for machine-work on cabinetmakers' log, 10 per cent. on chairmakers' log. (3.) Overtime between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.: Time and a quarter to be paid up to 8 p.m., and time and a half from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. (4.) The employer shall notify the men whether they are on piece- or day-work before starting their job. (5.) Men to have the option of working by the piece. (6.) Unionists to have the preference of employment over non-unionists. (7.) Cabinetmakers employed at chair-work to be paid the same as chairmakers. (8.) Special lines not mentioned in the logs to be settled by a conference of four delegates nominated by the union and four chosen by the employers, and an umpire; any disputes to be settled by the umpire appointed. (9.) Only two classes of labour shall be recognised—viz., apprentices and journeymen. (10.) Apprentice wages to be 5s. a week for the first year, and an advance of 5s. per week at the commencement of each subsequent year. The proportion of apprentices to be one to every three men or fraction of three. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen the given number of men must have been employed in any shop or factory for the previous six months equal to two-thirds full time. This clause to be binding for five years.

The members of the Employers' Association named in the order of reference were as follow: Brundell and Hayward, Mackenzie and Sanders, Scoullar and Chisholm, Ellis and Smyth, F. A. Hooper and Co., J. Parker, P. Adamson, John Shaw, John Gillies, Alex. Watt, F. Muller, E. T. Ward, A. C. Stewart, W. Nees, J. J. Barlow, A. Lorie and Co., A. Nelson, F. McDonald, Taylor, Cuttle, McLaughlin, T. Brown, Swan, Manning, P. Laing, F. Martin, E. T. Ward, W. G. Files, G. Fleury, Robson, F. G. Butterfield, J. Campbell, and A. and T. Inglis.

The recommendations of the Board were as follows:—

The Board of Conciliation, having taken into consideration the above dispute, and having heard the parties and the evidence adduced, do hereby recommend as follows:—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a term of three years from the 1st day of September, 1898, such agreement to contain the same provisions as those contained in the industrial agreement of the 1st day of March, 1897, subject to the following modifications: (1.) The minimum wage for cabinetmakers, chairmakers, and upholsterers to be 8s. 6d. per day, and for French-polishers 8s. per day. (2.) The prices in the attached logs A and B to be paid for piecework. The polishers' log to be the same as that annexed to the former industrial agreement. Twenty per cent. to be the maximum deducted for machine-work on cabinetmakers' log; 10 per cent. to be the maximum deducted for machine-work on chairmakers' log. (3.) Overtime to be between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 8 a.m.; time and a quarter to be paid up till 9 p.m., and time and a half from 9 p.m. till 8 a.m. (4.) The employer shall notify the men whether they are on piece- or day-work before starting their job. (5.) Men to have the option of working by the piece. (6.) Employers, in employing labour, shall not discriminate between unionists and non-unionists; both shall work together in harmony and under the same conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work. Employers shall not, in the employment or dismissal of hands, or in the conduct of their business, do anything which will, either directly or indirectly, operate to the injury of the union.

The Chairman stated that, with regard to the log, they had adopted the log as settled at the conference, except that they had struck out the extras and left them to be fixed by agreement between employers and employés; failing that, to be adjusted by a committee. He supposed the better course would be to adjourn, to give the parties time to consider the recommendations.

Accordingly the Board adjourned to the 3rd September for the parties to decide whether they would agree to the recommendations.

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Auckland.

Painters' Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—The matters in dispute will be seen from the following, showing the claims first lodged by the union, and the concessions made by the masters:—

1. That forty-four hours constitute a week's work. Conceded at a joint meeting of masters and union in 1895, and still in force.

2. That all journeymen painters be paid at the rate of 1s. 1d. per hour, which shall be the minimum. The masters reply that 1s. 1d. per hour be paid to competent men, and others according to ability.

3. That all boys working in paint-shops, or at the trade, be legally indentured as apprentices, and be limited to one in each shop every two years. The indentures to be for four years; the wages to be 10s., 15s., £1, and £1 5s. No legal agreement in existence on the date of acceptance of these conditions to be interfered with. All apprentices now serving under verbal agreement shall be allowed to complete their term, subject to a proper agreement being entered into. The masters' reply to this was as follows: Clause referring to apprentices being indentured and that the term be for four years was accepted. That the limitation clause for apprentices be struck out, the conditions of our trade being so peculiar that no arrangement as to number of apprentices is possible. As the rates fixed for apprentices were considered prohibitive, the following rates were passed—viz., 5s., 10s., 15s., and £1 per week. The remaining clauses of the rule were passed.

4. That an improver shall be a worker who is neither an apprentice, journeyman, nor a member of an employer's family. Should an improver have worked at the trade for a period of two years continuously, he may enter into an agreement with an employer to serve the balance of the term of four years. This was accepted by the masters.

5. That travelling-time be allowed one way outside of a two-mile radius of the shop of an employer. When working at the North Shore, men to catch the half-past 7 a.m. boat, returning by the ten minutes past 5 p.m. boat. Saturdays, half past 7 a.m. and the ten minutes past 12 boats. All fares to be paid by employers. This was accepted to subject to the radius being extended to three miles, and before the Court rose both sides had accepted a compromise of two miles and a half.

The following three clauses were accepted by the masters without objection:—

6. That country work necessitating living from home shall be paid at the rate of 1s. 2½d. per hour, and that travelling-time and fare be paid both ways.

7. That time and a quarter be paid from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., and from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double time. Saturdays, from 12 noon, and statutory holidays to be paid as overtime at time and a half.

8. Employers not to place any obstacle in the way of the representatives of the union collecting or endeavouring to collect moneys due to the union from its members, provided the same be done out of working-hours.

Clause 9 was as follows: "Employers to employ members of the Auckland House-painters' Union, or members of any other properly constituted painters' union, provided that the members of the union are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions, and receive equal pay for equal work. Employers to give the secretary of the union twenty-four hours' notice of workmen required before taking on non-union men. Any dispute under this rule, if it cannot be settled by a committee from both sides, to be settled by the Board of Conciliation." The masters replied: This was disallowed, the conditions being so arbitrary and demoralising to the conducting of our business.

10. That Friday be pay-day. If paid on the job, Saturday may be made pay-day. Allowed.

The points in dispute were therefore limited to three. The first is whether 1s. 1d. per hour shall be the minimum rate or the rate for competent men. The second is on clause 3, the proposal to limit the number of apprentices to one in each shop, and the rates of pay to be paid to apprentices. The masters thought there should be no limitation. As to pay, their final proposal was 5s., 10s., 15s., and £1 per week for the four years, and the union were willing to accept 8s., 10s., 15s., and £1, with £1 10s. for an improver who finds fresh employment in his fifth year. The last point of difference is on clause 9, the proposal that the masters should give preference to members of the union.

The recommendations of the Board, subsequently adopted as an agreement between the parties, were as follow:—

(1.) That forty-four hours constitute a week's work. (2.) That all journeymen painters be paid at the rate of 1s. 1d. per hour, which shall be the minimum for competent workmen. That an incompetent man at present in the trade may accept during one year only from the date of this industrial agreement a minimum rate of 11d. per hour. That workmen over fifty years of age may accept a minimum rate of 11d. per hour. Should any dispute arise as to the competency of a workman, such dispute shall be settled by a committee of employers and workmen, two on each side, with the Chairman of the Conciliation Board as chairman. (3.) That all boys working at the painting trade be legally indentured as apprentices, and shall not exceed one to every four journeymen or fraction of four. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment for six months previous for the average of the journeymen employed. Every apprentice shall be allowed three months' probation previous to being indentured; the indenture to be for four years. The wages to be: For the first year, 6s. 6d.; second year, 10s.; third year, 15s.; fourth year, £1. No legal agreement in existence on the date of the acceptance of these conditions to be interfered with. All apprentices now serving under verbal agreement shall be allowed to complete their term, subject to a proper agreement being entered into. Should it be the desire of the apprentice, having served four years, to take service in the employment of any other employer with a view to improving his general knowledge of the trade, it shall be lawful for him to serve a further period of twelve months at a minimum wage of £1 10s. Should any employer, from unforeseen circumstances, be unable to carry out his obligation to his apprentice, it shall be allowable for the apprentice to complete his term with another employer. (4.) That an improver shall be a worker who is neither an apprentice, journeyman, nor member of an employer's family. Should an improver have worked at the trade for a period of two years continuously, he may enter into an agreement with an employer to serve the balance of the term of four years. (5.) That travelling-time be allowed one way outside a two-and-a-half mile radius of the employer's shop. When working at the North Shore, men may catch the half-past 7 a.m. boat, returning by the ten minutes past 5 p.m. boat; Saturday, half-past 7 a.m. and ten minutes past 12 boats. All fares to be paid by the employers. (6.) That country work, necessitating living from home, be paid at the rate of 1s. 2½d. per hour, and that travelling-time and fare be paid both ways; that is, all classes of workers be paid an addition of 1½d. per hour on town rates. (7.) That time and a quarter be paid from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double time. Saturdays, from 12 noon, and the statutory holidays to be paid as overtime at time and a half. (8.) Employers shall not place any obstacle in the way of the representatives of the union collecting or endeavouring to collect money due to the union from its members, provided the same be done out of working-hours. (9.) Employers, in employing labour, shall not discriminate against members of the union. Employers shall not, in the engagement or dismissal of their hands, or in the conduct of their business, do anything, directly or indirectly, to operate to the injury of the union. Members of the union shall work in harmony with non-union men. (10.) That Friday shall be pay-day, but, if paid on the job, Saturday may be made pay-day. (11.) That the penalty for the violation of the above agreement shall not exceed £10, such penalty to be recoverable before a Stipendiary Magistrate. (12.) That this agreement take effect from 1st October, 1898, and remain in force until 30th September, 1900, both days inclusive.

Wellington.

The master bakers refused to accept the Board's recommendations (see last month's list), and the case went to the Court of Arbitration. (See October.)

Tailoresses' Dispute (before the Court of Arbitration).—The Tailoresses' Union was willing to accept the whole recommendation of the Conciliation Board, with the exception of the rate fixed as the weekly wage of coat hands. The masters asked that the minimum wage be reduced to £1 5s. for coat, trousers, and vest hands; second class, £1 2s. 6d.; third class, 17s. 6d.; machinists—first class, £1 5s.; second class, £1 2s. 6d.; third class, 17s. 6d., and a fourth class, 15s. They objected to limiting the number of apprentices (the present number being 1 to 5). The term of apprenticeship set by the Board was agreed to. They objected to the rate of payment for apprentices, and wanted the adoption of the factory rates—2s. 6d. per week for the first six months, and 2s. 6d. per week for each succeeding six months until the termination of the term of apprenticeship, and afterwards the same proportion until the minimum is reached. The overtime rate was accepted. The masters objected to the preference of employment of members of the union.

The Court adjourned to see if any arrangement upon the items in dispute between the parties could be come to, but this was unsuccessful; and, after hearing evidence from both sides, the Court made its award. It practically adopted the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, granting increases in some of the rates there set down, and accepting the log in its entirety.

The award states that any employer may employ workers at weekly wages to do any of the work he requires to be done. Weekly-wage workers are classified into three divisions, with the following minimum weekly rate of wage: First-class coat, vest, and trousers hands, £1 10s.; second-class coat hands, £1 7s. 6d.; second-class vest and trousers hand, £1 5s. A third-class coat apprentice is to receive 2s. 6d. for the first four months, and 2s. 6d. rise every four months until the end of the three years, when £1 2s. 6d. is reached. Then she will receive £1 5s. for the next six months, £1 6s. for the following six months, when £1 7s. 6d. brings her into the second class. A third-class vest and trousers hand on completing her apprenticeship is to receive the minimum of £1 1s. Six months later she is to have a rise of 1s. per week, another 1s. after a further six months, and at the end of eighteen months, after completing her time, she is graded into the second class. First-class machinists are to be paid a minimum of £1 10s., and second-class £1 5s. The rates under the award show increases of from 5s. to 2s. 6d. over the wages suggested by the master tailors.

The number of apprentices is to be limited to one to every four or fraction of the first four operatives, the proportion to be gauged by the full employment of operatives for two-thirds of a year. The period of apprenticeship is to be three years for coat-making, and two years for vest and trousers hands and machinists. Considerable alteration is made in the payment of apprentices. For apprentices to coat-making the weekly rate is to be 2s. 6d. for first four months, and a rise of 2s. 6d. every four months until completion of three years; the vest and trousers apprentice also starts at 2s. 6d., and gets a four-monthly increase of 2s. 6d., but during the second year the rise is only at the end of a half-yearly period. This is because the vest and trousers hand only serves two years.

Employers are to employ members of the union in preference to non-members, under the usual conditions as to competence and willingness. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction made between the two; both unionists and non-unionists shall work together in harmony and under similar conditions, and both shall receive equal pay for equal work.

All work is to be done at the shop of the employer, and the award is to take effect on the 12th September, 1898, and to continue in force until the 1st September, 1900.

Westport.

During August the Denniston Coal-miners' Union sued the Westport Coal Company for breach of an agreement made under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. The company were fined £5 1s., without costs. An appeal will be carried to the District Court. The union claimed that "all coal" worked should be "cavilled" for, whereas the section of the mine worked by machinery was excluded from cavil. The company's defence was that it was impossible to cavil machines, and that "all coal" applied only to coal worked by manual labour.

Kaitangata.

Coal-mining Dispute (before the Conciliation Board).—Dispute between the Otago Coal-miners' Union and the Kaitangata Coal Company. (For the reference filed see last month's list.) The case was withdrawn for the present, owing to the company having sold out, and the names of the new owners not being known.

Dunedin.

Furniture Trade Dispute.—Both sides accepted the Board's recommendation. (See last month's list.)

Bootmakers' Dispute (before the Court of Arbitration, which had adjourned the case to Wellington).—The case came before the Conciliation Board in February last, but both parties decided beforehand to refuse to abide by any recommendation of the Board, and the case was sent on for the Court to deal with. The statements of the two sides are given on page xxxi. of last year's report. Representatives of the two parties met and went through the log, in order to lay before the Court as briefly as possible the exact points in dispute. Evidence was taken, and, with the assistance of experts, the award was given as follows:—

(1.) Subject to Rule 2, it is hereby declared as follows: (a) It is the individual right of the employer to decide whom he shall employ or dismiss; (b) it is the individual right of the workmen to accept or refuse work from any employer. (2.) Employers shall employ members of the Workmen's Association in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the association equally qualified with non-members to do the work required. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between the members and non-members. They shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this rule shall be decided by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board in the district in which such dispute shall arise; or, if he shall be unable or unwilling to act, then by some person nominated by him, not being connected with the trade, and not being a manufacturer or employer in any trade. (3.) These rules and conditions shall apply to the clicking, benching, finishing, and machinery departments. (4.) It is the manufacturer's right to introduce whatever machinery he deems necessary, or his business may require. If a division or subdivision of labour is required for the purpose of working such machinery it shall be allowed, subject to the minimum wage. Weekly hands may be employed in connection with machinery, subject to payment of the minimum wage provided. No restriction shall be put upon the output of any machine, or the method of working such machine. (5.) (a.) Every employer is entitled to the fullest control over the management of his factory, and to make such regulations as he deems necessary for time-keeping and good order. (b.) Every manufacturer shall be at liberty to pay either the recognised piecework rates or weekly wages, not being less than the minimum fixed, provided that in the slack seasons weekly hands and pieceworkers employed in the same class of work shall start and cease working at the same hour; provided also that where pieceworkers and weekly hands are employed together the work shall be fairly distributed between the weekly hands and the pieceworkers, but this shall not apply to machinery or to work executed by means of or in connection with machinery. (c.) There shall be no restriction in the employment or wages of hands engaged by the week when the wages are satisfactory to the employer and employed, subject to the recognised minimum, and any person shall be at liberty to arrange with his employer to work on the weekly-wage system. (6.) For all purposes of this statement the classification of uppers shall be decided by the vamp or golosh, except for slippers and canvas work. (7.) Employers shall find all grindery, workshops, light, &c., and serve out all colours and material used in connec-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joseph Ayres applied for the job, and offered to take the improver's place at the same wages. I told him I did not require a journeyman, but he begged of me to employ him, telling me that he had been for ten months out of work, that his wife was almost starving, and he found it necessary to sell some of his furniture to get money to buy food, and he was unable to get shoes for himself. (4.) I did not engage the said Joseph Ayres as a table hand, and his work is not that of a table hand, but of an improver or an apprentice who has had some experience, and during the greater part of his time he is employed at work that does not require the skill of a journeyman. His average working time does not exceed seven hours a day.

The following affidavit by Joseph Ayres was also filed :—

(1.) I am a journeyman baker, and am at present employed by Peter John Calder at a weekly wage of £1 15s. (2.) I entered the service of the said Peter John Calder about the 11th March last, and for about ten months prior to that date I had been unable to get employment. Knowing that an improver employed by the said Peter John Calder had left, I applied for the job. The said Peter John Calder said he had not sufficient work for a journeyman in addition to himself, and that an improver would serve his purpose. He did not wish to take me on, but I explained my necessitous circumstances, and informed him, as the fact was, that I had been out of work for about ten months, and my wife was almost starving, that I was in debt and without credit, and had been forced to sell some of my furniture in order to obtain food, and that I was without shoes for my feet. (3.) Yielding to my importunity, the said Peter John Calder engaged me in the place of the improver who had left, and I consider I am sufficiently paid for the work I have to do. I was not engaged as a table hand, and my work is not that of a table hand, but of an improver or an apprentice who has had some experience. During a large proportion of my time I am employed in work that does not require the skill of a journeyman, and the business is not sufficient to occupy the time of a journeyman in addition to the said Peter John Calder. My average working time does not exceed seven hours a day. (4.) During the time I have been employed by the said Peter John Calder I have been at liberty to leave at any time, but I have not seen an opportunity of getting better employment, and I claim the right to earn my living as best I can when I cannot get work as a journeyman baker.

James Walker's Case: The affidavit of George Anning, in the case against James Walker, set out that by the award it was adjudged, *inter alia*, that if overtime was required time and a quarter should be paid up to 6 p.m. and time and a half up to 10 p.m., and that no work should be done after that hour, and that the said James Walker had been since the date of the said award, and still was, working the workmen employed by him in his bakery more than eight hours and a half per day, and was not paying them overtime.

In an answering affidavit James Walker declared :—

That on receiving the copy of the award I read the same over personally to all hands employed by me, and informed them that I on no account wished them to work overtime. That, in order to avoid overtime being worked, I rearranged the manner in which my baking business was to be conducted, and distributed the work out more equally throughout the week. That it is quite unnecessary for any of my hands to work overtime, and I was not aware until receiving this summons that they did so, my strict instructions to my second hand—who took charge of the bakehouse during my absence—being that no overtime should be worked. That until receiving the summons herein I was not requested by any of my hands to pay them overtime, nor did I know that they worked overtime, nor had I any complaints made to me on the subject. The work set out for my hands is quite capable of being finished in the prescribed time, and if any of the hands have to work overtime it has been their own carelessness or inattention to the work during working-hours. That the only overtime which my hands have worked since receipt of the award was on Good Friday, at which time the two hands worked till about 11 o'clock at night on the Thursday preceding, for which overtime they were duly paid. That I have had no request made to me for any other overtime since receipt of the said award.

An affidavit was also filed by William John Ritchie, who has been employed by James Walker for several months past, and who says :—

That the amount of work set by the said James Walker in the bakehouse for his hands is quite capable of being accomplished in the time prescribed—namely, eight hours and a half per day. That if any overtime had been worked by any of the hands of the said James Walker it was against his will and without his knowledge that such was done, and it was through the inattention of the hands so working that they required to work overtime.

The Judge dismissed all three cases on technical grounds. Dealing with the first two cases, the Judge said that it was an application for a writ of attachment against two persons, which is of a highly penal nature. The first point to decide was whether the Masters' Association is an association under the Act. It was not registered, and therefore could not be an association under the Act; on this point alone the two cases were dismissed. The third case was then withdrawn.

OCTOBER, 1898.

The following are copies of the awards of the Court in the Rangiora building trade dispute, the Christchurch bakers' and pastrycooks' disputes, and the Wellington bakers' dispute.

RANGIORA BUILDING TRADE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Rangiora Branch, No. 2, of the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Association (hereinafter called "the said association") and Harry Cook, Boyd and Keir, William Wadey, George Thompson, James Withers, Thomas Burnett, Colin Shelton, and John Forbes (hereinafter called "the employers"), referred to the said Court under section 46 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

The Court, after hearing the association by its representatives and the said employers, do hereby award as follows :—

Wages.—The minimum rate of wages for a tradesman competent for the work for which he is employed shall be 9s. per day from date the 10th October, 1898, to the 31st December, 1898; and from the 1st January, 1899, to and including the 5th July, 1899, the wage shall be 10s. per day. Men who are considered to be unable to earn the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum, if any, as the committee of employers and workmen, if such should be established, shall agree upon, or otherwise it shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation.

