

1900.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

The SECRETARY, Department of Labour, to the Hon. the MINISTER of LABOUR.
SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 1st June, 1900.
I have the honour to present herewith the ninth annual report of this department. It covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900.

I have, &c.,
The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labour. EDWARD TREGEAR, Secretary.

LABOUR.

THE past year has been generally one of great prosperity to the workers of New Zealand. Labour has been in unusual demand, a demand that has in some districts exceeded the supply. A very large area was laid down in cereal crops, and, as an abundant harvest followed, agricultural employers needed many hands, not only for the farm, but for transport purposes. Millions of bushels of wheat are still awaiting transit to the world's markets. The skilled trades have especially been busy, with one exception, that of boot-manufacture, which appears to be steadily losing ground so far as the employment of hands is concerned, artisans being replaced by machinery ever moving forward towards automatic perfection. Engineers have had their factories in full swing, especially in Dunedin, owing to the enormous demand for engines, boilers, and other machinery for the new gold-dredges. The gold-dredging industry has become so inflated by the investment of nearly two and a half millions of capital that orders for machinery are being placed outside the colony. Carpenters, shipwrights, blacksmiths, &c., are in great request for the construction of the dredge-pontoons, not only in Otago, but on the West Coast rivers. The building trades have been busy all over the colony; in Christchurch the demand for cabinetmakers far exceeded supply. In many tanneries, woollen-mills, tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking establishments more orders were received than could be executed, even when the maximum over-time was allowed to be worked.

Unskilled labour has also been prosperous during the year, and has been well employed (speaking generally) all over the colony. There have been comparatively few applications to Government officers from men in absolute distress from want of work, and the request for employment was soon satisfied in deserving cases. The number of men passed through the books of this department as obtaining employment was 2147, having 4,471 dependents. These cannot altogether be classed as "unemployed," because all manual workers (whether skilled artisans or labourers) employed by Government are entered in the record of the Labour Department, and are included in the above-mentioned figures.

FACTORIES.

The manufactures of New Zealand have this year absorbed some 3,633 persons in their production in advance of those working thereon in the previous year. The total number of those employed in factories (excluding 1,464 in Government railway workshops) is 48,938. The rise in numbers is best marked by the following table showing annual returns for the last six years:—

						Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	...	...	...	...	...	29,879	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	32,387	2,508
1897	...	...	...	...	...	36,918	4,531
1898	...	...	...	...	...	39,672	2,754
1899	...	...	...	...	...	45,305	5,633
1900	...	...	...	...	...	48,938	3,633
Total						...	19,059

This shows an increase in five years of 19,059 persons engaged in factories, and for whom fees have been paid to the Government.

I regret to state that the overtime evil is still on the increase. Unfortunately, the Inspectors of Factories, until a certain legal limit is reached, have no power to refuse permits to work overtime unless they are convinced that the individual health of some person named in the application will be endangered by the permit. In the four chief towns the overtime figures stand thus: In Auckland, 811 persons worked 14,302 hours; in Wellington, 1,362 persons worked 39,689 hours; in Christchurch, 1,743 persons worked 42,154 hours; and in Dunedin, 1,174 persons worked 42,024 hours: making a total of 5,099 persons working 138,169 hours. Included in the above figures are those for overtime worked on half-holidays—viz.: In Auckland, 190 persons worked 614 hours; in Wellington, 240 persons worked 1,003 hours; in Christchurch, 218 persons worked 585 hours; and in Dunedin, 349 persons worked 1,825 hours: making a total of 997 persons working 4,027 hours. The detailed account of the way the overtime was distributed among various trades is to be found in a separate table of this report.

The evil of overtime-work lies in two directions—first, the undue strain on those already in employment; and second, in the non-employment of those out of work. It happens, however, that under the present prosperous circumstances of the colony the latter objection has little application, for in several trades overtime has been worked only because there was no outside labour to be procured. Nevertheless, the general public should regard as a moral obligation an effort to better regulate their pressures of demand. It is more in consequence of the spasmodic and irregular nature of trade requirements that overtime-work exists than owing to any other cause. At certain seasons there is intense pressure on dressmaking and kindred establishments, with corresponding slackness of work in the rests between these seasons. Those who wish the working-classes well would promote that wish by endeavouring to persuade people to spread their orders over a larger part of the year. It is only a silly caprice or a senseless following one another like sheep which makes the majority rush at the same moment to place orders for goods which could be as well supplied a month or two before or after.