Hours.—Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. That all time-work beyond eight hours on the first five days of the week and four hours on Saturday, also holidays—viz., New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Arbour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day—be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours, and time and a half afterwards.

Rule 4.—That all men sent to a country job shall be conveyed or have their travelling-expenses and their time paid for going and returning, and an addition of 10 per cent. to their wages when the distance necessitates lodging; but where the board and lodging is provided by the employer the 10 per cent. not to apply.

Rule 5.—The suburban limit for men walking to their work shall be two miles from their employer's yard. The time-limit for men being driven to work shall be 7.30 a.m. at the shop; beyond that distance Rule 4 to apply.

Rule 6.—Employers shall employ members of the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association, Rangiora Branch, No. 2, in preference to non-members, provided that the members of the union are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. Where non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this rule, if it cannot be settled by the committee above referred to, shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation.

The award to remain in force up to and inclusive of the 5th day of July, 1899. A duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court, Christchurch.

And this Court doth further award and order that, as between the said association and the members thereof and the said employers, the terms and conditions before mentioned shall be binding upon the said association and every member thereof, and upon the said employers and each and every one of them; and the said association and every member thereof respectively, and the said employers and every and each of them respectively, shall do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms and conditions on it or his part required to be done, observed, or performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms and conditions.

In witness whereof the seal of the said Court has been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court has hereunto set his hand, this 10th day of October, 1898. J. E. DENNISTON, President.

CHRISTCHURCH BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the said union") and James Napier, George Phillip Kissel, James Alfred Heath, John Johnston, and George Thomas Hawker (hereinafter called "the said employers"), referred to the said Court under section 46 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

The Court, after hearing the said union by its representatives and the said employers, doth hereby award as follows: (1.) That eight hours and a half shall constitute a day's work; half an hour to be allowed for breakfast, and one hour for dinner. (2.) That the hour for starting shall be 4 o'clock a.m., except Saturdays or any day preceding a holiday or half-holiday, when it may be 3 o'clock. Lyttelton firms may start work at such hours as may be mutually arranged between employer and his workmen, subject to Rule 1. (3.) Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours, and time and a half afterwards. (4.) It shall not be a condition of employment for men to board and sleep on masters' premises, but it shall not prevent the matter to be mutually arranged by the employer and his workmen. When workmen board on the premises the charges for such shall not exceed 15s. per week. (5.) One apprentice allowed to every two journeymen. An employer who personally works at the trade to be counted for this purpose as a journeyman. Times of apprenticeship shall be for four years, the age ranging from fourteen to seventeen years. (6.) Wages shall not be less than £2 15s. for foreman; second hand, £2 7s. 6d.; third hand, £2, for two months from the 13th June, 1898: and after that date a foreman to receive £3; second hand, £2 10s.; third hand, £2 5s. per week. Jobbers to receive 10s. per day, or by the week £2 10s. Jobbers working overtime shall receive the same as other men. (7.) Sunday sponging shall cover all statutory holidays. Any member working on a holiday shall receive time and a half payment besides the weekly wage. (8.) No carter to be employed in the bakehouse; but a baker may be employed to deliver bread so long as he does not work more than eight hours and a half a day. (9.) Employers shall employ members of the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union in preference to non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this rule shall be settled by a committee of employers and workmen. If they cannot agree it shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation.

The award to come into operation on the 31st October, 1898, and to remain in force up to and inclusive of the 13th June, 1899. A duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court, Christchurch.

And this Court doth further award and order that, as between the said union and the members thereof and the said employers, the terms and conditions before mentioned shall be binding upon the said union and every member thereof, and upon the said employers and each and every one of them; and the said union and every member thereof respectively, and the said employers and each and every one of them respectively, shall do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms and conditions on its or his or her part required to be done, observed, or performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms and conditions.

In witness whereof the seal of the said Court has been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court has hereunto put his hand, this 11th day of October, 1898. J. E. DENNISTON, President.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the said union") and John Hansmann, William Robertson, John Bradley, John Sweet Oliver, William Bailey, John Edward Hansen, Rasmus Christean Frandsen, Charles White, George Phillips, David Barns, W. Coomber, Mrs. Esther Anne Lanyon, Thomas Rowley, William Thompson, Joseph Hasty, William Archibald Howison, William Garde Shepheard, Frederick Malton, Frederick Walter Edwards, James Schumacher, F. Dowdle, A. Ritchie, Frederick Schumacher, James Hague, Henry George Brauntun, Joseph Gilmore, Samuel Bisley, Caroline Cassell Faville, John Hopper, Andrew Schumacher, William Lenhart, Hinds and Coredlin, Charles Havelock Agar (hereinafter called "the employers"), referred to the said Court under section 46 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

The Court, after hearing the said union by its representatives and the said employers, doth hereby award as follows: (1.) That eight hours and a half shall constitute a day's work; half an hour to be allowed for breakfast, and one hour for dinner. (2.) That the hour for starting work shall be 4 o'clock a.m., except Saturdays or any day preceding any holiday or half-holiday, when it may be 3 o'clock. Lyttelton firms may start work at such hours as may be mutually arranged between employer and his workmen, subject to Rule 1. (3.) Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours, and time and a half afterwards. (4.) It shall not be a condition of employment for men to board and sleep on masters' premises, but it shall not prevent the matter to be mutually arranged by the employer and his workmen. When workmen board on the premises the charges for such shall not exceed 15s. per week. (5.) One apprentice allowed for every two journeymen. An employer who personally works at the trade to be counted for this purpose as a journeyman. Times of apprenticeship shall be for four years, the age ranging from fourteen to seventeen years. (6.) Wages shall not be less than £2 15s. for foreman; second hand, £2 7s. 6d.; third hand, £2 per week, for two months from the 13th June, 1898: and after that date a foreman to receive £3; second hand, £2 10s.; third hand, £2 5s. per week. Jobbers to receive 10s. per day, or by the week £2 10s. Jobbers working overtime shall receive the same as other men. (7.) Sunday sponging shall cover all statutory holidays. Any member working on a holiday shall receive time and a half payment besides the weekly wage. (8.) No carter to be employed in the bakehouse; but a baker may be employed to deliver bread so long as he does not work more than eight hours and a half a day. (9.) Employers shall employ members of the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union in preference to non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this rule shall be settled by a committee of employers and workmen. If they cannot agree it shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation.

The award to come into operation on the 31st October, 1898, and to remain in force up to and inclusive of the 13th June, 1899. A duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court, Christchurch.

And this Court doth further award and order that, as between the same union and the members thereof and the said employers, the terms and conditions before mentioned shall be binding upon the said union and every member thereof, and upon the said employers and each and every one of them; and the said union and every member thereof

respectively, and the said employers and each and every of them respectively, shall do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms and conditions on its or his or her part required to be done, observed, or performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms and conditions.

In witness whereof the seal of the said Court has been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court has hereunto put his hand, this 11th day of October, 1898.

J. E. DENNISTON, President.

WELLINGTON BAKERS.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the union") and William Heintz, Petone; Walter Jounax, Petone; Martin Cargill, Petone; McVicar and Corson, Petone; Charles Pole, Lower Hutt; St. Clair Jounax, Lower Hutt; J. T. Bell, Revans Street, Newtown; James Erasmus Cunliffe, Johnsonville; Mrs. Daniel James Greeks, Riddiford Street; Neils Rasmussen, Rintoul Street, Wellington; William Jounax, Berhampore; George Bradley, Adelaide Road; Mrs. Charlotte McDonald, Manners Street; John Skinner, Cuba Street; Patrick Moore, Tory Street; — Auty, Porirua; William Fry Newcombe, Karori; Michael Henry McCarthy, Willis Street; William Cook, Johnsonville; McEwen and Churchill, Lambton Quay; George Dickson, Courtenay Place; S. C. Poulson, Tory Street; Albert Dimock, Aro Street; William Freeman, Molesworth Street; Harvey Brothers, Riddiford Street; Walter Kellow, Taranaki Street; John Reed, Taranaki Street; J. H. Kilduff, Taranaki Street; Joseph Kirkus, Tory Street; H. Langdon, Brougham Street; Robert Leadbetter, Tinakori Road; Frank McParland, Taranaki Street; Matthew Mackay, Clyde Quay; H. Oakley, Adelaide Road; George Payne, Lambton Quay; Henry Denhard, Upper Willis Street; George Webb, Vivian Street; Thomas Smith, Riddiford Street; J. Chapman, Johnsonville; Walter E. Timmins, Constable Street; H. Dryden, Brougham Street (hereinafter called "the employers").

Whereas the above dispute was duly referred to and heard and considered by this Court: Now this Court doth award as follows: (1.) That nine hours and a half constitute a day's labour, including one half-hour for breakfast and one hour for sponging. (2.) The rate of wages shall be as follows: Foreman, not less than £3 per week, with thirteen loaves; second hand, not less than £2.10s. per week, with thirteen loaves; and any others, not less than £2 5s. per week, with thirteen loaves. All hands to receive dry pay. (3.) Tradesmen not fully competent by reason of age or physical weakness may be employed at such wage as may in each case be settled between the union and the employers. (4.) That no baker or workman shall commence before 4 o'clock in the morning, except Saturdays, when he shall not commence work before 2 o'clock in the morning. After the stated hours are up overtime shall be paid as follows: Time and a quarter time up to 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and time and a half time after 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon. (5.) That no apprentice shall be allowed to any employer unless two *bonâ fide* journeymen be employed, then in such case the employer may employ two apprentices; but in no case shall the employer employ more than two apprentices. Each apprentice to be sixteen years of age when bound, and to be bound by indentures for a period of five years; the indentures of apprentices to be produced to the secretary of the union if required. An employer who personally works at the trade to be counted for this purpose as a journeyman. (6.) Jobbers to receive 10s. per diem of nine hours and a half, and overtime as above stated in clause (4) hereof. Sunday sponging shall cover all statutory holidays, as expressed in Rule 24 of the union. If workmen requested to work on holidays they shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. (8.) That no carter shall be employed in any bakehouse. The respective positions of a baker and a carter shall be kept separate. Either an employé must be a *bonâ fide* baker or a *bonâ fide* carter; but a baker may deliver bread so long as he does not work more than the prescribed hours. (9.) That none of the employers shall discriminate against members of the union, nor shall any of them, 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. (10.) That each of the employers in carrying on his business shall be bound by the above provisions and shall conform thereto, and the union and every member thereof shall be bound by the same and shall confirm thereto in like manner. (11.) The provisions of this award may be enforced from Monday, the 17th October instant, until the 24th day of November, 1899. (12.) A duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of Wellington.

In witness whereof the seal of the said Court has been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 14th day of October, 1898.

J. E. DENNISTON, President.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

The following are copies of the recommendations made by the Canterbury Conciliation Board in disputes in the boot trade and the painting trade:—

In the matter of the Federated Bootmakers' Union and Messrs. Suckling Brothers, H. Toomer, and A. Clayton.

The Board's award is as follows: "That the firms named come under the conditions of the award of the Arbitration Court dated the 12th September, 1898, and that an industrial agreement be entered into on the same terms and conditions on or before the 30th November, 1898."

In the matter of the Federated Bootmakers' Union and Messrs. Bowron Brothers, S. Smith, and H. Pannell.

The Board's award is as follows: "That, as the firms named employ in their department labour covered by the Arbitration Court's award of the 12th September, 1898, they should come under terms and conditions of such award, and that an industrial agreement be entered into on the same terms and conditions on or before the 30th November, 1898."

In the matter of the Christchurch Painters' Union and the firms named in minute of meeting of the 3rd November, 1898.

The Board's award is as follows:—

"That the award of the 4th July, 1898, be reaffirmed, with the following alterations:—

"Clause 7. Labour Day observance to be optional.

"Clause 10. In the first line the word 'bound' to be deleted, and the word 'indentured' substituted. In the second line the figures '16' to be deleted, and the figures '17' to be substituted.

"Clause 12 to read: 'That all men sent to a country job shall be conveyed or have their travelling-expenses and their time paid for going and returning, and an addition of 10 per cent. to their wages when the distance necessitates lodging.'

"Penalty clause to be inserted to provide a penalty of £1 for the first breach of the award, and for every subsequent breach a penalty of £10.

"An industrial agreement covering the award to be entered into on or before the 30th November, 1898, for a term of twelve months from the 30th November, 1898."

DECEMBER, 1898, AND JANUARY, 1899.

The following are copies of the reports made by the various Conciliation Boards in their respective districts: Auckland and New Plymouth bootmakers' dispute, Auckland plumbers' dispute, Wellington iron- and brass-moulders' dispute, Wellington painters' dispute, Christchurch tailors' dispute, Christchurch tinsmiths' dispute, Christchurch furniture trades dispute, Christchurch painters' dispute, Christchurch bootmakers' dispute, Dunedin tailors' dispute, Dunedin tailoresses' dispute, Dunedin linotype dispute:—

AUCKLAND AND NEW PLYMOUTH BOOTMAKERS.

Before the Conciliation Board for the Northern District.

DEAR SIR,—

Auckland, 31st December, 1898.

Referring to the dispute between the Auckland Boot-manufacturers and the Auckland Operative Boot-makers' Union of Workmen, I have to report that the Conciliation Board for the Northern District, having taken into consideration all matters arising out of the above dispute, and having taken evidence and heard arguments, have been unable to effect a settlement of the dispute.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

The Clerk of Awards, Auckland.

Before the Conciliation Board of the Northern District.

DEAR SIR,—

Auckland, 18th January, 1899.

Referring to the dispute between the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workmen and Mr. Hal Goodacre, of New Plymouth, I have to report that the Board of Conciliation for the Northern District, having taken into consideration all matters arising out of the above dispute, and having taken evidence and heard argument, have been unable to effect a settlement of the dispute.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

The Clerk of Awards, Auckland.

AUCKLAND PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Auckland Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Metal-workers' Industrial Union of Workmen and R. Tudehope and others.

The Board of Conciliation, having taken into consideration all matters arising out of the above dispute, and having taken evidence and heard argument, do hereby recommend as follows:—

1. That the hours per week be optional—not to exceed forty-seven hours per week, ordinary time.
2. That the rate of payment be according to the ability and energy of the employé; the minimum wage to be at the rate of 1s. per hour.
3. That employers pay all fares to and from any job more than one mile and a half beyond the city boundary, and ordinary wages for time going to such job.
4. When working at the North Shore employés to catch the 7.30 a.m. boat, returning by the 5.10 p.m.; on Saturdays, returning by the 12.10 p.m. boat. All fares to be paid by the employers.
5. The payment for overtime on work outside the shop shall be as follows: From 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., time and a quarter; after 9 p.m., time and a half; and for work inside the shop—namely, repairs and alterations to employers' plant and machinery—ordinary time only.
6. That for work done on Saturday after 1 p.m. the rate of pay be time and a quarter (subject to reservation, as per clause 5).
7. That for work done on New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Anniversary Day, Boxing Day, and Prince of Wales's Birthday the rate of pay shall be at the rate of time and a half up to 5 p.m., and after 5 p.m. double. For Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, double time (subject to reservation, as per clause 5).
8. That all apprentices shall serve six years, after a probation of three months, with one employer or firm only, the rate of wages to be 6s. per week for the first year, 8s. for the second year, 10s. for the third year, 12s. for the fourth year, 15s. for the fifth year, and £1 for the sixth year. That the number of such apprentices shall be arranged as follows: That each firm shall be entitled to one apprentice, and after that the number employed shall not exceed one extra apprentice to every two journeymen, the proportion to be gauged by full employment of journeymen for two-thirds full time during the previous six months.
9. That workers who at present come under the definition of "improvers," having worked at the trade for any period not exceeding the term of apprenticeship, shall forthwith enter into a proper agreement with an employer to serve the balance of term, and shall receive a certificate on the completion of their term of six years which shall declare them to be duly qualified journeymen; but that from the date of this industrial agreement no other improvers shall be engaged.
10. That on all country jobs necessitating the employés living away from home all fares thereto and therefrom shall be paid by the employers, and time of travelling to and from such job, an additional pay of 3d. per hour: these terms to include apprentices.
11. That employers shall provide men with soldering-bolts, iron-pipe-fitting tools, metal-pots, plumbing-irons, mandrels, and files.
12. That wages shall be paid weekly, and on Friday.
13. That any employé who, through age or physical infirmity, may consider himself unable, or may be considered unable, to earn the minimum wage may apply to the Chairman of the Conciliation Board, who shall then appoint a committee, consisting of two employers and two employés, and himself, or his nominee (not being engaged in the trade), acting as chairman, who may give a certificate to that effect; such certificate to entitle the employé to work for any wage that may be mutually agreed upon by the employer and employé.
14. That this statement shall not take effect until three months after the date of this finding, and shall hold good for two years therefrom.
15. That the penalty for any breach of this statement shall not exceed £10; such penalty to be recoverable before a Stipendiary Magistrate.
16. The recommendations to refer to plumbers and gasfitters, and those following such occupation.

Supreme Court, Auckland, 21st January, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

WELLINGTON IRON- AND BRASS-MOULDERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Wellington District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Iron- and Brass-moulders' Union, of Wellington, and W. Cable and Co., of Waterloo Quay; D. Robertson and Co., of Old Customhouse Street; Edward Seagar, of Victoria Street; S. Luke and Co. (Limited), Manners Street; Smith Brothers, Manners Street; W. Crabtree and Sons, Eva Street; H. Gaby and Sons, Crawford Street; and the following brassfounders, who were added to the dispute: William Earnshaw, Johnston Street; Campbell and Dutch, Victoria Street; S. Danks and Co., Brandon Street; Jenkins and Mack, Lambton Quay; Henry Babington, Normanby Terrace; Andrews and Manthel, Tory Street; Ballinger Brothers, Waring Taylor Street; and J. Glover, Church Street.

The Board of Conciliation, having taken into consideration the above dispute, and having heard the parties and the evidence adduced, do hereby make the following recommendations:—

1. Forty-six hours and a half shall constitute a week's work. Work shall not commence (except as overtime) before 8 a.m. or continue after 5 p.m., with half an hour for dinner, except on Saturdays, when the time worked shall be from 8 a.m. till 12 noon. Day-work and overtime shall be reckoned separately.
2. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and a half afterwards. Double time to be paid for Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day; and time and a half for other statutory holidays.
3. Competent workmen shall receive not less than 1s. 3d. an hour. Should the question of competency be raised, it shall be submitted to a committee for settlement (consisting of two representatives from each side, who shall appoint a chairman to sit with them), and, should the committee's decision be disagreed with by either side, the question shall be submitted to the Board of Conciliation for final settlement. The conditions of employment at present observed in platework shops (so far as plate-moulding is concerned) shall not be interfered with.
4. The number of apprentices shall be limited to one to three men, to be calculated on the average number of men employed during the preceding twelve months. But this clause shall not be deemed to apply to plate-moulding,

nor shall it apply to brassfounders who do not compete with iron-moulders who make heavy brass mouldings, such as bearings. No apprentice shall serve for a shorter period than six years. An apprentice having served six years in the trade shall be considered a journeyman. The scale of wages for apprentices shall be as follows: 5s. per week for the first year, 7s. 6d. per week for the second year, 12s. per week for the third year, 17s. per week for the fourth year, £1 1s. per week for the fifth year, £1 6s. per week for the sixth year.

5. Members of the union shall be employed in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.

6. Where members of the union and non-members are employed together there shall be no distinction made between members and non-members. Both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work.

The foregoing resolutions shall be embodied in the industrial agreement, which shall remain in force for one year from this date. If the agreement be not executed within seven days from this date either of the parties to the dispute may appeal.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Wellington District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Iron- and Brass-moulders' Union, of Wellington, and W. Cable and Co., of Waterloo Quay; D. Robertson and Co., of Old Customhouse Street; Edward Seager, of Victoria Street; S. Luke and Co. (Limited), Manners Street; Smith Brothers, Manners Street; W. Crabtree and Sons, Eva Street; H. Gaby and Sons, Crawford Street; and the following brassfounders, who were added to the dispute: William Earnshaw, Johnston Street; Campbell and Dutch, Victoria Street; S. Danks and Co., Brandon Street; Jenkins and Mack, Lambton Quay; Henry Babington, Normanby Terrace; Andrews and Manthel, Tory Street; Ballinger Brothers, Waring Taylor Street; and J. Glover, Church Street.

The Board of Conciliation, having made and published their recommendations in writing in the above matter, a copy whereof is annexed hereto, and having on this date received notice in writing from nine individuals and firms of employers summoned as parties to this dispute that they decline to accept the said recommendations, the Board now reports that they have been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

WELLINGTON PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

In the Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and of the Acts amending the same, and of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators' Union and the master painters, including the Master Painters' Union.

The Board have taken into consideration the claims filed in the above matter, and make the following recommendations:—

1. *Hours of Employment.*—The recognised hours of work shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on five days of the week, and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays. One hour to be allowed for dinner each day (Saturdays excepted) from 1st September to 30th April, both inclusive; and from 1st May to 31st August one half-hour for dinner, and to leave off work at 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. [By consent.]

2. *Wages.*—That the minimum wage for journeyman painters be at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour for competent workmen. That an incompetent workman may accept a minimum rate of 1s. per hour. Should any dispute arise as to the competency of a workman it shall be settled by one man to be appointed by the Master Painters' Union and one man by the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators' Union, and one to be chosen by each to act as umpire, all three of whom shall sit together. If this matter fail the matter must be submitted to the Board, whose award shall be final.

3. *Boys, &c.*—That all boys working at the painting trade be legally indentured as apprentices, and shall not exceed one to every four journeymen, or fraction of four. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment for six months previous for the average of the journeymen employed. Every apprentice shall be allowed three months' probation previous to being indentured. The indentures to be for five years. Wages to be—for the first year, 6s. 6d. per week; second year, 10s.; third year, 15s.; fourth year, £1; and fifth year, £1 5s. No legal agreement in existence at the time of the agreement being executed in pursuance of these recommendations shall be interfered with. All apprentices now serving under verbal agreement shall be allowed to complete their term, subject to a proper agreement being entered into. Should any employer from unforeseen circumstances be unable to carry out his obligation to his apprentice, it shall be allowable for the apprentice to complete his term with another employer. [So much as is in italics is agreed to by the parties.]

4. *Country and Suburban Work.*—"Suburban work" to mean over the two-mile radius from the shop; and up to ten miles fares to be paid by the employers both ways and time one way. "Country work" to mean over ten miles from shop, fares to be paid out and in once only, but 1s. per working-day all the time away from home shall be allowed for all such country work towards extra expenses incurred. [Agreed to.]

5. *Overtime Rates.*—The following rates of overtime shall be charged: Time and a quarter after 6 p.m. up to 8 p.m., and time and a half from 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.; time and a half from 1 p.m. on Saturdays up to 12 p.m.; double time after 12 p.m. and up to 8 a.m. On Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Labour Day double time shall be charged. [Agreed to.]

6. *Employers not to interfere as to collecting Dues.*—Employers shall not place any obstacle in the way of the representatives of the union collecting, or endeavouring to collect, moneys due to the union from its members, provided the same be done out of working-hours. [Agreed to.]

7. *Non-prejudice to Union Men.*—That none of the employers in employing labour shall discriminate against members of the union, or shall 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. [Agreed to.]

8. *Pay-day, &c.*—That Friday be pay-day, but if paid on the job away from the shop Saturday may be made pay-day. That wages be paid weekly. [Agreed to.]

9. *Penalties.*—In respect of any employer, the penalties shall be—for the first offence, £10; for the second offence, £20; and for any subsequent offence, £50; and for any member of the union—for the first offence, £2 10s.; for the second offence, £5; and for any subsequent offence, £10 and expulsion from their union; and he shall not be admitted again under any pretence except he pays the fine in full and an apology to his union and the Masters' Association. [Agreed to.]

10. That an industrial agreement be executed by the parties to this dispute embodying the foregoing clauses, to last two years from the date hereof; and, if not executed within seven days from this date, either of the parties may appeal to the Court of Arbitration.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

In the Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and of the Acts amending the same, and of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators' Union and the master painters, including the Master Painters' Union.

The Board of Conciliation, having sat and heard both parties to the above dispute, did, on the 22nd day of December, 1898, present to the parties a certain report or recommendation, a copy of which is lodged herewith with the Clerk of Awards; and, the Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators' Union having notified to the Chairman of the Board that they have decided not to accept the said recommendations, the Board now report that they have failed to bring about any settlement of the dispute referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH TAILORING TRADE.

SIR,—

Canterbury Board of Conciliation,
Christchurch, 5th December, 1898.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Christchurch Tailoring Trade Industrial Union of Workmen and Messrs. A. Begg and Sydney Smith :

The Board's recommendation in the above case is as follows :—

That an industrial agreement be entered into on or before the 12th December, 1898, on the same terms and conditions as the agreement dated the 1st November, 1898, between the Master Tailors' Union and the Christchurch Tailoring Trade Industrial Union of Workers.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH TINSMITH AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.

SIR,—

Canterbury Board of Conciliation,
Christchurch, 5th December, 1898.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Christchurch Tinsmith and Sheet-iron Workers' Union and Messrs. Taylor and Oakley and twenty-one others :

The Board reports that it has made inquiry into the above dispute, taken evidence tendered by the parties interested, and also inspected certain factories, and investigated the condition of the trade, the class of labour employed, and the conditions under which the work is carried on.

The result of the Board's inquiry shows that the trade is at present in a very disorganized condition, and that while certain factories pay fair wages others do not; that an undue proportion of boy-labour is employed, and under conditions which prevent the boys from thoroughly learning the trade or becoming adept at it; that certain factories employ boy-labour only under the foregoing conditions, and compete with factories employing adult labour, to the manifest disadvantage of such.

The Board's recommendation is as follows :—

1. That forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work, made up as follows: First five days, not more than eight hours and three-quarters' work, and work to cease at 12 noon on Saturdays. Where canning-factories are concerned, the division of hours may be a matter of mutual arrangement between employers and employed.

2. Only two classes of labour shall be recognised—viz., journeymen and apprentices.

3. That the minimum rate of wages of journeymen shall be 9s. per day of eight hours for first-class men. Where men have served five years at the trade, and are not considered capable of earning the minimum rate, they may work for such less rate as may be agreed upon by a joint committee composed of two employers and two union representatives, or as provided by the Act.

4. *Apprentices*.—A proper system of indenturing apprentices, or an agreed basis of apprenticeship, to be entered into on conditions set forth below; but this rule shall not affect any persons now employed in the trade, provided that the scale of wages proposed for apprentices shall be the minimum scale for any persons employed at present. Apprentices to be required to serve an apprenticeship of five years, and shall receive in wages 5s. per week for the first year, and an increase of 5s. per week at the commencement of each subsequent year up to the fifth, when the increase shall be 10s. per week. The proportion of apprentices to be one to every three men, or fraction of the first three men. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen the given number of men must have been employed in any shop or factory for the previous six months equal to two-thirds full time.

5. Where canister-making machines are used at least one journeyman shall be employed as foreman.

6. *Preference*.—Members of the union shall have the preference of employment over non-unionists.

7. *Overtime*.—Overtime to be paid for as follows: From 5 p.m. till 9 p.m., time and a quarter; from 9 p.m. till 12 p.m., time and a half; and from 12 p.m. till starting-time next morning, double time. Overtime on Saturdays to commence at 12 noon, at time-and-a-half rates. Each day to stand by itself. Work done on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Anniversary Day, and Sundays to count as double time. On all other recognised general holidays—viz., New Year's Day, Easter Monday, and birthdays of the reigning Sovereign and the Heir Apparent, Labour Day, and Boxing Day—work to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

8. *Outside Work*.—Time and travelling-allowance to be paid going to and returning from an outside job, and if away overnight all expenses to be paid.

9. Piecework not to be permitted.

An industrial agreement covering the above conditions to be entered into between the parties interested on or before the 15th December, 1898, and to remain in force until the 30th November, 1901.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

SIR,—

Canterbury Board of Conciliation,
Christchurch, 20th December, 1898.

In re Christchurch tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers and Messrs. Taylor and Oakley and others:

I have to intimate to you that in the above matter the Board has been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH FURNITURE TRADE.

SIR,—

Canterbury Board of Conciliation,
Christchurch, 13th December, 1898:

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Christchurch United Furniture Trades Industrial Union of Workers and Messrs. H. Fuhrmann and others:

The Board's recommendation in the above case is,—

That clauses 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the union, as per sheet marked "A" and attached hereto, be agreed to.

Clause 2 to be amended to read, "Upholsterers, cabinetmakers, turners, frame-makers, and polishers, 8s. 6d. per day; mattress-makers, 7s. 6d. per day."

Clause 8 to be deleted, and new clause 8 to read, "No piecework shall be permitted."

An additional clause as follows to be added: "Men who are considered unable to earn the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum as shall be fixed by a committee consisting of three persons nominated by the employers and three persons nominated by the union, and, if they cannot agree, by the Chairman for the time being of the Board of Conciliation."

The foregoing recommendation to come into force on the 1st January, 1899, and to remain in force until the 30th November, 1901, and an industrial agreement embodying the foregoing conditions to be entered into by the parties interested on or before the 20th December, 1898.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

A.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," between the Christchurch Furniture Trades Union and the Employers.

1. That forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work; half-holiday to be on Saturday.

2. Minimum wage: Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, turners, frame-makers, and polishers, 10s.; mattress-makers, 8s. 6d.

3. Overtime as follows: Time and a quarter to midnight; double time after that, and on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

4. Holidays to be Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, New Year's, Show, Anniversary, Boxing, and Labour Days. Men working those days to be paid time and a quarter first four hours; after that time and a half till midnight; and after that double time.
5. Only apprentices and journeymen shall be recognised.
6. Apprentices' wages to be 5s. a week first year, and a rise of 5s. a week each subsequent year. The proportion to be one to every three men, or fraction of three, who must have been employed equal to two-thirds full time during the previous six months.
7. Employers shall employ members of the Christchurch Furniture Trades Union in preference to non-members. When non-members are employed they shall work under the same conditions.
8. No piecework shall be worked in any shop.

CHRISTCHURCH PAINTERS.

DEAR SIR,—
 Canterbury Board of Conciliation,
 Christchurch, 2nd December, 1898.
 In the matter of the Christchurch Painters' Industrial Union and the firms named in minutes of meeting of 3rd November:
 I have to report that in the above case the Board has been unable to effect any settlement of the dispute.
 I am, &c.,
 The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch. A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH BOOTMAKERS.

SIR,—
 Canterbury Board of Conciliation,
 Christchurch, 13th December, 1898.
 In the matter of the Federated Bootmakers' Union and Messrs. Suckling Brothers, H. Toomer, A. Clayton:
 I have to report that the Board has been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute in the above cases.
 I have, &c.,
 The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch. A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

DUNEDIN TAILORING TRADE.

The following has been filed with the Clerk of Awards as an industrial agreement under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act between the Dunedin Master Tailors and the Dunedin Operative Tailors' Society, and is to be binding on all parties for a term of twelve months, ending 31st December, 1899:—

Conditions of Labour.

1. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen to be as follows: For the first four men, or any less number, one apprentice; for more than four men and up to eight men, two apprentices; and so on in the same proportion.
 2. For the purpose of determining the number of apprentices to journeymen the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment for the six months previous for the average of the labour.
 3. The preceding rules are not to interfere with the engagements of present apprentices.
 4. That not more than one weekly-wage man be employed in any shop unless pieceworkers are also employed, and that the proportion of weekly-wage men be not more than one to every four pieceworkers, or fraction of the first four; the proportion to be determined in the same manner as the proportion of apprentices to journeymen is determined.
 5. Members of the union to be employed in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.
 6. The last-preceding rule is not to interfere with the existing engagements of non-members, whose present employers may retain them in the same or other positions in their employment, nor is it to interfere in any way with the employment of females.
 7. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work.
 8. The minimum wage for wages-men shall be £2 10s. per week. The hours of labour shall be forty-eight hours per week. The work shall be done between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on the first five days of the week, and between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturday.
 9. Overtime shall be paid as follows: Day-wage men—time and a quarter up to 10 p.m.; from 10 to 12 p.m., time and a half; and double time after 12 p.m. Pieceworkers—3d. per hour extra up to 10 p.m., 6d. per hour after 10 p.m. to 12 p.m., and 1s. per hour after 12 p.m.
- The present log to be taken as part of the agreement, and binding on all parties.

DUNEDIN TAILORESSES.

The Board of Conciliation, having taken into consideration the above dispute, and having heard the parties and the evidence adduced, do hereby recommend the parties to enter into and execute an industrial agreement embodying the conditions of employment, prices, and other terms proposed by the union, subject to the following modifications:—

1. Clause 1 of the said conditions to be as follows: "Bespoke work to be done at the shop of the employer, and to be paid for according to the foregoing log. Bespoke work is to include all goods made and sold as 'tailor-made,' but is not to include goods made according to chart-measure."
 2. Clause 3 of the said conditions to be as follows: "Employers are to employ members of the union in preference to non-members, under the usual conditions as to competence and willingness. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction made between the two; both unionists and non-unionists shall work together in harmony and under similar conditions, and both shall receive equal pay for equal work."
- The industrial agreement to remain in force for two years from the 1st December, 1898, with a proviso that any party is to be at liberty to reopen the matter before the expiration of that period in the event of there being an industrial dispute between the union and the clothing manufacturers.

DUNEDIN LINOTYPE DISPUTE.

After a discussion on the questions of the number of apprentices, and hours of labour and rates of pay, the following temporary compromise was arrived at:—

That consideration of all matters in dispute between the parties be adjourned for twelve months from the 1st January, 1899, and that in the meantime the hours of work for machine operators be forty-five hours per week for day-hands, and forty-two hours per week for night-hands: work done in excess of these hours to be paid for at the rate of one and a third.

The wages to be paid operators during the said period of twelve months to be ascertained as follows: The average of the aggregate earnings of the men now working the machines in both offices for the period of three months ended the 30th October, 1897, to be the rate.

Rule 1A of the general conditions as agreed to at the conference to be in force during the said period of twelve months. Rule 1A reads as follows: "The employment of operators on piecework be at the option of employers. That the following rates of speed be recognised as fair standards of efficiency: 5,000 ens per hour within six months from the time of operator starting machine, 6,000 in eight months, 6,500 in twelve months, 7,000 in fifteen months."

FEBRUARY, 1899.

Christchurch Tailoring Trade.

The following is the agreement arrived at by the parties concerned. The log referred to in clause 15 is not published :—

This industrial agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, between the Christchurch Master Tailors' Union, signifying in the prescribed manner their concurrence herein (hereinafter called "the employers"), of the one part, and the Christchurch Tailoring Trade Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the union"), of the other part, whereby it is agreed as follows :—

1. *Hours of Labour.*—The hours of labour shall not be more than forty-eight hours per week, the work to be done between (8) eight a.m. and (6) six p.m. on the first five days of the week, and (8) eight a.m. and (1) one p.m. on Saturday. The weekly half-holiday for pressers may be held on any day other than Saturday.

2. *Overtime.*—All work done between (6) six p.m. and (11) eleven p.m., time and a quarter, and after (11) eleven p.m. double time, to be paid for the first five days of the week. On the weekly half-holiday, after (1) one p.m. until (6) six p.m., time and a quarter; after (6) six p.m., time and a half to be paid.

Holidays.—(8) Eight a.m. to (5) five p.m., time and a quarter; after (5) five p.m., double time.

3. The proportion of apprentices to operatives to be as follows: For the first four operatives or any less number, (1) one apprentice; for more than (4) four operatives and up to (8) eight operatives, two apprentices; and so on in the same proportion. These conditions to apply to pressers also.

4. The preceding rule not to interfere with engagements of present apprentices.

5. For the purpose of determining the number of apprentices to operatives the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment for the six months previous for the average of the labour.

6. Male apprentices to be bound for not less than (5) five years. Term of apprenticeship for females to be: Trousers- and vest-makers, three years; coat-makers, four years. At the expiration of such term they shall be considered *bond fide* journeymen or journeywomen.

7. *Male Apprentices.*—Apprentices' wages to be as follows: For the first six months of the first year, 2s. 6d. per week; for the second six months of the first year, 5s. per week; for the first six months of the second year, 7s. 6d. per week; for the second six months of the second year, 10s. per week; for the first six months of the third year, 12s. 6d. per week; for the second six months of the third year, 15s. per week; for the first six months of the fourth year, 17s. 6d. per week; for the second six months of the fourth year, £1 per week; for the first six months of the fifth year, £1 5s. per week; for the second six months of the fifth year, £1 10s. per week.

Female Apprentices.—Wages to be as follows: 2s. 6d. for the first six months of the first year; an increase of 1s. 8d. per week to be given each succeeding six months until the first six months of the third year, when the increase shall be 3s. 4d. per week; and for the second six months of the third year shall be an increase of 3s. 4d. per week for trousers and vest hands. The increase for coat hands shall be 3s. 4d. per week for the first six months of fourth year, and 3s. 4d. per week increase for the second six months of the fourth year.

Male apprentices' wages to apply to apprentices to pressers.

8. That not more than one weekly-wage hand be employed in any shop unless pieceworkers are also employed, and that the proportion of weekly-wage hands be not more than one to every four pieceworkers or fraction of the first four; the proportion to be determined in the same manner as the proportion of apprentices to operatives is determined. This rule shall not apply to pressers, or to persons kept for alterations and repairs, and also to females.

9. Wages for weekly hands to be as follows: Tailors' minimum wage shall be £2 15s. per week, pressers' minimum wage shall be £2 10s. per week, females' minimum wage shall be £1 5s. per week. These rates shall not apply to persons kept for repairs and alterations.

10. There shall be a fair distribution of work in each workshop by the employers.

11. That there shall be no distribution of labour known as "the team system"—viz., that the weekly hands shall have charge of the apprentices and be allowed no other permanent assistance.

12. The employers shall employ members of the union in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and who are ready and willing to undertake it at the time when non-members are employed.

13. All work to be done on the workshop premises of employers.

14. A Board of Conciliation, consisting of three delegates each from the Master Tailors' Union and the Christchurch Tailoring Trade Union, shall be appointed to settle all matters arising from the above statement, or any other matters of trade interest referred to it. The said unions to annually appoint their own delegates.

15. The time statement hereto attached shall be deemed to be incorporated hereby, and shall form part of this agreement.

16. The agreement shall be binding on all parties hereto for the term of three years from the date hereof.

Invercargill Tailoring Trade.

The following agreement, dated the 1st January, 1899, is a renewal of that dated the 24th January, 1898, arrived at on the recommendation of the Conciliation Board of the district. The log referred to is not published :—

This industrial agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between the master tailors of Invercargill, signifying in the prescribed manner their concurrence herein (hereinafter called "the employers"), of the one part, and the Southland Trades and Labour Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the union"), of the other part, whereby it is agreed as follows :—

1. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen to be as follows: For the first four men or any less number, one apprentice; for more than four men and up to eight men, two apprentices; and so on in the same proportion.

2. For the purpose of determining the number of apprentices to journeymen the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment for the six months previous for the average of the labour.

3. The preceding rules are not to interfere with the engagements of present apprentices.

4. That not more than one weekly-wage man be employed in any shop unless pieceworkers are also employed, and that the proportion of weekly-wage men be not more than one to every four pieceworkers or fraction of the first four; the proportion to be determined in the same manner as the proportion of apprentices to journeymen is determined.

5. Members of the union to be employed in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.

6. The last-preceding rule is not to interfere with the existing engagements of non-members, whose present employers may retain them in the same or other positions in their employment, nor is it to interfere in any way with the employment of females.

7. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work.

8. The minimum wage for wages-men shall be £2 10s. per week. The hours of labour shall be forty-eight hours per week. The work shall be done between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on five days, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the factory half-holiday.

9. Overtime shall be paid as follows: Day-wage men, time and a quarter up to 10 p.m.; from 10 to 12 p.m., time and a half; and double time after 12 p.m. Pieceworkers, 3d. per hour extra up to 10 p.m., 6 per hour after 10 p.m. to 12 p.m., and 1s. per hour after 12 p.m.

10. The log attached hereto shall be binding upon all parties.

This agreement shall be binding on the parties hereto for a period commencing on Monday, the 2nd January, and ending the 31st day of December, 1899.

MARCH, 1899.

The following are the recommendations of the Boards of Conciliation in the Auckland bootmakers' and Christchurch grocers' assistants' disputes; and the awards of the Court of Arbitration in the Dunedin tailoresses', the Christchurch bootmakers', Christchurch painters', Christchurch tinsmiths', and Christchurch furniture trades disputes. An agreement between the parties to the Dunedin linotype dispute is also referred to.

AUCKLAND BOOTMAKERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between Hal Goodacre and the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

This dispute was first considered by the Board on the 6th day of December, 1898, and by adjournment on subsequent days. The Board recommended that the finding be the same as in the case between the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union and the Auckland boot-manufacturers, and, having failed to effect a settlement, it was resolved to refer the matter to the Court of Arbitration. Since the above inquiry it has been reported that there was an informality in the former proceedings, and the Auckland Industrial Union request that the informality be corrected and the dispute be referred to the Court of Arbitration.

The Board, having heard the application, recommend that the finding be the same as in the former case; and the secretary of the union having declined to accept the finding, the Board resolved to refer the matter to the Court of Arbitration for settlement.

Auckland, 23rd March, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.

In the matter of the Canterbury Grocers' Assistants' Industrial Union of Workers and Messrs. Wardell Brothers and others.

The Board's recommendation on this case is as follows:—

Hours.—That the recognised hours of work shall not exceed fifty-two hours per week, and shall be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with one hour for dinner; 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursdays; and from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays, with two hours allowed for meals.