There have been few prosecutions under the Factories Act during the past year, and there appears to be a general wish on the part of employers to comply with the provisions of the Act. Any friction that has arisen has been caused almost invariably by some one misunderstanding the provisions of the statute. The enactments of "The Factories Act, 1894," with its amending Act of 1896, are confused with the provisions of "The Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," with its amending Acts of 1895 and 1896. It is far from easy for an employer who has perhaps both a shop and a factory to comprehend what seems to him the conflicting directions of the several Acts, and I respectfully urge the passing of a Bill consolidating these Factories and Shops Acts into some one comprehensible measure.

I have pleasure in recording that in many districts there has been a distinct advance in the rates of wages of young workers.

I beg to make the following suggestions as to alterations necessary for rendering the Factories Act more effective. Some of these have been recommended in former reports, and have been indorsed by general consent of labour Inspectors and trade-union conferences: (1.) Except in jam-factories and woollen-mills, no woman or girl shall be employed for more than forty-five hours per week—i.e., for eight hours on five days, and five hours on the half-holiday. This clause was passed by both Houses in the Bill of last session, which was finally rejected; but the Bill would be better still if only four hours were worked on Saturday, as this would really give the workers the afternoon. (2.) That an Inspector should not have to prove "wilful" obstruction in the performance of his duty, as it is almost impossible to establish the wilfulness. (3.) That before a factory is built plans of the projected building be submitted to the Inspector. (4.) That all accidents in factories should be reported, and not merely those pertaining to particular branches of work. (5.) That all persons in charge of steam-boilers, &c., should hold a certificate of competency from the Inspector of Machinery. Now the lives of hundreds of workpeople are in daily jeopardy through the absence of any qualification on the part of men in charge of boilers. (6.) That there should be compulsory half-holiday for all workers on Saturdays, and adult men should share all the benefits of the Act as women and youths now do. (7.) That there should be power with Inspectors to compel people whose premises adjoin factories to keep their yards, outbuildings, &c., in a sanitary state. At present it is useless to insist that a factory should be kept clean and the ventilation good if every open window or door allows air to enter which has gathered poison-germs from putrid matter in neighbouring premises. (8.) That girls and women should not be allowed to work continuously in any room below the street-level. (9.) That Chinese should either be prohibited from keeping laundries, or have to observe the same hours as women workers. It is unfair that one of the most hardworked and poorly paid classes of women should be run out of honest employment by Asiatics. Our women have to keep within certain working-hours, while the Chinese man is practically free to work the twenty-four. If anything is done in this matter it is necessary to consider a Chinese laundry where only one is employed (and that the occupier) as a factory, as it is the solitary laundryman who is the stumbling-block in this branch of trade. (10.) That no overtime permit be granted by an Inspector to any girl under sixteen years of age. When a growing girl has performed eight hours monotonous work (perhaps standing all the time) she has done quite enough to try her health and strength, and is better at home than returning late at night, tired and hungry, through the streets of a town. (11.) That no person of either sex should be allowed to work in factories or shops beyond stated hours without a minimum overtime wage. Men at present have the economic advantage of being able to work any hours they like, a thing women cannot do, and the women suffer in competition therefor. The advantage, however, is only an apparent one to the male worker, for the employer's "request" for him to stay several hours in the evening has to be acceded to at cost of all hours of rest and recreation to the employé. If business is so pressing and so profitable (for it would not be undertaken without profit) that the assistants or work-

people have to give a day and a half's work instead of a day, then it is profitable enough to pay for. If it is not, then there will be little overtime-work done, and the hands will get at least some time for themselves. I would suggest that all overtime be paid for at the rate of time and a half, with a minimum of 6d. per hour. To prevent workers being taken off wages at night and put on to piece-work all overtime piece-work should be paid for at the rate of 50 per cent. added to the day log-prices. (12.) Section 8 of the amending Act of 1896 should be revoked. It permits the doors of factories to be locked during working-hours when not less than six persons are engaged. Both on account of the danger to the employes in case of fire and the increased difficulties of inspection this provision is mischievous. (13.) The Act should specify that the Inspector of Factories is the locally resident Inspector. (14.) That section which allows a bakehouse to be papered, instead of lime-washed, painted, or varnished, should be struck out. (15.) The Inspector should be allowed three months in which to lay information against the owner of an unregistered factory.

The accidents occurring in factories have been, in spite of the trade-pressure, few in number, and only half a dozen of these could be considered serious. The detailed account is contained in another part of this report. I am glad to say that employers have everywhere shown willingness to fence and guard their machinery when the Inspector has considered that it was dangerous, and employers have not stinted expense when life and limb of workers were in question.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

I sincerely trust that a measure on the lines of that introduced last year may pass to the statute-book of the colony in the ensuing session of Parliament. I respectfully beg to express a hope that some of the sections of "The Government Accident Insurance Act, 1899," will not be made operative in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act if it becomes law. My reason for this is that some of the evils which "The Wages Protection Act, 1899," was passed to defeat will be, in my opinion, perpetuated if the Government or any other insurance agent allows an employer to evade his personal liability for compensation to killed or injured workmen by paying a premium. Such insurance should only be effected among themselves by the employers in a district, as in Austria, or by the whole of the employers in a certain trade, as in Germany.