Wages.—The minimum wage for general counter-hands, storekeepers, book-keepers, order-collectors, and head carters shall be £2 5s. per week; other carters, £2. Men who are considered to be unable to earn the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum, if any, as may be agreed upon by a committee of three appointed by the union, and three by the employers, and failing their agreeing, then by the Chairman for the time being of the Conciliation Board.

Overtime.—All time worked in excess of the hours stated in Rule 1, and also all time worked on the following days—viz.: New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Anniversary Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day—shall be recognised as overtime, and paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour.

Labour.—Only two classes of labour shall be recognised—viz., journeymen and apprentices.

Apprentices.—All apprentices shall be legally indentured for a period of five years, and receive 5s. per week for the first year, 10s. for the second, 15s. for the third, £1 for the fourth, £1 10s. for the fifth year. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to three or fraction of first three. In determining the proportion of apprentices employed the number of journeymen permanently employed by one firm for a period of at least three months immediately preceding engagement shall be taken into consideration, and that proportion shall be maintained, but three months' exemption may be allowed if any number of journeymen fall below the scale. This schedule of wages shall apply to all cases where less than five years has been served at the trade, whether in the character of apprentices or as what is generally known as juniors, with this exception: that no arrangement as to class or proportion of hands employed in force at this date shall be interfered with, provided the wages paid are not below the above schedule.

Preferential Employment.—The members of the Canterbury Grocers' Union shall have preference of employment over non-members, provided that the members of the union are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. Employers to give the secretary twenty-four hours' notice of workmen required before engaging any non-union men.

Industrial Agreement.—An industrial agreement embodying the above conditions to be entered into on or before the 31st March, 1899, and the foregoing recommendations to come into force on the 31st March, 1899, and to remain in force for a period of two years—i.e., until the 31st March, 1901.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

DUNEDIN TAILORESSES.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof, and in the matter of an industrial dispute between the Dunedin Tailoresses' Industrial Union of Workers (herein called "the union") and the under-mentioned employers of tailoresses, that is to say: Messrs. Baker and Morris; Brown, Ewing, and Co., Thos. F. Feltham, F. Smith, jun., D.I.C., Wm. Aitken and Sons, A. Anderson, W. and R. Scott, Bennett and Griffen, Todd and Brown, Craig and Smith, Walter Iles, Fred Smith, James Crombie and Co., W. A. Smith and Co., W. McLaren, A. Lorie and Co., Thos. Jenkins and Co., J. A. Kirby, S. Jarvis; Herbert, Haynes, and Co., John Wilson, Hallenstein Bros. and Co., W. D. McBride, J. Tait, Abraham Myers, G. M. Wilkie, Wm. Wills, Duthie Bros. (Limited), John McDonald, J. Hendry and Sons, the Don Tailoring Company, Alexander Robb, Peter Rankin, E. Stokes and Sons, Patterson and Roberts, William Frank, Andrew Walker, J. and J. Arthur, L. Faigan, Frank Foster, Robert Johnston and Sons (Dunedin), Jas. Craig, Jas. Johnston, John Watson (Port Chalmers), John Milligan, Wm. Robertson (Mosgiel), A. McKinley, and A. Warrington (Green Island), hereinafter collectively referred to as "the employers."

The Court of Arbitration of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the Court"), having taken into consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having read and considered the report and recommendations of the Conciliation Board herein, and having heard the union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the above-named W. and R. Scott by Mr. Scott (a member of the said firm), the above-named James Crombie and Co. by Mr. Crombie (a member of the said firm), the above-named Thomas Jenkins and Co. by Mr. Jenkins (a member of the said firm), the above-named A. Lorie and Co. by Mr. Lorie (a member of the said firm), and the above-named Baker and Morris by Mr. Morris (a member of the said firm); and no other of the employers appearing personally or by representative; and having heard the witnesses called and examined by the said A. Lorie in opposition to the claims made by the union; and no other of the employers represented at the hearing desiring to call evidence; and it appearing to the Court unnecessary that the union should call evidence, doth hereby order and award as follows, that is to say:—

1. The table marked "A" hereunto annexed, and signed by the President of the Court and sealed with the seal of the Court, is hereby incorporated in and declared to form part of this award.

2. The said Table "A" shall regulate the classification of and the rates and mode of payment for all work therein specified performed by piecework by or for all or any person or persons bound by this award, and all other the matters and things in the said table set forth and appearing.

3. All bespoke work shall be done in the shop of the employer for whom the same is performed, and shall be paid for according to the said Table "A." The expression "bespoke work" in this award shall include all goods made and sold as tailor-made, also any order in which there is a garment fitted on, whether such order is by chart-measure or not.

4. Subject to the provisions of this award, any employer may employ workers at weekly wages to do and perform all or any of the work required to be performed by such employer.

5. The lowest rate of wages paid to workers, including machinists employed at weekly wages, shall be the sum of £1 5s. for each and every week.

6. The number of apprentices shall be limited to one to every three operatives or fraction of the first three operatives. The proportion of apprentices shall be gauged by full employment of operatives for two-thirds of the full time for the preceding six calendar months. Existing arrangements with apprentices shall not be interfered with, but no employer shall increase the number of apprentices employed by him until the number already employed is reduced below the number mentioned herein.

7. Every apprentice shall serve for the full period of four years, but indenture shall not be required.

8. The rates of payment to apprentices shall be as follows, namely: For the first six calendar months of the apprenticeship the sum of 2s. 6d. for each and every week, to be increased by the further sum of 2s. 6d. per week at the end of such period of six calendar months, and at the end of every succeeding period of six calendar months until the term of apprenticeship expires.

9. At the expiration of the term of apprenticeship the apprentice shall become an operative, and shall be paid the full minimum wage.

10. The hours worked by each worker shall be forty-five in each week, and such hours shall be worked during the ordinary business hours of the establishment in which they shall be worked.

11. All overtime worked out of the ordinary business hours of the establishment in which it shall be worked shall be paid for, in the case of work performed on weekly wages at the rate of time and a quarter, and in the case of work performed by piecework at piecework prices, with 2d. per hour added thereto; provided that if any worker shall, through her own fault, work during the ordinary business hours less than forty-five hours in any one week she must first make up the hours worked to forty-five at the ordinary rate of wages before she shall be paid overtime rates for the work performed in that week. For the purposes of this clause each week shall stand alone.

12. No one machinist shall machine for more than thirteen workers, but apprentices shall not be included in such number of workers until after such apprentices shall have served for twelve calendar months of their apprenticeship.

13. Every employer shall employ members of the union in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and who are ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members, and both shall work together in harmony and under the same conditions, and both shall receive equal pay for equal work.

14. The union shall at all times keep in some convenient place within one mile from the Chief Post-office in Dunedin a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the union for the time being out of employ, with a description of the branch of the trade in which such member shall claim to be proficient, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom each such member shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon any such member obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book, and any change of address of any such member shall also forthwith be entered in such book. The executive of the union shall use their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false to their knowledge, or in case they shall not have used reasonable endeavours to verify the same. Such book shall be open to every employer without fee or charge at all hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working-day. If the union fail to keep the employment-book in the manner provided by this condition, then and in such case, and so long as such failure shall continue, any employer may, if he so thinks fit, employ any person or persons, whether a member or members of the union or not, to perform the work required by him to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *Otago Daily Times* and in the *Evening Star* newspapers, published at Dunedin, shall be given by the union of the place where such employment-book shall be kept, and of any change of such place.

15. Any breach of any of the stipulations or conditions herein set forth, or of all or any of the matters or things provided for or mentioned in the said Table "A," hereto annexed, shall constitute a breach of this award, and the maximum penalty payable by any party or person in respect of any such breach shall be the sum of £100: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1898"), that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed £500.

16. This award shall take effect as from the 6th day of March, 1899, and shall continue in force and the provisions thereof may be enforced up to and until the first day of December, 1900.

17. And this Court doth further order and award that this award shall be binding upon the union and the members thereof, and upon the employers hereinbefore mentioned and each and every of them; and that the union and every member thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, shall do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the terms, conditions, and provisions of this award on the part of the union and the members thereof and on the part of the employers and each and every of them respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by the same up to and until the said 1st day of December in the year 1900.

18. And this Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the office of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Otago and Southland District, Dunedin.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 3rd day of March, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

[The schedule, "Table A," referred to is not published.]

CHRISTCHURCH BOOTMAKERS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Canterbury Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof; and in the matter of an industrial dispute between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen (hereinafter called "the workmen's association") and Nathaniel Suckling and John Suckling, of the City of Christchurch, boot-manufacturers; and Ephraim Toomer, of the same place, boot-manufacturer; and C. J. Clayton, of the same place, boot-manufacturer (hereinafter called "the employers").

The Court of Arbitration of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the Court"), having taken into consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having heard the workmen's association by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard each of the employers in person, and none of the said parties desiring to call witnesses, doth hereby order and award that, as between the workmen's association and the members thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto annexed shall be binding upon the workmen's association and upon every member thereof, and upon the employers and upon each and every of them; and that the said terms, conditions, and provisions shall be deemed to be and they are

hereby incorporated in and declared to form part of this award; and, further, that the workmen's association and every member thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions on the part of the workmen's association and the members thereof and on the part of the employers respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by and observe and perform the same.

And the Court doth hereby further award, order, and declare that any breach of the said terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto annexed shall constitute a breach of this award, and that the sum of £100 shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party or person in respect of any such breach: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1898") that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed £500.

And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 27th day of February, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 1st day of September, 1900.

And this Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Canterbury District, at Christchurch.

And this Court doth lastly order that the said Nathaniel Suckling and John Sucklings shall pay to the workmen's association in respect of its costs of the said reference the sum of £5 5s. and half Court-fees; and that the said Ephraim Toomer shall also pay to the workmen's association in respect of its costs of the said reference the sum of £5 5s. and half Court-fees.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 24th day of February, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

[The schedule referred to is not published.]

CHRISTCHURCH PAINTERS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Canterbury Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof; and in the matter of an industrial dispute between the Christchurch Painters' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the union"), and Charles Duggan, Cochrane and Collins, Frederick Bullen, William Evans, Henry Rose, John Soanes, George Maxwell, Joseph Wolfred, William Mabley, Charles Mills, Henry Charles Dowle, Austin Griffiths, Thomas Webb, Robert Manks, Edward Charles Chegwin, George W. Allan, James Cowley, J. Arthur Lummis, Henry Shave, Stephen Harper, Edward Samuels, Dugald Macmillan, George Duggan, Edward Bond, William Bush and Sons, William Sey, James Heslop, Charles Mazey, James Greig, — Bethel, P. Manhire, Mrs. James Allen, William Parry, England and Martin, Joseph Venables, William Samuels, John Wellesley Smith, John W. Baker, John Wills, Joseph Lee and Sons, Charles Murphy, John Thompson, Harrington and Son, William Nicholls, Bradley Brothers, William G. Mumford, Frederick Mantell, Francis Banks, Thomas Henry Davies, Henry Samuels, Alexander Simpson, Mathew Bishop, Edward Henwood, Thomas Gapes and Co., Thomas Archbold, Frederick Bowen, Joseph Cragg, James Goss, George Fletcher, George Arthur Mazey, Benjamin Button, John A. Paton, Arthur Webb, William H. Downes, Thomas James Archbold, James A. Bowbyes, Richard Joughin, Alfred Allen, Gerald George Compton, all of Christchurch, master painters (hereinafter called "the employers").

The Court of Arbitration of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the Court"), having taken in consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having heard the union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the following employers, namely: B. Button, S. Harper, R. C. Joughin, W. Mabley, J. A. Lumis, J. A. Paton, F. Bullen, J. Lee and Sons, G. W. Allan, W. H. Nicholls, A. Simpson, G. A. Mazey, Charles Mills, James Greig, Charles Duggan, M. Bishop, Robert Manks, J. W. Baker, F. Mantell, Cochrane and Collins, A. S. Griffiths, England and Martin, D. Macmillan, T. H. Davies, George Duggan, T. J. Archbold, James Heslop, Henry Charles Dowle, William Sey, John Thompson, James Allan, by their representatives duly appointed, and the firm of Thomas Gapes and Co. by Thomas Gapes (a member of the said firm), and Edward Samuels in person; and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the union and of the employers respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the union and the members thereof and the employers and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall be binding upon the union and upon every member thereof, and upon the employers and upon each and every of them; and that the said terms, conditions, and provisions shall be deemed to be and they are hereby incorporated in and declared to form part of this award; and, further, that the union and every member thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions on the part of the union and the members thereof and on the part of the employers respectively, required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by and observe and perform the same.

And the Court doth hereby further award, order, and declare that any breach of the said terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall constitute a breach of this award, and that the sum of £100 shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party or persons in respect of any such breach: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1898"), that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed £500.

And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 1st day of March, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 28th day of February, 1901.

And this Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Canterbury District, at Christchurch.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 24th day of February, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

THE SCHEDULE BEFORE REFERRED TO.

Hours of Employment.

1. The recognised hours of work shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on five days of the week, and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays; one hour to be allowed each day for dinner (Saturdays excepted), from the 1st September to the 30th April (both inclusive).

2. And from the 1st May to the 31st August one half-hour for dinner; and to leave off work at 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Rate of Wages.

3. All men of the age of twenty-one years and upwards (except those hereinafter mentioned), working at any branch of the trade for any employer, shall be paid not less than 1s. 1½d. per hour.

4. Men who are over the age of fifty-five years may work for a lesser sum than the union rate, but such lesser sum shall not be less than 7s. per day.

5. Subject to condition 8, any workman who is not considered capable of earning 9s. per day shall be paid such lesser sum (if any) as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such workmen and the chairman and secretary of the union; and, in default of such agreement, as shall from time to time be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such workman, after twenty-four hours' notice to the secretary of the union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman upon such application.

Overtime.

6. All time worked beyond the time mentioned in Rules 1 and 2 (including holidays) shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours and time and a half afterwards.

Holidays.

7. The following are the holidays to be observed: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Metropolitan Show Day, Anniversary Day, Christmas Day, Boxing Day. Labour Day shall also be a holiday, but employers may, with the consent of any workman, employ such workman upon that day; but no workman shall be compelled to work upon that day, or be put to any loss or disadvantage by reason of his not doing so.

Union Men to have Preference.

8. Employers shall employ members of the Christchurch Painters' Union, or members of any other properly constituted union of painters, in preference to non-members, provided that the members of the union are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members; both shall work together in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work. The union shall at all times keep in some convenient place, within one mile from the Chief Post-office in Christchurch, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the union for the time being out of employ, with a description of the branch of the trade in which each such workman claims to be proficient, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom each such workman shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon any such workman obtaining employment, a note thereof shall be entered in such book, and any change of address of any such workman shall also forthwith be entered in such book. The executive of the union shall use their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false to their knowledge, or in case they shall not have used reasonable endeavours to verify the same. Such book shall be open to any employer without fee or charge at all hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working-day. If the union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this condition, then and in such case, and so long as such failure shall continue, any employer may, if he so thinks fit, employ any person or persons, whether a member or members of the union or not, to perform the work required by him to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the two morning daily papers published in Christchurch shall be given by the union of the place where such employment-book shall be kept, and of any change in such place.

Funds.

9. Employers shall not place any obstacle in the way of the representatives of the union collecting or endeavouring to collect moneys due to the union from its members, provided the same be done out of working-hours.

Employment of Apprentices.

10. All apprentices shall be legally indentured for the term of five years. Shops to be allowed one apprentice every two years.

11. Should an employer from any unforeseen cause be unable to carry out his obligation to his apprentice, it shall be lawful for the apprentice to complete his term with another employer, and such employer already having his full complement of apprentices shall not be debarred from taking on such extra apprentice.

Suburban and Country Jobs.

12. All men sent out to a country job shall be conveyed or have their travelling-expenses paid, and their time paid for going and returning, and an addition of 1s. per day or their board when the distance necessitates lodgings.

13. When men are to be sent to a suburban job they shall be at the town belt nearest the place at which the work is being carried on at 8 a.m., and then travel in the employers' time to the job.

The foregoing paragraphs, numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the above award, and thereby declared to be incorporated therein and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 24th day of February, 1889.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

CHRISTCHURCH TINSMITHS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Canterbury Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof; and in the matter of an industrial dispute between the Christchurch Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the union") and George H. Albrecht, of Armagh Street, Christchurch; Thomas Crompton, of Tuam Street, Christchurch; Alfred J. White's executors, of Tuam Street, Christchurch; Thomas Watters, of Tuam Street, Christchurch; William H. Harris, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; the Christchurch Meat Company (Limited), of Hereford Street, Christchurch; the Canterbury Meat Company (Limited), of Hereford Street, Christchurch; George Adcock, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch; Thomas J. Edmonds, of Ferry Road; Scott Brothers, of Manchester Street, Christchurch; Trent Brothers, of Durham Street, Christchurch; the Christchurch Gas Company (Limited), of Gloucester Street, Christchurch; Arthur Hollobon, of Colombo Road, Sydenham; the Crown Ironworks Company (Limited), of Armagh Street, Christchurch; Aulsebrook and Co., of St. Asaph Street, Christchurch; Herbert James Hardingham, of Christchurch; and Hement Brothers, of Hereford Street, Christchurch.

The Court of Arbitration of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the Court"), having taken into consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having heard the union by its representatives duly appointed, and the above-named Thomas Crompton in person, the executors of A. J. White by A. C. Reid (one of such executors), the above-named Thomas Watters, William Harris, and George Adcock in person, the above-named Scott Brothers by J. L. Scott (a member of the said firm), the above-named Trent Brothers by Frederick Trent (a member of the said firm), the above-named Christchurch Gas Company (Limited) by R. C. Bishop (the secretary of the said company), the above-named Crown Ironworks Company (Limited) by S. Manning (chairman of directors of the said company), the above-named Aulsebrook and Co. by R. E. McDougall (trading under that style), the above-named Canterbury Meat Company (Limited) by Mr. Waymouth (manager of the said company), and the above-named Christchurch Meat Company (Limited) by Mr. Gilbert Anderson (manager of the said company), and the above-named Herbert James Hardingham in person; and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the union, and by such of the said employers appearing as desired to call evidence, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively; and none of the other persons or firms above-named appearing, doth hereby order and award as follows, that is to say,—

1. This award shall be binding upon and shall affect the following persons, firms, and companies above-named, that is to say: George H. Albrecht, Thomas Crompton, the executors of Alfred J. White, William H. Harris, George Adcock, Hement Brothers, Thomas J. Edmonds, Arthur Hollobon, the Crown Ironworks Company (Limited), and Herbert James Hardingham. The persons, firms, and companies mentioned in this paragraph are hereinafter, for the sake of brevity, referred to as "the said employers."

2. This award shall bind the above-named Trent Brothers if they shall manufacture tinware for sale; but, if they shall not manufacture tinware for sale otherwise than to enclose their manufactures, then this award shall not bind them.

3. This award shall not bind or affect the following persons, firms, and companies, that is to say: Thomas Watters, the Christchurch Meat Company (Limited), the Canterbury Meat Company (Limited), Scott Brothers, the Christchurch Gas Company (Limited), and Aulsebrook and Company. The said persons, firms, and companies are hereby expressly excluded from the provisions of this award.

4. As between the union and the members thereof and the said employers named in paragraph 1 hereof and each and every of them, and as between the union and the members thereof, the above-named firm of Trent Brothers, if they shall manufacture tinware for sale otherwise than as mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof, the terms, conditions, stipulations, and provisions hereinbefore contained shall be binding upon the union and upon every member thereof, and upon the said employers and each and every of them, and in the events aforesaid upon the said firm of Trent Brothers, that is to say:—

5. Forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work, made up as follows, namely: From Monday to Friday inclusive eight hours and three-quarters' work, and on Saturday four hours and a quarter's work. Work shall cease at noon on Saturday.

6. Only two classes of labour shall be recognised—namely, journeymen and apprentices.

7. Piecework shall not be permitted.

8. Except as hereinafter provided, the minimum rate of wages of journeymen shall be 9s. per day of eight hours.

9. Workmen employed solely in the making of hollow-ware, such as baths and buckets, may be paid such rate of wages less than 9s. per day as may at any time, and from time to time, during the currency of this award be fixed by the union by a resolution of its committee or of a general meeting of its members. Any such resolution shall apply to all workmen engaged in such branch of manufacture.

10. Any workman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less sum (if any) as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such workman and the chairman and secretary of the union; and, in default of such agreement, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such workman, after twenty-four hours' notice to the secretary of the union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman on such application.

11. All time worked beyond the hours hereinbefore mentioned shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the following rates—namely, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., time and a quarter; from 9 p.m. till 12 midnight, time and a half; and from midnight till the hour of beginning work next morning, double rates. On Saturdays overtime shall be paid for at time and a half rates from 12 o'clock noon. Work done on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Anniversary Day, and Sunday shall be paid for at double rates; work done on all other recognised general holidays—namely, New Year's Day, Easter Monday, the birthdays of the reigning Sovereign and the Heir-apparent, Labour Day, and Boxing Day—shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

12. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years, and shall be indentured; but this condition shall not affect any persons now serving an apprenticeship without indentures.

13. Apprentices shall be paid during the first year of their service the sum of 5s. for each and every week, with an increase at the commencement of each subsequent year of 5s. per week, until the commencement of the fifth year, when the increase shall be 10s. per week.

14. All apprentices, whether now serving an apprenticeship or not, and whether indentured or not, shall be paid the minimum rate of wages mentioned in the last paragraph.

15. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to every three journeymen or fraction of the first three journeymen.

16. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, the journeymen taken into account must have been employed by the employer in the establishment in which such apprentices shall be taken for the preceding six calendar months for at least two-thirds of full time.

17. Where canister-making machines are used, at least one journeyman shall be employed as foreman.

18. Any workman employed upon work outside his employer's place of business shall be paid for his time in travelling to and returning from such work, and shall also be paid any travelling-expenses necessarily incurred by him. If any such workman shall be necessarily detained from his home all night in connection with such work, such workman shall also be paid all expenses necessarily incurred by him for board and lodging.

19. Employers shall employ members of the union in preference to non-members, provided that there are members of the union equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.

20. When members of the union and non-members are employed together there shall be no distinction between members and non-members, and both shall work together in harmony, and shall receive equal pay for equal work.

21. The union shall at all times keep in some convenient place, within one mile from the Chief Post-office in Christchurch, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the union for the time being out of employ, with a description of the branch of the trade in which each such workman claims to be proficient, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom such workman shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon any such workman obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book, and any change of address of any such workman shall also be forthwith entered in such book. The executive of the union shall use their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false to their knowledge, or in case they shall not have used reasonable endeavours to verify the same. Such book shall be open to every employer without fee or charge at all hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working-day. If the union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this condition, then and in such case, and so long as such failure shall continue, any employer may, if he so thinks fit, employ any person or persons, whether a member or members of the union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the two morning papers published in Christchurch shall be given by the union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.

22. And the Court doth further order and award that, as between the union and the members thereof and the said employers mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions herein contained shall be binding upon the union and the members thereof, and also upon the said employers mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof and each and every of them; and, further, that the union and every member thereof and the said employers and each and every of them shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the terms, conditions, and provisions of this award on the part of the union and the members thereof, and also on the part of the employers and each and every of them respectively, required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by and observe and perform the same.

And the Court doth further award, order, and declare that any breach of the said terms, conditions, and provisions shall constitute a breach of this award, and that the sum of £100 shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party or person in respect of any such breach: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1898"), that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed £500.

And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect as from the 12th day of March, 1899, and shall continue in force and its provisions may be enforced up to the 11th day of March, 1901.

And this Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Canterbury District, at Christchurch.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 9th day of March, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

CHRISTCHURCH FURNITURE TRADES.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Canterbury Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof; and in the matter of an industrial dispute between the Christchurch United Furniture Trades Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called the "workmen's union") and the Christchurch Furniture-makers' Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the employers' union") and the following persons and firms, namely: Herman Fuhrmann, 8, Colombo Street; D. Sykes, Cashel Street; W. Dougal, Tuam Street; William Taplin, Tuam Street; Mrs. Henry Atkinson, Manchester Street; Albert Poppler, Sydenham; W. Pyke, Cashel Street; the Drapery Importing Company, Cashel Street; Robert Norrie, Sydenham; J. Wilson, dealer, Colombo Street; William H. Jewell, sen., Victoria Street; Edmonds and Page, Tuam Street; Jacobson and Macdonald, Madras Street; Mrs. J. Anderson, Victoria Street; E. Duckworth and Co., Colombo Street, Sydenham; Wilson, Mant, and Co., Tuam Street; Clark Bros., Tuam Street; Isaiah D. Davis, Colombo Street; John J. Hunter, Clare Road, St. Albans; W. A. Finlayson, London Street, Richmond; John Young, Aldred Street; William W. Stevens, Aldred Street; J. Ballantyne and Co., Cashel Street; Henry Smith, Tuam Street; Ole Israelson, Aldred Street; W. Strange and Co., High Street; Mr. Francesco Brunie, St. Asaph Street; Lawrence and Kircher, High Street; J. M. Mitchell, Colombo Street; C. Catermole, Aldred Street; trustees of the late Mr. Alfred Joseph White, High Street; Mr. W. Bates, High Street; E. Scrimshaw, Sydenham; Joseph Dearsley, St. Asaph Street; John Thompson, Tuam Street; W. Richards, South East Belt; Jewell and Talbot, Colombo Street (hereinafter called "the employers").

The Court of Arbitration of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the Court"), having taken into consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having heard the workmen's union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the employers' union by its representatives duly appointed; and none of the employers appearing individually, either in person or by representative; and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the workmen's union and by and on behalf of the employers' union respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award as follows, that is to say:—

1. Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. The weekly half-holiday shall be upon Saturday.
 2. The minimum wage for cabinet-makers, upholsterers, turners, frame-makers, and polishers shall be the sum of 8s. 6d. per day; the minimum wage for mattress-makers shall be the sum of 7s. 6d. per day.
 3. All time worked beyond the time hereinbefore mentioned shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter up to midnight, and double time after midnight and on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Time worked upon the holidays hereinafter specified shall be paid time and a quarter for the first four hours; after that time time and a half up to midnight; and after midnight double time.
 4. The following days shall be holidays, namely: Easter Monday, the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, New Year's Day, Show Day, Anniversary Day, Boxing Day, and Labour Day.
 5. Any workman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum (if any) as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such workman and the chairman and secretary of the workmen's union; and, in default of such agreement, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such workman, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the workmen's union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman upon such application.
 6. Apprentices and journeymen shall alone be recognised.
 7. Apprentices shall be paid during the first year of their service the sum of 5s. for each and every week; from the expiration of the first year until the expiration of the second year the sum of 10s. for each and every week; and so on to the end of the term of service, adding a further sum of 5s. per week to such wages from the termination of each year of service.
 8. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to every three journeymen or fraction of the first three journeymen.
 9. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, the journeymen taken into account must have been employed by the employer in the establishment in which such apprentice shall be taken for the preceding six calendar months for at least two-thirds of full time.
 10. No piecework shall be permitted.
 11. Employers shall employ members of the workmen's union in preference to non-members, provided that there are members of the workmen's union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and who are ready and willing to undertake it.
 12. When members of the workmen's union and non-members are employed together there shall be no distinction between members and non-members, and both shall work together in harmony and under the same conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work.
 13. The workmen's union shall at all times keep, in some convenient place, within one mile from the Chief Post-office in Christchurch, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and addresses of all members of the workmen's union for the time being out of employ, with a description of the branch of the trade in which each such workman claims to be proficient, and the names and addresses and occupations of every employer by whom each such workman shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon any such workman obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book, and any change of address of any such workman shall also be forthwith entered in such book. The executive of the workmen's union shall use their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false to their knowledge, or in case they shall not have used reasonable endeavours to verify the same. Such book shall be open to every employer without fee or charge at all hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working-day. If the workmen's union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this condition, then, and in such case, and so long as such failure shall continue, any employer may, if he thinks fit, employ any person or persons, whether a member or members of the workmen's union or not, to perform the work required by him to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the two morning papers published in Christchurch shall be given by the workmen's union of the place where such employment-book shall be kept, and of any change in such place.
 14. And this Court doth further order and award that, as between the workmen's union and the members thereof and the employers' union and members thereof, and also as between the workmen's union and the employers and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions herein contained shall be binding upon the workmen's union and the members thereof and also upon the employers' union and the members thereof, and also upon the employers and upon each and every of them; and, further, that the workmen's union and every member thereof, and the employers' union and every member thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the terms, conditions, and provisions of this award on the part of the workmen's union and the members thereof, and on the part of the employers' union and the members thereof, and also on the part of the employers and each and every of them respectively, required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by and observe and perform the same.
- And the Court doth further award, order, and declare that any breach of the said terms, conditions, and provisions shall constitute a breach of this award, and that the sum of £100 shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party or person in respect of any such breach: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1898"), that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed £500.
- And the Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 12th day of March, 1899, and shall continue in force and its provisions may be enforced up to and until the 11th day of March, 1901.

And the Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Canterbury District, at Christchurch.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the said Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 9th day of March, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

THE DUNEDIN LINOTYPE DISPUTE.

A conference between the parties concerned was held with the members of the Arbitration Court present, and the Typographical Union agreed to accept the conditions ruling in Christchurch and Wellington under the respective agreements between the employers and unions in those cities.

An agreement was therefore drawn up by the President of the Court accordingly, and it is to remain in force until the 31st December next.

LEGAL DECISIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, AND THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

APRIL, 1898.

Auckland.—One case—two charges—under the Factories Act, for employing lad under sixteen years of age after 6 o'clock p.m.; penalty, 10s., with £1 2s. 6d. costs. The other charge withdrawn. Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One case against a hawker for selling goods on the half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs. One for employing driver of baker's cart on the holiday; penalty, 10s., with 19s. 6d. costs. The third case, for closing shop and delivering goods on the holiday; penalty, £1.

Wanganui.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act; two charges: One for failing to give the assistants the half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs. The other charge, for failing to close the shop, was dismissed.

Palmerston North.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for holding auction sale on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs.

Wellington.—Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant the half-holiday; penalties, 5s., 1s., and 10s., with 7s., £1 8s., and £1 8s. costs, respectively.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing three females on Saturday afternoon; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Waimate.—Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shops on the half-holiday; penalties, £1, 10s., and 10s., with 7s. costs each case.

Dunedin.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing youth under eighteen on Easter Monday, a statutory holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

MAY, 1898.

Auckland.—Two cases under the Factories Act: One for employing females on a statutory holiday under the Act (Good Friday)—five charges—penalty, £1 and 15s. 3d. costs on each charge—£8 16s. 3d. The other case, for employing lad under eighteen years of age on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 5s., with £1 1s. 6d. costs. One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing lad under eighteen years of age for more than nine hours and a half on two nights in one week; penalty, 5s., with 19s. 6d. costs.

Wellington.—Two cases under the Factories Act: One for employing female on Saturday afternoon; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. The other case, for failing to keep record of work done; penalty, 1s., with £1 8s. costs.

JUNE, 1898.

Auckland.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistants; penalty (two charges), £1 each, with £2 5s. costs. Second case (two charges), for employing assistant on the half-holiday and for employing for more than five hours without refreshment; penalty, 10s. each, with £1 15s. costs.

Hawera.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to report an accident to Inspector; penalty, 5s., with £1 1s. 6d. costs.

Wanganui.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to give employes the half-holiday; penalty, 10s., with 9s. costs. One case under the Factories Act, for employing female after hours without permit; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs.

Upper Hutt.—One case, for failing to report an accident to the Inspector. Accused pleaded ignorance of the Act; penalty, 10s., with 14s. 6d. costs.

Wellington.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing females on the Queen's Birthday, a statutory holiday; penalty (for two charges), £1, with £2 16s. costs. Two cases under the Shops Act: One for failing to grant a half-holiday during the week to bar-assistants; penalty, 2s., with £2 16s. costs (1s. and £1 8s. costs on each of the two charges). The other case was for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Ashburton.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop, and for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistant; penalty, 5s. on each charge (10s.), with £2 12s. costs.

Timaru.—One case under the Shops Act, for employing driver of delivery-cart on the half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with 9s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing female on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 10s., with £1 10s. costs.

JULY, 1898.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to give assistant the half-holiday ; penalty, £1, with £1 11s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing lad under sixteen years of age overtime without permit ; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday ; penalty, £1, with £1 15s. costs. One case under the Factories Act, for employing women overtime without permit ; penalty, £1, with £2 4s. costs.

Invercargill.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing lad under eighteen years of age without certificate of fitness by Inspector ; penalty, 5s., with £1 10s. costs.

AUGUST, 1898.

Auckland.—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for charging excessive fee ; dismissed.

Wanganui.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing assistant on the half-holiday ; penalty, 5s., with 9s. costs.

Wellington.—Two cases under the Factories Act, for failing to grant the Saturday half-holiday to lads under eighteen years of age ; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs, in each case. Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act : One for failing to close shop on the half-holiday ; penalty, £1, with 11s. costs. The other two for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistants ; one of them (against an auctioneer), penalty, £2, with £1 8s. costs, and the other 10s., with £1 8s. costs.

Ashburton.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant the half-holiday to two assistants ; penalty, 5s., with £1 1s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant carter the half-holiday ; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs.

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for delivering bread on the half-holiday ; penalty, 10s., with 17s. 6d. costs. One case under the Factories Act, two charges for employing females on Saturday afternoon ; penalty, £1, with £1 19s. costs for the two charges. One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, in which the Inspector was sued by a registry-office keeper for refusing to renew license. Counsel for the Inspector argued that according to the Act the Inspector had discretionary powers. The Judge disagreed with him, and judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Napier.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistants ; penalty, in one case, 10s., with 11s. costs. The other case, for employing driver of a baker's cart, dismissed.

Wanganui.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing assistants for more than eleven hours and a half in one day ; penalty, in one case, 1s., with 9s. costs. The other, for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistants ; penalty, 10s., with 9s. costs.

Wellington.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to register ; penalty, 1s. One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant the half-holiday ; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing persons under age on Saturday afternoon ; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to have proper sanitary accommodation in connection with shops ; penalties, 1s., with £1 8s. costs each.

OCTOBER, 1898.

Wellington.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing lad under sixteen years of age before 8 a.m. ; penalty, £1 10s., with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing carters on the half-holiday ; two charges. As the defendant had been only a few days before convicted for a similar offence, he was now fined £2, with £1 8s. costs, on the first charge, and £3, with £1 8s. costs, on the second.

Nelson.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to register sawmill. The case was dismissed, as the information was not laid within one month from date of offence.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to grant the Saturday afternoon holiday to two girls ; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, one for hawking goods on the half-holiday, the other for failing to close on the half-holiday. Penalties, £1, with £1 8s. costs, in each case.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

Auckland.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing females on Saturday afternoon, four charges ; penalties, 10s. each, with £4 1s. costs.

Gisborne.—Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shops ; penalties, 5s., 5s., and £1, with 7s., 7s., and 9s. costs respectively.

Hawera.—Seven cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act : Two for failing to close shops on the half-holiday ; penalties, £2, with 18s. 6d. costs each. Two for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistants ; penalty in one case, 5s., with 10s. 6d. costs ; the other case dismissed, as the offence was unintentional. Three cases : Two for failing to close office for the half-holiday, and one for failing to give the office employé the half-holiday on Saturday. These three were dismissed.

Christchurch.—Four cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for failing to grant the half-holiday to bar-assistant; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. One for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistant; penalty, £1, with 8s. costs. One for employing assistants over fifty-two hours in one week, and one for failing to keep notice of hours of employment posted in shop; penalties, 1s., with £1 8s. costs each. Three cases under the Factories Act: One against an employer for sending work to be done outside factory; dismissed. One against three employes for taking the work home; penalties, 1s., with £1 8s. costs each. The third case, for employing a lad without permit at 8 p.m.; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Rangiora.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing females on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

Timaru.—Three cases under the Shops Act, for failing to close shops on the half-holiday; penalties, 1s. each.

DECEMBER, 1898.

Auckland.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing females on Saturday afternoon (five charges); penalties, 10s. and 9s. costs on each charge, with solicitor's fee £1 1s. Two cases under the Shops Act: One for failing to provide sitting-accommodation for females; penalty, £1, with £1 14s. costs. The other for employing lad under eighteen years of age more than nine hours and a half on two days in one week; penalty, £1, with £1 16s. costs.

Gisborne.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 1s. costs. Two cases under the Factories Act, for employing females on Saturday afternoon; penalties—first case (two charges), 10s., with £1 1s. costs, and 10s., with 9s. costs; the other case, 10s., with 9s. costs.

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

Wellington.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for hawking goods on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Timaru.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistant; penalty, 10s., with 9s. costs.

Oamaru.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with 7s. costs.

JANUARY, 1899.

Pahiatua.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing—(1) To close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 7s. costs; (2) to give the half-holiday to shop-assistant; penalty, 1s., with 9s. costs.

Christchurch.—Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for employing assistant for more than 11½ hours; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. The second for hawking goods on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. The other case—two charges—for failing to close shop on the half-holiday, and for employing assistant on the half-holiday; penalty, 5s. One case under the Factories Act, for employing female assistants on a Saturday evening, under section 63 of the Act; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £2 costs. One case under the Factories Act, for failing to give lad under eighteen years of age the Saturday half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to give assistants the half-holiday; penalty, £1 10s., with £3 3s. costs.

Gisborne.—Four cases under the Factories Act: One for failing to register factory under the Act; penalty, £1, with 9s. costs. The same defendant was convicted in two charges for failing to give assistants the Saturday half-holiday; penalty in one charge, £1, with 9s. costs; for the second charge, costs only (9s.). The fourth case was for employing girls on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 10s., with 9s. costs.

Hawera.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act against a Chinese storekeeper, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £3, with 7s. costs.

Geraldine (omitted from December list).—One case under the Factories Act, five charges: One for employing girls under sixteen years of age without permit from the Inspector; penalty, £1, with £1 18s. costs. One for employing girls between 6 p.m. and 7.45 a.m. without permit; penalty, £1, with £2 costs. The other three charges were dismissed: One for employing girls more than forty-eight hours in a week, one for employing lad under sixteen years of age between 6 p.m. and 7.45 a.m. without permit, and one for failing to register factory.

Dunedin.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing lad under eighteen years of age more than nine hours and a half on two days in a week; penalty, 10s., with £1 14s. costs. The other case—two charges: One for employing female assistant longer than fifty-two hours in a week; dismissed, owing to the conflicting evidence of witness. The other charge, for employing the assistant more than nine hours and a half on the 17th January, was then withdrawn.

Invercargill.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to grant the half-holiday to assistant; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs.

MARCH, 1899.

Auckland.—An appeal case was heard in the Supreme Court against a decision given in July, 1898, by Stipendiary Magistrate, fining a shopkeeper for failing to grant an assistant the half-holiday. The contention raised was that the *Gazette* notice proclaiming the half-holiday for 1898 for the district was informal; and on this point the appeal was upheld, with costs.

Wellington.—Three cases under the Shops Act: Two against Chinese, for hawking goods on the half-holiday: penalties, £1 5s. and 2s. 6d., with £1 8s. costs each. The third case, for employing assistant for more than half an hour after 1 o'clock on half-holiday; penalty, 2s. 6d., with £1 8s. costs. One case under the Factories Act, for failing to report accident in brewery to Inspector; penalty, 1s., with £1 8s. costs.

In December last a case was heard under the Factories Act, for failing to pay employes for overtime work done. The Magistrate dismissed the case, also a second charge for employing the same hands overtime without permit, which was laid, on the plea that permit was valueless since no payment was made for overtime. An appeal was heard during March in the Supreme Court, when the Judge dismissed both cases, remarking that the employment was contrary to the Act, but that the informations were laid under the wrong sections of the Act.

Picton.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £2, with 9s. costs. [This case was heard in November, but was omitted from that month's list.]

Christchurch.—One case under the Shops Act, for employing two assistants on the half-holiday. It appears that the assistants were not employed in the shop, but were working in the slaughterhouse belonging to the same shopkeeper. Penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to register factory. Dismissed, on the ground that the persons employed did not receive any reward for their work. The place referred to is the Salvation Army Home. Notice of appeal was given.

FACTORIES.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AUCKLAND (CITY).												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	1	18/ to 36/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	12/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	20/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ammunition-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	9	..	7/ to 10/	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	32	32/6	9/ to 11/	..	9/6 to 19/	1	..	10/6	..	..	..
Over 20	12	18	30/ to 72/	10/ to 30/	..	11/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baking-powder Making.												
14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket- and Perambulator-making.												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	1	5/ to 25/	15/	..	..	4	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	24	1	12/6 to 55/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	33	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	20/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	38	26	5/ to 15/	4/ to 12/	..	..	58	18	5/ to 20/	4/ to 9/	..	..
17 to 20	73	57	10/ to 40/	6/4 to 18/	..	..	84	7	6/ to 25/	7/ to 15/	1	..
Over 20	468	83	15/ to 100/	5/ to 45/	20/ to 65/	22/	1	..	15/3	..	..	..
Boat-building.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	1	17/6 to 27/6	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	1	27/6 to 90/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	14	1	5/ to 18/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	25	11	5/ to 30/	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	132	3	10/ to 63/	14/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	22	9	6/ to 10/	6/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	16	9/ to 25/	7/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	58	12	25/ to 65/	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing and Bottling.												
14 to 16	14	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	9/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	129	..	25/ to 200/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick- and Pottery-making and Lime-burning.												
14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	16/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	30/ to 80/	..	40/ to 47/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broom- and Brush-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	3	8/ to 16/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	5	11/ to 30/	8/ to 15/	17/ to 25/	9/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	2	20/ to 40/	30/	30/ to 50/	10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage-building.												
14 to 16	23	..	5/ to 15/	..	25/	..	9	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	40	..	7/6 to 36/	..	50/	..	15	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	130	..	10/ to 66/	..	45/ to 50/	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Chaff-cutting.												
14 to 16	2	..	12/6 to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	30/ to 44/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar- and Cigarette-making.												
17 to 20	5	1	10/ to 20/	6/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	3	35/ to 60/	10/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.												
Coffee-, Pepper-, and Spice-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	10	..	22/6 to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coopering.												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	8/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	..	27/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cork-cutting.												
17 to 20	1	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corset-making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	2	..	8/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	1	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cutlery-repairing.												
Over 20	2	..	12/6 to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cycle Engineering.												
14 to 16	8	..	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	21	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	21	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mechanical Dentistry.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2/6 to 10/	..	3	
17 to 20	1	..	50/	..	..	..	11	..	2/6 to 15/	..	1	
Over 20	26	6	30/ to 80/	10/ to 20/	..	..	10	2	5/ to 20/	10/ to 20/	..	
Dress- and Millinery-making.												
14 to 16	..	47	..	2/6 to 12/6	..	7/6	..	12	..	2/6	90	
17 to 20	..	198	..	3/ to 20/	..	20/	..	8	..	2/6 to 10/	35	
Over 20	..	205	..	5/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Drug-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	5	5	8/ to 9/6	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	5	12/ to 20/	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	13	3	30/ to 70/	12/6 to 20/	31/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dyeing and Cleaning.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	2	30/ to 60/	16/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineering.												
14 to 16	27	..	4/11 to 14/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	
17 to 20	42	..	4/11 to 30/	..	..	..	31	..	2/6 to 30/	..	..	
Over 20	144	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	7	..	7/ to 16/	..	..	
Fellmongering.												
14 to 16	4	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	18/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	31	..	16/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flour-milling.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	42	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fruit-preserving.												
17 to 20	3	4	9/ to 15/	7/ to 12/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Furniture-making and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	18	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	
17 to 20	33	1	5/ to 36/	15/	..	..	15	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	
Over 20	123	5	12/ to 90/	12/6 to 20/	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fly-paper and Fire-kindler Making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	1	20/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Galvanised-iron Working.												
14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	16/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	30	..	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.												
Gas and Coal-tar Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 13/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	119	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glass-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	4	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gum Sorting and Packing.												
14 to 16	1	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	129	..	15/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gunsmithing.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hat- and Cap-making.												
14 to 16	3	5	7/6 to 15/	..	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	10	..	15/ to 20/	20/ to 25/	6/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	13	11	30/ to 70/	8/ to 25/	44/	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	
Heel- and Toe-plate Making.												
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jam- and Condiment-making.												
14 to 16	9	4	5/ to 15/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	11	12/6 to 15/	6/ to 9/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	15	6	35/ to 70/	6/ to 10/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Engineers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	
Over 20	14	..	27/ to 90/	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Machine-hands).												
14 to 16	30	..	7/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	44	..	10/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	54	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Carpenters and Joiners).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	39/	..	..	4	..	24/	..	..	..	
Over 20	23	..	39/ to 75/	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Glaziers).												
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	18/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Wood-turners).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 16/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16/	..	..	..	
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Labourers).												
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	61	..	22/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kauri Timber Company (Carvers).												
Over 20	2	..	45/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Knitting Hosiery.												
17 to 20	..	9	..	12/6 to 13/8	..	8/ to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	5	..	17/6	..	11/4	..	..	..	..	..	
Laundry-work.												
14 to 16	2	7	3/6 to 12/	8/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	3	33	20/ to 22/6	7/ to 20/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	
Over 20	..	42	..	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Charitable institutions employ 9 females at no wages. Chinese laundries employ 16 males from 20/ to 30/, and 1 female at 15/.												
Meat Freezing and Preserving.												
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	44	..	25/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Monumental Masonry.												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 17/	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.												
Oilskin-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	30/	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint-grinding.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
14 to 16	6	2	5/ to 10/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	14	5/ to 40/	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	15	20/ to 60/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picture-frame Making.												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	7/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	35/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing.												
14 to 16	42	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	9	..	2/6 to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	117	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding.												
14 to 16	61	19	5/ to 10/	2/6 to 10/	..	..	3	..	3/6 to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	46	55	6/ to 50/	2/6 to 20/	..	11/ to 15/10	14	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	232	37	25/ to 100/	7/ to 50/	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rag-sorting.												
Over 20	3	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Range- and Stove-making.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	7/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	12/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope- and Twine-making.												
14 to 16	14	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	44	3	5/ to 15/	5/ to 10/	5/ to 8/	..	8	2	5/ to 15/	5/	..	..
17 to 20	23	13	7/6 to 17/	6/ to 20/	15/	10/ to 14/	11	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	135	7	20/ to 65/	12/6 to 25/	22/6 to 50/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail- and Tent-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash- and Door-making.												
14 to 16	30	3	5/ to 15/	16/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	62	..	7/6 to 54/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	193	7	15/ to 80/	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seed-cleaning.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt-making.												
14 to 16	2	7	7/6 to 8/	3/6 to 12/6	..	10/5	..	9	..	3/6 to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	4	80	15/ to 30/	5/ to 15/	..	7/6 to 19/7	..	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	10	94	30/ to 90/	9/ to 35/	..	10/1 to 21/11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap-making.												
14 to 16	3	2	7/ to 10/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	1	12/6 to 25/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	47	1	12/ to 70/	11/	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining.												
14 to 16	17	..	10/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	27	..	16/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	111	..	36/ to 105/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.												
Sewing-machine Repairing.												
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	11	47	5/ to 10/	2/6 to 20/	..	7/2 to 20/	20	40	2/6 to 12/	2/6 to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	25	142	7/6 to 50/	2/6 to 25/	..	4/4 to 24/10	16	22	5/ to 25/	2/6 to 17/6	..	..
Over 20	202	249	15/ to 120/	7/6 to 30/	25/ to 100/	8/1 to 30/	1	1	20	20/	..	..
Tanning and Currying.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	25/	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..
Tea-packing.												
14 to 16	17	1	6/ to 10/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	22/6 to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/6 to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	20/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	..	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	8/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	3	40/ to 50/	12/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Underclothing-making.												
14 to 16	..	4	..	2/6 to 5/	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	16	20/	7/ to 17/6	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	8	..	15/ to 24/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian-blind Making.												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmaking and Jewelling.												
14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	10	..	2/6 to 15/	..	1	..
17 to 20	10	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 20/	..	1	..
Over 20	62	..	15/ to 80/	..	27/6	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	10	20/	10/ to 12/	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	18	50/ to 60/	20/ to 40/	..	14/ to 30/	..	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..
Wire-mattress Making.												
14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 10/	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	12/6 to 27/6	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	20/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood-turning.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	11/ to 16/8	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WELLINGTON (CITY).												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial-limb Making.												
Over 20	2	..	Wages not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing.												
Over 20	10	1	40/ to 60/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket and Pith-cane Working.												
14 to 16	7	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	1	20/ to 25/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	2	32/6 to 60/	20/	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Billiard-table Making.												
Over 20	2	..	63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	20/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.											
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
WELLINGTON (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>																		
Boat-building.																		
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Bookbinding and Stationery-manufacturing.																		
14 to 16	8	8	5/ to 13/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	34	13	8/ to 20/	5/ to 12/	..	20/ to 22/6	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..						
Over 20	59	30	25/ to 70/	10/ to 30/	..	..	3	..	16/ to 25/	..	..	..						
Foremen—wages, 70/ to 100/.																		
Bootmaking																		
14 to 16	22	14	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 9/	..	..	4	4	5/ to 10/	5/ to 7/	..	..						
17 to 20	29	44	8/6 to 30/	8/ to 25/	22/ to 35/	..	17	7	9/ to 30/	7/6 to 10/	..	..						
Over 20	201	21	20/ to 60/	17/6 to 42/	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Bottling and Packing (Chemicals).																		
14 to 16	1	3	7/6	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	5	6	15/ to 35/	7/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	6	5	30/ to 40/	7/6 to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Bottling (Ale and Stout).																		
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Brewing.																		
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	38	..	36/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Brewers—wages, 240/.																		
Bread-baking.																		
14 to 16	6	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	26	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	96	..	20/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Brick-making.																		
14 to 16	8	..	8/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	28	..	18/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	59	..	33/ to 58/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Brush- and Broom-making.																		
14 to 16	6	1	6/ to 20/	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	..	2	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	2	1	50/	34/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Butter-manufacturing.																		
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Foremen—wages, 70/.																		
Candle-making.																		
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 10/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	4	..	13/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	8	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Carriage-building.																		
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 11/	..	..	..						
Over 20	29	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Carriage-building (Painters).																		
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..						
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	14	..	48/ to 58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Foremen—wages, 60/.																		
Carriage-building (Blacksmiths).																		
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..						
17 to 20	20	..	9/ to 35/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..						
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Coffee-, Spice-, and Condiment-manufacturing																		
14 to 16	6	3	5/ to 9/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	3	15	14/ to 25/	8/ to 9/	..	10/7 to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	11	3	35/ to 60/	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Biscuit- and Confectionery-making.																		
14 to 16	5	9	6/ to 9/	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	7	12	8/ to 13/	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	13	4	22/6 to 55/	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Foremen—wages, 65/.																		
Coopering.																		
14 to 16	6	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 24/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..						
Over 20	27	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Cycle Engineering.

14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	8/6 to 32/	..	..	5	..	6/ to 32/6	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	25/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cardboard-box Making.

14 to 16	..	6	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	3	25/	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	2	50/	15/ to 18/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Carpentering and Joinery-making.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 13/	..	1	..
17 to 20	10	..	12/ to 36/	..	..	9	..	10/ to 37/	..	..	..
Over 20	76	..	38/ to 70/	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..

Cigarette-making.

17 to 20	..	1	..	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Mechanical Dentistry.

14 to 16	1	1	8/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	5	1	5/ to 15/	7/6	1	..
Over 20	20	3	20/ to 42/	10/ to 20/	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	34	..	3/6 to 9/	..	..	15	..	2/6 to 5/	..	27
17 to 20	..	142	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	19	..	2/6 to 10/	..	13
Over 20	..	136	..	11/ to 50/	..	..	1	..	3/	..	..

Head dressmakers—wages, 75/ to 160/.

Millinery-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
17 to 20	..	15	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Over 20	..	9	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Head milliners—wages, 55/ to 60/.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	4	16/ to 25/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	3	40/ to 45/	12/6 to 15/	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (General Hands).

14 to 16	3	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foreman—wages, 66/.

Engineering (Pattern-makers).

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	2	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	60/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foreman—wages, 70/.

Engineering (Moulders).

14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 14/	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	35/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 70/ to 80/.

Engineering (Boilermakers).

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 19/	..	..	2	..	10/6 to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	25/ to 27/	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	81	..	30/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 70/ to 81/.

Engineering (Blacksmiths).

17 to 20	7	..	11/ to 25/	..	..	2	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	36/ to 58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 66/ to 81/.

Brass Founding and Finishing.

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	7	..	2/6 to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	11/ to 28/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering (Engineers and Fitters).

14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	38	..	7/6 to 27/	..	..	38	..	6/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	86	..	20/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 70/6 to 90/.

Electrical-current Insulating.

17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	45/ to 56/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Engraving.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Fellmongering.

14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	92	..	36/ to 60/	..	50/ to 108/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flag-, Tent-, and Sail-making.

14 to 16	2	2	7/	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	14/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	59/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flock-making.

17 to 20	2	..	..	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	..	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Furniture and Cabinet-making.

14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	..	9/ to 33/	..	..	..	11	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	78	..	26/ to 60/	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 80/.

Upholstering.

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 8/6	..	..	..	2	1	9/	7/6	..	..
17 to 20	4	2	7/6 to 30/	7/6 to 10/	..	..	2	1	15/ to 20/	5/	..	..
Over 20	20	7	25/ to 66/	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..

Felt-making.

17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-milling.

Over 20	2	..	No wages: proprietors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Gas and Coal-tar Making.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foreman—wages, 76/11.

Glass Bevelling and Silvering.

17 to 20	2	..	16/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gun-making.

14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cap- and Hat-making.

14 to 16	1	3	10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	5	45/ to 80/	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Heel- and Toe-plate Making.

Over 20	2	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Watch- and Jewellery-making.

14 to 16	3	1	6/ to 8/6	10/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 27/	..	..	..	8	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sash- and Door-making (Joiners).

14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	8/ to 35/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	40/ to 63/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 66/ to 72/.

Sash- and Door-making (General Mill-hands).

14 to 16	9	..	8/ to 15/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	..	12/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	65	..	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Laundry-work.

14 to 16	8	4	10/ to 20/	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	45	10/ to 30/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	79	25/ to 50/	12/6 to 35/	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chinese laundries—13 males, at 32/.

Lens-grinding.

14 to 16	1	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	2	52/6 to 60/	17/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.												
Mechanical Engineering (Repairing Tools, Locks, &c.).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..	..	..
Meat-preserving.												
14 to 16	11	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	142	..	42/ to 66/	..	42/ to 92/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manure-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	4	..	26/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	35/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organ-building.												
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
14 to 16	4	2	6/ to 10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	7	25/	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	13	20/ to 30/	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picture-frame Making.												
14 to 16	3	..	4/ to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	7/6 to 14/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	occupiers employed, but no wages given.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plain Sewing.												
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	8	30/	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing.												
14 to 16	41	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	34	..	9/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	114	..	30/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau and Travelling-bag Making.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	35/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing.												
14 to 16	41	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	3	..	9/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	58	6	7/6 to 30/	6/ to 10/	..	..	10	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	328	4	30/ to 77/	10/ to 21/	52/6 to 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen—wages, 80/ to 123/.												
Packing-case and Box Making.												
14 to 16	1	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Range- and Stove-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	42/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen—wages, 66/.												
Rope- and Twine-making.												

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*

Shirt-making.

14 to 16	..	7	..	5/ to 8/	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	24	..	5/ to 18/	..	9/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	22	..	12/6 to 30/	..	20/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Soap and Soda-crystal Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	4	10/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	2	20/ to 25/	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 100/.

Sewing-machine Fitting.

17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seed-cleaning.

Over 20	2	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Order Tailoring.

14 to 16	4	7	5/ to 10/	2/6 to 7/6	..	..	2	1	5/	2/6	..	..
17 to 20	14	48	10/ to 30/	10/ to 25/	17/6	10/ to 21/	15	5	7/6 to 40/	2/6 to 10/	..	..
Over 20	120	108	30/ to 60/	15/ to 40/	35/ to 60/	17/6 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 65/ to 100/.

Clothing-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	18	17/	3/6 to 7/	..	10/ to 13/	4	33	8/ to 10/	2/6 to 7/	..	..
17 to 20	8	114	11/ to 25/	10/ to 22/	..	12/ to 20/	8	22	12/6 to 25/	2/6 to 7/6	..	..
Over 20	29	104	18/ to 61/	15/ to 30/	40/ to 60/	15/ to 30/	1	1	17/6	25/	..	..

Foremen—wages, 90/ to 100/.

Tanning and Currying.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	3	..	20/ to 27/6	..	..	..
Over 20	81	..	30/ to 72/	..	56/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tea Blending and Packing.

14 to 16	15	..	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	7	12/6 to 28/6	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/ to 62/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tinware-manufacturing.

14 to 16	9	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	10/ to 32/	..	..	..	7	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	30/ to 55/	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 65/.

Venetian-blind Making.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Making (Box-making).

14 to 16	2	4	..	6/	9/	7/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	..	..	20/	14/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	3	38/ to 40/	25/	..	19/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Making (Taper-making).

14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	..	..	18/ to 18/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	5	40/	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Making (Dipping).

17 to 20	2	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Making (Filling and Packing).

14 to 16	..	15	..	..	..	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	37	..	..	..	14/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	12	..	39/	..	16/ to 19/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	2	5/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	16	15/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	11	60/	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wire-spring and Mattress Making.

14 to 16	2	..	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen Milling (Weavers).

14 to 16	7	..	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	8	12/ to 13/	..	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	20	42/ to 68/	..	25/	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		

WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.

Woollen Milling (General Mill-hands).

14 to 16	12	13	8/ to 10/	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	9	8/ to 30/	12/ to 21/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	8	25/ to 50/	24/ 17/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 100/.

Woollen Milling (Dyers).

Over 20	3	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Woollen Milling (Knitters).

14 to 16	..	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	16	..	10/ to 20/	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	11	40/ to 50/	24/ 15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).

Aerated waters and Herbal-beer Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	1	10/ to 70/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers and Furnace-men).

Over 20	5	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters).

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	3	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	10	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/6 to 36/	..	..	3	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Turners).

17 to 20	3	..	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Carpenters and Wheelwrights).

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	5	..	8/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	42/ to 80/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	42/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Painters).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	32/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Pattern-makers).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	12/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths' Strikers).

14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	2	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Unskilled Labourers).

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	20/ to 42/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Storemen).

14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread- and Pastry-making.

14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	25	1	7/6 to 35/	10/	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	89	..	15/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Baking-powder Manufacturing.

17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
----------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

Basket- and Wickerware-making.

Bacon-curing.									
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	21	15	5/ to 15/	5/ to 8/6	..	4/11 to 6/7	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	26	5/ to 30/	5/ to 12/6	..	9/1 to 11/1	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	7	18/ to 85/	7/ to 25/	..	8/9 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	15	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	28	..	4/ to 27/	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 13/	..	..	..
Over 20	47	..	10/ to 69/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	20	..	3/6 to 12/6	..	8/6	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	33	..	5/ to 30/	..	8/3 to 40/3	..	29	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	220	..	15/6 to 60/	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	5	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	7	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	6/ to 40/	..	..	15	..	6/ to 22/	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	30/ to 60/	..	25/ to 45/	1	..	21/9	..	..	..

[illegible]

14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	19/3	..	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	9/8 to 27/	..	4/ to 32/3	..	16	..	9/ to 27/	..	..	..
Over 20	94	..	30/ to 60/	..	5/6 to 60/	..	2	..	21/ to 37/	..	..	..

14 to 16	..	24	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	29	..	5/ to 18/6	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..
Over 20	1	24	60/	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	..	40	..	4/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..
17 to 20	1	62	30/	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	7	..	7/2 to 15/	..	..
Over 20	1	61	60/	7/ to 27/6	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 70/	..	26/9 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 to 16	18	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..

[illegible]

Over 20 | 3 | .. | 30/ to 52/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Over 20	2	..	27/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

14 to 16	5	4	5/ to 11/	5/	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	4	10/ to 30/	10/	35/	11/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	1	45/ to 50/	..	35/ to 40/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Brick- and Pottery-making.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	53	..	30/ to 42/	..	44/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, Bottling, and Malting.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	110	..	12/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Joinery-making.												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	81	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bottle-cleaning and Rag-sorting.												
Over 20	2	..	30/	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Engineering.												
14 to 16	32	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	58	..	7/6 to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	52	..	12/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corset-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	15/	..	..	..	1	..	2/6	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigarette-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	1	2/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstery-work.												
14 to 16	17	5	5/ to 15/	2/6 to 10/	..	..	8	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	37	3	5/ to 27/6	7/6 to 10/	..	..	8	..	5/ to 35/	..	..	..
Over 20	85	12	20/ to 80/	5/ to 30/	22/6 to 50/	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Body-makers).												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	20/ to 66/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	18/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Strikers and Vicemen).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	23/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	5/ to 22/	..	..	..	3	..	7/ to 13/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	44/ to 55/	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelrights).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	25/ to 55/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.												
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	30/ to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chair-making.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	9/ to 17/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	12/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	36/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee- and Spice-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	18/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.											
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>																		
Cider-making and Fruit-packing.																		
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	2	18	12/6 to 27/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Coopering.																		
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 60/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Cement- ing.)																		
Over 20	5	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Clerical and Folding Hands).																		
17 to 20	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 52/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Dungaree-hands).																		
14 to 16	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..						
17 to 20	..	7	..	10/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6	..	..						
Over 20	..	4	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Finishing-hands).																		
14 to 16	..	5	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	..	8	..	13/8 to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	..	13	..	25/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers and Shrinkers).																		
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6/6	..	..	..						
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..						
Over 20	35	..	17/6 to 72/	..	46/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Trouser-hands).																		
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5/	..	..						
17 to 20	..	40	..	12/6	..	10/6 to 22/6	..	5	..	2/6 to 5/	..	..						
Over 20	..	31	..	15/ to 25/	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).																		
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5/	..	..						
17 to 20	..	8	..	12/6 to 13/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	..	60	..	14/4 to 18/3	..	10/ to 29/2	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Button and Button-hole Hands).																		
17 to 20	..	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	..	13	..	10/ to 17/6	..	25/3	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Vest-hands).																		
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5/	..	..						
17 to 20	..	16	..	17/6	..	13/ to 16/	..	2	..	5/	..	..						
Over 20	..	23	..	20/ to 25/	..	17/6 to 20/	..	1	..	7/6	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Coat-hands).																		
14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	1	23	30/	12/6	..	17/8 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	2	50	55/	12/6 to 50/	19/	20/2 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Improvers).																		
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..						
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..						
Over 20	17	1	40/ to 65/	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Carriage-lamp Making.																		
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Copper, Lock-, and Gun-smithing.																		
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
17 to 20	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Door-mat and Toy Making.																		
Over 20	8	..	Benevolent institution.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Dressmaking.																		
14 to 16	..	61	..	2/6 to 10/	..	..	..	96	..	1/6 to 5/	..	91						
17 to 20	..	208	..	2/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	36	..	2/6 to 9/	..	16						
Over 20	..	162	..	3/6 to 160/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 12/	..	..						
Dressmaking (Milliners).																		
14 to 16	..	3	..	5/	..	..	..	11	..	1/ to 5/	..	5						
17 to 20	..	25	..	2/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3						
Over 20	..	18	..	7/6 to 70/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..						

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>												
Ironfounding and Engineering (Boilermakers' Assistants).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Fitters).												
14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	4/ to 12/	..	..	..	17	..	4/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	18/ to 78/	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Moulders).												
14 to 16	15	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	18	..	6/ to 23/	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	30/ to 78/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Machinists).												
14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Turners).												
17 to 20	7	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	4	..	8/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	20/ to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Range-makers).												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/ to 18/	..	..	..	5	..	7/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Pattern-makers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	36/ to 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Brassmoulders).												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 24/	..	..	..	2	..	10/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	18/6 to 27/6	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Engine-drivers).												
Over 20	3	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Unskilled Labourers).												
17 to 20	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	24/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Carpenters).												
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	42/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Grinders).												
Over 20	2	..	39/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Sheet-iron Workers).												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	3	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	9/ to 22/6	..	16/6	..	1	..	18/	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	20/ to 48/	..	57/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelling.												
14 to 16	5	..	3/ to 7/6	..	..	..	12	..	2/6 to 7/6	..	3	..
17 to 20	8	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	..	3/6 to 10/	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	15/ to 60/	..	60/ to 72/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knitting.												
14 to 16	..	9	..	4/ to 9/	..	6/ to 20/4	..	6	..	5/ to 16/8	..	..
17 to 20	1	14	20/	7/6 to 12/	..	8/2 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	24	..	7/6 to 18/	..	9/6 to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladies' Underclothing Making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	2/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	..	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	..	4/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	36	10/ to 20/	4/ to 30/	..	14/ to 19/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

There are also 142 persons employed at benevolent institutions without wages: St. Saviour's Guild, 6; Mount Magdala Asylum, 126; and Salvation Army Refuge, 10. St. Mary's Home has shown small wages this year.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>												
Lead-head Nail Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	1	8/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	10/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linen-bag Making.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	..	8/ to 30/	..	13/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	12	..	12/ to 30/	..	14/6 to 30/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackintosh-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	1	16	20/	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	13	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..
Over 20	1	24	80/	12/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 7/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 34/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Drafting and Classing Sheep Hands).												
Over 20	6	..	42/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Slaughterhouse and Fat-hands).												
14 to 16	12	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	125	..	28/ to 60/	..	87/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Unskilled Labourers).												
14 to 16	1	..	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Glue-making Hands).												
14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	39/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Chemical-manure Hands).												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Tallow-hands).												
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 42/	..	50/ to 56/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Carpenters).												
Over 20	7	..	54/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Stokers and Greasers).												
Over 20	31	..	36/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Freezing-room Hands).												
Over 20	58	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Meat-preserving Hands).												
14 to 16	3	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	36/ to 58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing (Engineers).												
Over 20	19	..	48/ to 105/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil- and Varnish-making.												
Over 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oilskin-manufacturing.												
Over 20	..	2	..	..	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oleo-stearine and Refined-tallow Making.												
17 to 20	2	..	24/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	24/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organ-building, &c.												
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 60/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perambulator-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	2	5/ to 10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	1	8/ to 12/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
14 to 16	1	5	5/	2/6 to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	12	12/6 to 30/	3/8 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	7	17/6 to 80/	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Picture-frame Making.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/3	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Gas-fitting.												
14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	7/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	20/ to 96/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	2	10/6	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	30/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickle-, Jam-, and Sauce-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	5	10	6/ to 10/	7/	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	17	20/ to 25/	7/6 to 12/	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	16	20/ to 48/	11/ to 17/6	..	9/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Artists, Engravers, and Electrotypists).												
14 to 16	2	1	7/ to 7/6	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	2	15/ to 20/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	1	30/ to 100/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Bookbinders).												
14 to 16	4	2	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 6/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	24	10/ to 25/	5/ to 20/	..	15/ to 17/6	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	24	25/ to 85/	9/ to 17/6	35/ to 40/	17/6 to 19/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Compositors).												
14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	11	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	102	4	20/ to 105/	..	32/ to 60/	35/	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Engineers).												
Over 20	3	..	32/6 to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Linotypists).												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Lithographers).												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	20/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Machinists).												
14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	15/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Patent-cardbox Makers).												
14 to 16	2	6	6/ to 9/	6/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	16	10/ to 20/	5/ to 11/	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	6	54/ to 60/	7/6 to 25/	..	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Paper-bag Makers).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	6	6/	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	5	22/6 to 25/	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Photographic and Process Hands).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	40/ to 100/	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Publishing-hands).												
14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	1	4/ to 30/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	1	7/ to 80/	4/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Stereotypists).												
Over 20	6	..	27/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Ticket-writers).												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	47/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Type-distributors).												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Quarrying and preparing Road-metal.												
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope, Twine, and Flock-making.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	25/ to 62/	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash- and Door-making.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	6/ to 33/	..	..	..	1	..	14/	..	..	..
Over 20	53	..	20/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewing-machine Fitting and Repairing.												
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt-making.												
14 to 16	1	5	6/	2/6 to 15/	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	29	15/	5/ to 15/	..	8/6 to 15/5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	38	60/ to 65/	8/ to 25/	..	13/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk-weaving.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap, Tallow-, and Candle-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	1	9/ to 20/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trimmers and Odd Men).												
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).												
Over 20	9	..	33/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	12/ to 21/	..	..	..	1	..	2/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10/10 to 17/6	..	..
Over 20	..	19	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trouser-hands).												
14 to 16	3	4	5/ to 10/	5/ to 10/	..	..	5	5	15/	2/6 to 10/	1	..
17 to 20	8	9	5/ to 25/	7/6 to 25/	20/	13/6 to 16/	2	13	8/ to 20/	2/6 to 12/	..	1
Over 20	15	56	20/ to 40/	15/ to 26/	35/ to 44/6	12/6 to 27/5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Vest-hands).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	3	3	2/6 to 5/	2/6 to 5/	1	1
17 to 20	6	7	10/ to 30/	7/6 to 15/	37/6 to 38/6	17/ to 18/	3	7	5/ to 7/6	5/10 to 18/	..	..
Over 20	9	27	15/ to 35/	20/ to 28/	35/ to 52/9	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat-hands).												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	3	3	5/ to 15/	2/6 to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	9	3	7/6 to 35/	10/ to 25/	14/6	..	7	3	5/ to 25/	5/ to 17/6	..	..
Over 20	80	39	20/ to 60/	17/6 to 35/	35/ to 76/2	16/6 to 25/	1	1	25/	10/6	..	..
Tailoring (Cutters).												
Over 20	16	..	47/6 to 130/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Beams-men).												
17 to 20	3	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	36/ to 80/	..	50/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Shed-men).												
Over 20	21	..	27/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Pelt-men).												
14 to 16	13	..	8/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	10/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	126	..	24/ to 70/	..	40/ to 43/7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Tanning (Curriers).												
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	40/ to 84/	..	55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Basil-finishers).												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	20/ to 60/	..	55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Tanners):												
14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	36/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Engineers, Carpenters, and Coopers).												
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	33/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Unskilled Labourers).												
14 to 16	9	..	8/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea Blending and Packing.												
14 to 16	20	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent- and Sail-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	15/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	17	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	20/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella-making.												
17 to 20	1	1	20/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	9/ to 40/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verandah-building.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian-blind Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	1	30/ to 60/	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine Making and Bottling.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire-working.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	33/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Bending and Turning.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood-case Making.												
Over 20	2	..	..	..	30/</							

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Woollen Milling (Dyeing).												
Over 20	9	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Engineers).												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	47/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Knitting).												
14 to 16	6	6	6/ to 8/	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	23	16/	10/	..	20/11 to 23/10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	15	46/ to 50/	22/9	29/9	27/6 to 28/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Milling).												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Spinning).												
14 to 16	16	3	7/3 to 14/	6/	..	11/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	4	12/ to 19/7	10/	..	21/4 to 23/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	3	20/ to 35/4	..	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Turning, Winding, Drawing, &c.).												
14 to 16	16	..	6/ to 9/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	2	18/	..	22/8 to 23/4	18/ to 18/7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	1	47/10	..	..	17/1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Warping).												
Over 20	4	..	..	..	55/11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Weaving, Designing, &c.).												
14 to 16	..	2	..	..	..	25/8	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	24	..	..	..	26/11 to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	47	60/ to 61/	..	26/9	27/6 to 31/7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Wool Department).												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	16/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	45/	..	63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUNEDIN (CITY).												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	6/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5/6 to 13/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	5	..	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	57	..	33/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Machinists).												
14 to 16	7	..	5/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	5/6 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	15/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/6 to 9/	..	..	4	..	..	9/ to 22/	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	5/6 to 30/	..	..	1	..	..	26/	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	15/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5/6 to 9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 22/	..	..	2	..	..	13/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	18/ to 80/	..	..	1	..	..	30/	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Carpenters and Painters).												
14 to 16	2	..	9/ to 14/	..	..	2	..	..	5/6 to 13/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	5/6 to 16/	..	..	1	..	..	9/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	1	..	..	30/	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Pattern-makers).												
Over 20	2	..	60/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Yard-hands).												
Over 20	9	..	36/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.												
Perambulator-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	1	5/ to 7/6	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	15/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	20/ to 50/	..	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	17/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 11/3	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/ to 63/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).												
Over 20	3	..	50/ to 60/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	33/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Body-making).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	42/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 14/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Box-making.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Repairing-hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	9	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	36/ to 60/	..	35/ to 40/	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Fitters and Table-hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	20	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	..	24	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Machinists).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	31	..	7/6 to 13/3	..	..	..
Over 20	..	41	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	3	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Wax-thread Hands).												
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Clickers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	1	..	22/6	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Benchmen).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	24	..	7/6 to 18/6	..	..	..
Over 20	133	..	40/ to 60/	..	32/ to 50/	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Finishers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	59	..	35/ to 50/	..	35/ to 60/	..	3	..	13/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Rough-stu Cutters, &c.).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	35/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread-baking.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	12	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	64	..	25/ to 65/	..	..	..	3	..	22/6 to 30/	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.												
Pastry-baking.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	9	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	
Over 20	17	2	20/ to 60/	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brick- and Pottery-making.												
14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	27	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brush- and Broom-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5/ to 7/6	7/6 to 8/	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	
Over 20	9	4	40/ to 45/	20/	25/ to 32/6	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	
Brewing (Bottling and Malting).												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	84	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brewing (Coopering).												
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Butter- and Cheese-making.												
14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	43	..	25/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cardboard-box Making.												
14 to 16	1	4	7/	4/ to 5/	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	12	14/ to 20/	4/	..	7/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	8	50/ to 55/	10/	..	10/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	3/6 to 15/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	2	..	8/6 to 15/	35/ to 40/	33	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	
Over 20	112	10	17/6 to 60/	17/6 to 24/	12/6 to 54/	3	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	
Calico-bag Making.												
14 to 16	..	2	..	5/	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	6	20/	12/ to 13/	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	4	60/	12/	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	
Cement-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	7	..	16/9 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	27	..	33/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chemical-manure and Drug Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	4	4	5/ to 8/	5/ to 10/	..	..	4	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	
17 to 20	8	9	10/ to 24/	8/ to 15/	..	..	4	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	
Over 20	14	5	20/ to 140/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cigarette-making.												
14 to 16	..	9	..	5/ to 6/	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	2	..	6/	..	10/6	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clothing-manufacturing (Machine- and Finishing-hands).												
14 to 16	3	4	5/6 to 7/6	..	..	6/9 to 7/6	..	41	..	2/6 to 7/6	..	
17 to 20	4	48	7/6 to 20/	10/ to 30/	..	8/8 to 20/10	..	22	..	2/6 to 7/6	..	
Over 20	10	319	22/6 to 60/	12/6 to 30/	..	6/6 to 21/10	..	..	..	..	..	
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10/6 to 20/	..	..	
Over 20	22	..	25/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	16/6	..	..	..	7	..	7/6 to 12/	..	..	
Over 20	23	1	..	17/	27/2 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof-garment Makers).												
14 to 16	3	2	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	7/6 to 12/	1	8	5/	2/6 to 7/6	..	
17 to 20	..	26	..	7/6 to 20/	..	12/ to 18/	..	6	..	4/ to 8/	..	
Over 20	4	40	35/ to 80/	12/6 to 20/	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	
Coffee- and Spice-making.												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Biscuit- and Confectionery-manufacturing (Biscuit- and Confectionery-makers).

14 to 16	72	39	6/ to 10/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	37	22	8/ to 20/	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	62	10	15/ to 70/	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Biscuit- and Confectionery-manufacturing (Candied-peel Makers).

14 to 16	10	2	5/ to 10/	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	32/6 to 40/	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Engineering and Sewing-machine Fitting and Repairing.

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 27/6	..	..	..	10	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	25	2	30/ to 60/	10/ to 40/	..	..	1	..	17/6	..	..	..

Dentistry.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5/	5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	14	..	7/6 to 9/	..	3	..
Over 20	6	3	35/ to 60/	12/6 to 22/6	..	..	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..

Dress- and Millinery-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	1/ to 10/	..	87
17 to 20	..	40	..	7/6 to 19/	..	..	..	138	..	2/ to 11/	..	23
Over 20	..	167	..	8/ to 105/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters and Turners).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	5/ to 17/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	58	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	100	..	27/ to 100/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	17/6 to 27/	..	..	..	19	..	5/ to 22/	..	..	..
Over 20	130	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	17/6 to 36/	..	..	..	9	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	51	..	20/ to 72/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	23	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	68	..	18/ to 80/	..	..	..	3	..	18/ to 26/	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Brass and Copper Finishers and Moulders).

14 to 16	5	..	15/ to 12/	..	..	..	26	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	33	..	5/ to 28/	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	27/6 to 80/	..	..	..	1	..	14/	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Electrical Engineers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18/	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Electro-platers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Lead-pipe Makers).

Over 20	3	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Engineering and Ironfounding (Spouting- and Ridging-makers).

17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Galvanising and Wire-net Makers).

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Carpenters—Drawing).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	48/ to 72/	..	..	..	1	..	21/	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NEW PLYMOUTH—*continued.*

Watch- and Jewellery-making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WANGANUI.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread- and Confectionery-baking.

17 to 20	10	..	5/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	20/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Blacksmithing.

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 7/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	7/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	9/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	30/ to 48/	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewing.

Over 20	18	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	----	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Brick-making.

Over 20	9	..	36/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Brush-making.

14 to 16	1	2	5/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	30/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 8/6	..	..	..
Over 20	29	1	28/ to 60/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chaff- and Firewood-cutting.

Over 20	12	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	----	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Coopering.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	42/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Engineering.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	12/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dentistry.

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/6	..	2	..
Over 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	5	..	3/6 to 5/	..	..	..	3	..	2/6 to 6/	..	7
17 to 20	..	24	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Over 20	..	37	..	4/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Over 20: 1 at 50/.

Engineering.

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	* 47/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.

14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	25/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	42/ to 54/	..	60/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gas-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	35/ to 86/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NELSON (CITY)—*continued.*

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	5	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	10/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	20/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Repairing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	No wages stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dentistry.

17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	2/6 to 5/	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	Wages not stated.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	8	..	2/6 to 7/	..	3/6	..	..	..	..	..	12.
17 to 20	..	29	..	2/6 to 12/	..	3/6 to 5/	..	..	..	..	..	8
Over 20	..	41	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering.

14 to 16	2	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17 to 20	4	..	* 16/6	..	..	..	2	..	4/ to 6/	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	* 49/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flax-dressing.

17 to 20	2	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-milling.

Over 20	8	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	7	..	30/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Jam- and Sauce-manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	3	8/ to 10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	6	8/ to 18/	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	4	30/ to 80/	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.

14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	3	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	44/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Lime-burning.

Over 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Monumental Masonry.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Also 4, wages not stated.

Organ-building.

17 to 20	1	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Photography.

17 to 20	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	4	54/ to 60/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	42/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	2	1	7/6	8/	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	2	12/6 to 15/	7/6	..	..
Over 20	21	..	20/ to 90/	..	..	..	3	1	30/	12/6	..	..

Saddle- and Harness-making.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	12/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average.

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
HOKITIKA—continued.												
Sawmilling.												
17 to 20	5	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	27	..	40/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	4	25/ to 50/	19/3 to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TIMARU.												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
17 to 20	3	..	6/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boot-making..												
14 to 16	4	2	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 6/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	10	3	7/6 to 30/	9/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	14	2	30/ to 55/	25/ to 30/	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	15	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brick-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	..	18/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brewing.												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bag-making.												
17 to 20	..	2	..	..	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	4	..	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coachbuilding.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cycle Engineering.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	1	..	
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	2	..	
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dentistry.												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	
Over 20	..	1	..	20/	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	
Dress-making, Tailoring, and Shirt-making.												
14 to 16	7	17	5/ to 10/	4/ to 10/	..	5	11	2/6 to 20/	2/6 to 7/6	..	7	
17 to 20	8	64	7/6 to 30/	3/6 to 20/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Over 20	17	51	25/ to 120/	7/6 to 80/	25/ to 62/ Not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineering-works.												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	12/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flour-milling.												
14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	8	..	12/6 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gas-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	6	..	50/ to 86/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						

TIMARU—continued.

Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.

14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing, Fellmongering, and Tallow-rendering.

14 to 16	10	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	30	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	155	..	15/ to 100/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Laundry-work.

[illegible]

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Photography.

17 to 20	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
----------	----	----------	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

[illegible]

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	30/ to 70/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bookbinding and Stationery-manufacturing.

17 to 20	2	..	16/ to 20/	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Saddle- and Harness-making.

[illegible]

Sail- and Tent-making.

14 to 16	1	1	7/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	30/ to 40/	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	24	7	6/ to 12/	9/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	3	15/ to 25/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	24	24/ to 65/	10/ to 30/	..	28/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Watch- and Jewellery-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Wool-dumping.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	50/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sausage-casing Preparing.

[illegible]

OAMARU.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

Over 20	4	..	22/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Agricultural-implement Making.

[illegible]

Bacon-curing.

Over 20	2	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Boot-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	1	6/	15/	..	..	5	3	6/ to 15/	6/ to 9/	..	..
17 to 20	6	1	7/6 to 25/	8/	..	..	2	1	25/	22/6	..	..
Over 20	11	..	32/6 to 55/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread- and Confectionery-manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

INVERCARGILL—continued.

Sheep-dip Manufacturing and Oil-refining.

Over 20	5	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Tailoring.

14 to 16	2	1	5/ to 15/	2/6	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	1
17 to 20	8	16	10/ to 30/	5/ to 22/6	..	..	6	4	10/ to 30/	5/ to 11/	..	..
Over 20	41	35	20/ to 70/	10/ to 27/	40/ to 60/	13/ to 19/9	..	..	..	..	..	..

Venetian-blind Making.

17 to 20	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Watch- and Jewellery-making.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	1	7/6 to 30/	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing and Brewing.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	6/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural-implement Making, Blacksmithing, and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	20	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..	9	..	2/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	66	..	5/ to 50/	..	..	..	5	..	2/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	144	..	12/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread- and Confectionery-baking.

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	1	10/ to 30/	10/	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
Over 20	127	..	15/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	6	3	2/6 to 9/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	2	5/ to 25/	16/	..	..	1	1	15/	15/	..	..
Over 20	38	1	20/ to 60/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brick- and Pottery-making.

14 to 16	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter- and Cheese-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	44	1	20/ to 90/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	2	8/6 to 25/	7/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	3	15/ to 60/	12/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.

17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Candle- and Soap-manufacturing.

14 to 16	6	1	11/1	..	10/8 to 16/8	14/3	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	1	16/9 to 22/3	7/	13/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	1	22/7 to 60/4	..	..	18/2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Engineering.

17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Drug-manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	36/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	17	..	2/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
17 to 20	..	75	..	2/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Over 20	..	63	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Engineering.

14 to 16	8	..	* 11/1	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	40	..	* 18/2	..	..	..	12	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	100	..	* 52/1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT (excluding Wellington City, &c.)—*continued.*

Baking.

14 to 16	10	2	5/ to 20/	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	1	10/ to 30/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	79	3	16/ to 80/	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	3	3/6 to 15/	6/6 to 12/6.	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	1	10/ to 35/	22/	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewing.

17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brick-making.

14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	20/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.

14 to 16	15	..	4/ to 15/	..	..	..	4	..	7/ to 15/	..	3	..
17 to 20	58	..	5/ to 36/	..	..	..	4	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	220	..	15/ to 100/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..

Coopering.

17 to 20	1	..	15/ & found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter- and Cheese-making.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	1	10/ to 80/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Repairing.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	50/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dress- and Millinery-making.

14 to 16	..	17	..	2/ to 5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
17 to 20	..	44	..	2/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Over 20	..	62	..	5/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Drug-manufacturing.

Over 20	1	..	44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Flax-dressing.

14 to 16	13	..	8/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	..	10/ to 49/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	159	..	20/ to 60/	..	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	1	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Glass-making.

17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	56/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gunsmithing.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	3/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	50	..	30/ to 64/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Lime-burning.

Over 20	12	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Photographing.

17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	35/ to 50/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	23	2	5/ to 10/	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	15/ to 25/	..	..
17 to 20	24	3	10/6 to 35/	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	2	30/ to 66/	10/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

NELSON DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City)—continued.

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	2/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	3	12/6 to 25/	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	4	20/ to 110/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Photography.

Over 20	2	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Saddle- and Harness-making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling.

14 to 16	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	24/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	214	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tailoring.

14 to 16	6	..	2/6 to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17 to 20	6	12	5/ to 25/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 20	15	7	42/ to 70/	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Watchmaking.

Over 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

WESTLAND DISTRICT (excluding Hokitika).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

Over 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
---------	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Blacksmithing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread-baking.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewing.

17 to 20	1	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
17 to 20	..	2	..	2/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Over 20	..	6	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	2	..	17/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Saw-milling.

14 to 16	2	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	25/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tailoring.

17 to 20	..	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch and Timaru).

Agricultural-implement Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen—wages, 81/.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Blacksmithing.

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	35	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	6	..	8/ to 10/	..	1	..
Over 20	167	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6	..	1	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	30/ to 60/	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

Ages.	Number employed.		Wages, Timework.		Wages, Piecework.		Apprentices.					
							Number employed on Wages.		Wages per Week.		Number receiving no Wages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill)— <i>continued.</i>												
Engineering.												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Over 20	13	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-milling.												
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	35/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering.												
17 to 20	12	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joinery-work.												
14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime-burning.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat- and Rabbit-preserving.												
14 to 16	9	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	150	..	30/ to 50/	..	60/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen—wages, 80/.												
Paper-milling.												
14 to 16	7	..	*7/7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	9	*17/	*12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	*42/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	20/ to 50/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen—wages, 70/.												
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	2	..
Over 20	15	..	30/ to 50/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	142	..	30/ to 50/	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen—wages, 63/ to 70/.												
Tent- and Sail-making.												
Over 20	2	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	1	..	2/6	..	..	..	3	..	2/6 to 10/	1	1	1
17 to 20	5	7	18/ to 30/	5/ to 15/	..	..	2	..	2/6 to 5/	..	1	1
Over 20	12	8	40/ to 60/	16/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average.

PERMITS GRANTED (14 to 16 Years of Age), under Sections 57 to 60. Factories Act, during the Year 1st January to 31st December, 1898.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Auckland	218	138	121	43	54	..	75	28	34	1
Amberley	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
Ashburton	10	7	3	4	3	..	1	1	5	..
Christchurch	142	136	55	27	60	..	50	32	54	..
Dunedin	164	179	54	30	80	..	51	51	77	..
Green Island	13	2	10	2	1	..	1	..	1	..
Gore	1	4	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Hawera	6	1	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Invercargill	39	29	16	9	14	..	9	9	11	..
Inglewood	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kihikihiki	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Levin	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masterton	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malvern (Annat)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	4	14	2	1	1	..	9	5	..	..
Mosgiel	3	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
New Plymouth	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napier	8	12	2	4	2	..	4	3	5	..
Nelson	9	19	4	1	4	..	7	8	4	..
Oamaru	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmerston North	9	16	6	2	1	..	5	5	5	1
Rangiora	5	4	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..
Timaru	28	13	14	4	9	1	5	2	6	..
Thames	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..
Takaka	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui	17	11	10	..	6	1	3	4	4	..
Wellington	167	114	81	36	35	15	46	38	23	7
Whangaroa	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	863	710	392	175	279	17	274	194	232	10

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS.

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Ashburton ..	8	Accommodation very good.
Amberley ..	15	The accommodation on most of the stations is very fair.
Akaroa ..	33	The accommodation in this district is very satisfactory. Improvements suggested by Inspector have been carried out.
Arrowtown ..	2	Accommodation good.
Alexandra South ..	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ashurst ..	2	Accommodation fairly good.
Awanui (Port) ..	13	Accommodation in most cases very fair. Two of the largest station-holders employ Maoris, who prefer to sleep in tents, although in one case good accommodation is provided; in one or two other cases the owners have promised to erect increased accommodation.
Blenheim ..	38	Accommodation good. One place was very dirty, but at request of Inspector was immediately cleaned.
Cromwell ..	5	The accommodation for shearers in this district is very unsatisfactory, some sheds being very much overcrowded, and others dirty. The Inspector has served notices on owners for better accommodation.
Clinton ..	9	Accommodation good.
Culverden ..	26	Accommodation satisfactory.
Coromandel ..	..	Accommodation very fair. The stations in this district being small, most of the work is done by the neighbouring settlers, who return home every night.
Carterton ..	6	All have good accommodation.
Clive ..	7	Accommodation fair.
Christchurch ..	1	Accommodation very satisfactory.
Cambridge ..	5	Accommodation fair. Maoris are mostly employed in this district, who prefer to sleep in tents, and do their own cooking.
Dannevirke ..	6	All have good accommodation excepting one, who has been served with a notice by Inspector to provide better accommodation.
Eketahuna ..	11	Accommodation, with the exception of two, very good. In these two cases the owners are endeavouring to comply with the request of the Inspector, but have been delayed considerably on account of the wet weather, being unable to get timber from mills.
Eltham ..	..	Accommodation satisfactory.
Fairlie ..	29	Accommodation good. In two cases it was necessary for the Inspector to serve notices on owners to provide proper accommodation.
Featherston ..	5	Accommodation very good.
Foxton ..	9	Accommodation very good.
Gore ..	2	Both have good accommodation.
Greytown ..	5	The Inspector has served notice on one station-owner for improved accommodation; the others have fair accommodation. In one case local men are employed, who return home every night.

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS—*continued.*

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Gisborne	28	Shearing in this district is mostly done by Maoris, who prefer to sleep in tents or go to their own homes in the district. The largest stations have fair accommodation.
Geraldine	6	All have fair accommodation.
Hunterville	..	Good accommodation.
Hamilton	3	All have good accommodation.
Herbertville	6	The accommodation is very satisfactory.
Hampden	6	The accommodation in this district is very good, with one or two exceptions. In these cases the owners have been served with notices by the Inspector to make a few improvements.
Inglewood	2	Good accommodation.
Invercargill	1	Fair accommodation.
Kaikoura	10	Accommodation very fair, two stations only failing to come up to the requirements of the Act. These places will be cut up shortly for close settlement.
Kurow	18	The accommodation is very satisfactory.
Little River	..	The accommodation is very good since the requests of the Inspector have been complied with.
Lincoln	2	Very good accommodation.
Lumsden	18	Accommodation very fair.
Lawrence	2	Very good accommodation.
Martinborough	25	Two stationholders are erecting accommodation.
Milton	2	Ample accommodation.
Methven	27	Fair accommodation.
Mosgiel	4	Accommodation good. In one case some suggested improvements were immediately carried out.
Mataura	7	Accommodation very fair.
Malvern (Annat)	5	Accommodation first class.
Mangonui	1	Ample accommodation.
Marton	2	Very fair accommodation.
Masterton	8	Accommodation very good, excepting in one or two cases, where shearing is done by Maoris, who live in the district and return home every night.
Mercer	5	Shearing in this district is all done by the settlers, who return home every night.
Middlemarch	3	Accommodation very good.
Ngapara	5	Accommodation very fair.
Naseby	4	Accommodation good.
Oamaru	2	Satisfactory accommodation.
Oxford	7	Some of the stations in this district have sufficient accommodation, but are very unclean; the Inspector has requested the owners to have them properly cleaned and whitewashed.
Ophir	2	Accommodation good.
Otaki	1	Accommodation very good.
Outram	7	Accommodation good.
Ohingaiti	1	Ample accommodation.
Ormond	16	Accommodation very fair, except in two cases, where notices have been served by the Inspector for improved accommodation to be provided.
Pleasant Point	4	On three stations accommodation is very good. Notice will be served by Inspector on the other one for better accommodation to be provided.
Palmerston South	12	Good and sufficient accommodation.
Pembroke	5	Very fair accommodation.
Palmerston North	10	Good accommodation.
Raglan	1	First-class accommodation.
Riverton	..	Accommodation fair.
Roxburgh	4	Good accommodation.
Rakaia	5	Good accommodation.
Stratford	9	Accommodation fair.
St. Bathans	3	Accommodation very fair.
Te Awamutu	..	The stations in this district are very small, most of the work being done by the settlers and Maoris, who prefer to return to their homes at night.
Tenui	21	Good accommodation, excepting on two stations, where notices have been served requesting better accommodation.
Temuka	1	Accommodation fair.
Thames	..	The stations in this district are small, most of the work being done by neighbours, who return to their homes at night.
Tolago Bay	20	A few have good accommodation; the other station-holders employ Maoris, who prefer to sleep in tents or return to their homes at night.
Timaru	4	Very good accommodation.
Tapanui	4	Very good accommodation.
Waimate	10	All have good accommodation.
Wyndham	..	All have good accommodation.
Waipukurau	..	Accommodation fair. One station-holder was served with notice to re-erect building which was burnt down.
Waitahuna	1	Ample accommodation.
Waitotara	4	Some have fair accommodation; others employ settlers and Maoris, who live in district and return home every night.

NOTE.—Owing to the late period of the session at which “The Shearers’ Accommodation Act, 1898,” was passed many Inspectors have not been able to visit the different sheds in their districts. The whole of the sheds which come under the Act will be inspected during the coming season.

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

	Men.			Apprentices.				Men.			Apprentices.		
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day.	Time-work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.			Number employed.	Average Wages per Day.	Time-work.	Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.	
WELLINGTON MAINTENANCE DEPOT.								WESTPORT.					
Carpenters	6	£ 0 9 2	..	..	..	..		Fitters	4	£ 0 9 0	2	£ 0 11 3	..
Blacksmiths	2	0 9 0	..	..	..	..		Turners	1	0 9 0	1	0 7 6	..
Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Boilermakers	2	0 9 6	1	0 6 0	..
	10							Blacksmiths	2	0 10 0	1	0 6 0	..
PETONE, WELLINGTON.								Carpenters	2	0 9 0	..	..	..
Workshops Foremen ..	2	£235 p. yr.	..	..	..	..		Painters	2	0 8 9	..	..	..
Fitters	25	0 9 0	7	0 10 4	..	..		Shop Enginemen ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..
Labourers	37	0 6 2	..	..	..	..		Strikers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Machinists	14	0 6 8	..	..	..	..		Labourers	12	0 5 2	..	..	..
Turners	10	0 9 3	3	0 8 0	..	..		Train-examiners ..	2	0 7 9	..	..	..
Moulders	2	0 9 0	..	..	..	..		Workshop Foreman ..	1	£200 p. yr.	..	..	..
Tinsmiths' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..			30		5		
Coppersmiths	1	0 9 0	1	1 1 0	..	..		WAIPIKURAU.					
Pattern-makers	2	0 9 9	..	..	..	..		Blacksmiths	2	0 9 3	..	..	..
Boilermakers	8	0 10 1	3	0 7 0	..	..		Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
Holders-up	5	0 7 4	..	..	..	..			4				
Blacksmiths	17	0 9 4	4	0 16 6	..	..		INVERCARGILL.					
Strikers	20	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Fitters	4	0 9 4	1	0 6 0	..
Rivet-boys	1	0 2 6	..	..	..	..		Blacksmiths	1	0 10 6	..	..	..
Spring-makers	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..		Labourers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Painters	7	0 8 9	2	0 11 3	..	..		Carpenters	1	0 9 6	..	..	..
Carpenters	29	0 8 11	3	0 9 6	..	..		Shop Enginemen ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	..
Trimmers	..	..	1	0 7 6	..	..		Lifters	2	0 7 3	..	..	..
Lifters	3	0 7 8	..	..	..	..			10		1		
Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		INVERCARGILL RAILWAY MAINTENANCE.					
Shop Enginemen	2	0 8 0	..	..	..	..		Leading Carpenter ..	1	0 10 6	..	..	..
Sailmakers	3	0 7 6	..	..	..	..		Casual Carpenter ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
	192			24				Leading Smith	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
OAMARU RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DEPOT.								Smiths	1	0 8 0	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..		Fitters	1	0 9 6	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
	2								7				
OAMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.								NELSON.					
Fitters	1	0 9 0	1	0 6 0	..	..		Fitters	1	0 11 0	..	..	..
TIMARU RAILWAY MAINTENANCE DEPOT.								Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Leading Carpenter ..	1	0 11 0	..	..	..	..		Boilermakers	1	0 9 6	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..		Painters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..		Strikers	1	0 8 0	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Carpenters	2	0 9 0	..	..	..
	4								7				
PICTON.								NAPIER.					
Fitters	2	0 9 3	..	..	..	..		Workshop Foreman ..	1	£210 p. yr.	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	..		Fitters	6	0 9 4	1	0 7 6	..
Painters	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..		Labourers	3	0 4 8	..	..	..
	4							Turners	1	0 10 0	1	0 15 0	..
EASTOWN, WANGANUI.								Machinists	1	0 2 6	..	..	..
Workshops Foremen ..	2	£235 p. yr.	..	..	..	..		Boilermakers	1	0 10 6	1	0 9 0	..
Fitters	13	0 9 2	3	0 12 6	..	..		Blacksmiths	2	0 8 9	1	0 9 0	..
Fitters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Strikers	3	0 4 6	..	..	..
Labourers	12	0 5 4	..	..	..	..		Painters	1	0 9 0	1	1 1 0	..
Turners	4	0 9 6	2	0 7 6	..	..		Carpenters	2	0 9 0	1	1 1 0	..
Machinists	6	0 6 6	..	..	..	..		Lifters	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
Holders-up	3	0 7 4	..	..	..	..		Sailmakers	1	0 7 6	..	..	..
Tinsmiths	1	0 8 6	..	..	..	..		Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	..		Shop Enginemen ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	7	0 9 8	2	0 18 9	..	..			27		6		
Strikers	7	0 5 6	..	..	..	..		GREYMOUTH.					
Painters	4	0 8 11	2	0 18 0	..	..		Fitters	3	0 8 10	2	0 7 6	..
Carpenters	10	0 9 0	2	0 6 0	..	..		Blacksmiths	2	0 10 0	..	..	..
Lifters	5	0 5 8	..	..	..	..		Boilermakers	2	0 10 0	..	..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..		Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
Trimmers' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Carpenters	2	0 10 0	..	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..	..		Painters	3	0 9 2	..	..	..
Shop Enginemen	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	..		Labourers	8	0 5 1	..	..	..
Boilermakers	9	0 9 6	1	0 6 0	..	..		Machinists	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
	90			12				Workshop Foreman ..	1	£200 p. yr.	..	..	..
WANGANUI RAILWAY MAINTENANCE.									24		2		
Carpenters	1	0 9 6	1	0 15 0	..	..		NEW PLYMOUTH LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.					
EASTOWN LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.								Fitters	1	0 8 0	..	..	..
Fitters	1	0 10 6	1	0 7 6	..	..		Lifters	1	0 6 0	..	..	..
									2				

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.	Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.
Christchurch	379	42	Waipukurau	4	..
Wellington	202	24	Invercargill	17	1
Dunedin	305	35	Nelson	7	..
Auckland	148	22	Napier	27	6
Oamaru	3	1	Greymouth	24	2
Timaru	4	..	New Plymouth	2	..
Wanganui	92	14			
Pictou	4	..	Totals	1,248	152
Westport	30	5			

SUMMARY.

—	Males.	Females.	—	Males.	Females.
<i>Food Trades.</i>			<i>Wood-working Trades—continued.</i>		
Fruit- and fish-preserving	120	72	Box-making	26	..
Jam and condiment manufacturing ..	84	84	Venetian-blind making	50	1
Aerated-water and cordial manufactur-	1,006	2	Billiard-table making	2	..
ing					
Brewing, malting, and bottling	83	21	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Coffee and spice manufacturing	130	8	Ammunition-making	14	59
Tea-blending and -packing	155	..	Artificial-limb making	2	..
Sugar-refining	1,944	247	Basket and perambulator making ..	122	11
Bread and confectionery manufactur-			Brick and pottery manufacturing ..	579	10
ing			Broken road-metal preparing	46	..
Baking-powder manufacturing	14	1	Brush- and broom-making	73	32
Flour-milling	307	2	Chaff-cutting	71	..
Butter and cheese manufacturing	537	9	Cement and lime manufacturing	62	..
Milk-preserving	48	28	Cigar and cigarette manufacturing ..	16	21
Sausage-casing preparing	102	..	Cork-cutting	3	..
Bacon-curing	82	1	Dentistry	204	35
Meat-preserving	1,976	63	Drug and herbal-remedy manufactur-	134	45
Wine and cider manufacturing	10	2	ing		
<i>Iron Trades.</i>			Dyeing and cleaning	30	10
Engineering, &c.	2,240	..	Engraving	16	..
Coachbuilding and blacksmithing	2,265	..	Fireworks manufacturing	6	..
Plumbing, tinsmithing, and gasfitting	1,147	..	Fire kindler making	2	2
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine	441	2	Flax-milling	680	..
repairing			Gas manufacturing	344	..
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	986	..	Glass-bevelling	3	..
Wire-working	18	..	Glass-blowing	9	..
Nail-making	2	2	Glue manufacturing	2	..
Electrical engineering and lighting ..	11	..	Grain- and seed-cleaning, chaff-cutting,	148	..
Range-making	57	..	and wool-dumping		
Galvanised-iron working	41	..	Gum-sorting	171	..
Cutlery-grinding	3	..	Gunsmithing	17	..
Heel- and toe-plate making	9	..	Ink manufacturing	1	..
Engineering (Kauri Timber Company)	255	..	Laundry-work	85	481
<i>Leather Trades.</i>			Manure manufacturing	50	..
Saddle- and harness-making	778	29	Mat- and rug-making	20	14
Boot manufacturing	2,472	758	Monumental masonry	84	..
Portmanteau-making	26	5	Paint and varnish manufacturing ..	16	..
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>			Paper-bag and -box manufacturing ..	8	44
Shirt-making	24	454	Paper-milling	54	14
Hat- and cap-making	42	84	Photography	112	144
Hosiery-knitting	20	399	Piano- and organ-building	23	..
Tailoring and clothing manufacturing	1,638	2,806	Picture-frame making	43	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	10	118	Printing, bookbinding, and stationery	2,534	421
Dressmaking	..	4,002	manufacturing		
Plain-sewing and underclothing manu-	3	47	Pumice-grinding	20	..
facturing			Rag-sorting and bottle-cleaning ..	5	..
Calico-bag making	2	39	Rope- and twine-manufacturing	156	2
Woollen-milling	718	673	Sheep-dip manufacturing	7	..
Flock-milling	20	1	Stone-cutting and -polishing	8	..
Corset- and belt-making	3	11	Silk-weaving	1	..
Umbrella-making	9	8	Sail- and tent-making	105	56
Felt-making	9	..	Soap, candle, and tallow manufacturing	254	14
<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>			Starch-manufacturing	26	4
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	1,140	68	Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-	1,425	..
Chair-making	31	..	scouring		
Wood-turning	44	..	Toy and door-mat making	8	..
Joinery and sash- and door-making and	4,157	..	Watchmaking and jewellery	407	6
sawmilling			Wax-vesta manufacturing	27	116
Coopering	94	2	Wire-mattress making	29	..
Boatbuilding	60	..	Wig-making	2	..
			Totals	33,715	11,590

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Total number of employes under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1897-98	..	..	39,672
Total number of employes under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1898-99	..	..	45,305
Increase ..	..	..	<u>5,633</u>
Total number of factories, 1897-98	..	..	5,601
Total number of factories, 1898-99	..	..	<u>6,286</u>
Increase ..	..	..	<u>685</u>

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,975 copies), £137 9s.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1899.

Price 2s.]