In my annual report for 1897 I gave in detail the account of the method successfully used on the Continent of Europe for the insurance of employers by themselves collectively against claims for compensation for accident. It is only by some similar system in which there is a common interest among insurers to see that no single member of their league invites loss for the whole by careless and criminal exposure of his workmen to dangerous conditions that safety is to be found. No coal-mining company, for instance, would without protest permit the use of obsolete and dangerous machinery by another coal-mining company if the former had to share heavy calls for compensation induced by the latter's criminal economy or callousness. It is only by making the interest of all employers in a trade or district the interest of each that accidents will be kept down and the life and limb of a worker efficiently guarded.

The worst part of the old system of accident insurance was that money was extracted from workers as premiums in order to set the employer free from liability if the worker was killed or maimed. The new proposal does not continue this wicked arrangement, but it will allow the employer, by paying a small premium, to go on using rotten scaffolding, burnt-out boilers, &c., knowing that if any accident happens it will be the Government Accident Insurance that will pay heavy compensation, and not he. Therefore, I beg earnest consideration of the subject, and some restrictive clause in the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

This has been fully taken advantage of during the year, and some important decisions have been given by the Court of Arbitration. These are to be found in considerable detail in another part of this report. The Act still holds its high position in the estimation of the industrial classes, and nothing could dismay the workers of New Zealand so much as the possibility that they might ever revert to the old warfare of strike and lock-out.

Two of the disputes heard in the Arbitration Court have had unsatisfactory terminations, the result of one being disliked by the workers, the other by the employers. In one Mr. Justice Edwards considered that the Grocers' Assistants' Union and the Tram-drivers' Union were unable to bring cases into the Arbitration Court as their members were not industrial workers, apparently limiting the definition of an industrial worker to mean the producer of a manufactured article. This is held by those interested to be too narrow a reading of the Act, and if the literal interpretation of the statute bars all workers engaged in transit operations or in distribution (such as sailors, carters, railway employes, shop-assistants, tram-drivers, cabmen, &c.) there is grave necessity for amending it so that the spirit of the Act may have effect and allow large bodies of industrious men and women to come within the scope of this beneficent measure. The other cause of trouble was an application by the employers' side (Christchurch plumbers) to prevent an award being made in the Arbitration Court giving preference to trade-unionists over unorganized labour, and questioning the power of the President to make a preferential award. The prohibition was applied for to the Supreme Court, argued in that Court and given against the applicants, it being held by Mr. Justice Denniston that the President of the Arbitration Court had power to award preference. This judgment was disputed, the case brought before the Court of Appeal, and decided that the President had the power claimed. It is probable that Parliament will be asked to make the matter clear by stating in an amending Bill whether it is prepared to grant preference to unionists.

Opinions have been freely expressed in different parts of these Islands to the effect that there should be power given to the Court of Arbitration to extend the field of an award so as to make it include not only the whole of a local industrial district but the entire colony. This is a very important question, and one on either side of which much may be said. It may be a most desirable thing that prices in a trade should be uniform for, say, Auckland and Dunedin, as it

would greatly stop the underselling and unfair competition of traders. It would, however, be much more to the advantage of the Auckland worker than to that of his Dunedin brother, for the circumstances of the dweller in the severer climate would make him insist on a wage that would be comparative wealth to any one living under easier conditions. In the South Island an award that would give a fair equal wage at once to the worker on the rugged wet West Coast and to the labourer or factory-hand in Christchurch would be difficult to construct. The machinery of the present Act rests largely on the idea of local interests being specially provided for, but if on mature consideration that idea is found to be detrimental to the best interests of the working-classes the whole Act should be remodelled.

It has been suggested that entire alteration in the system of Conciliation Boards is necessary, and I am of opinion that the arguments adduced for such change are so strong as to be worthy the serious attention of the Government. The proposed alteration is, however, of so sweeping a nature, and would require such extensive modification of the existing Act, that great consideration should be given to the subject before we displace our present machinery (which works, if imperfectly) and set up something else, as yet untried, in its place. Nevertheless, the new proposal has every appearance of promising improvement. It is as follows: Instead of a permanent and continuous Board of Conciliation in each district, let there be a Board appointed for each dispute, such Board to consist of men acquainted with the technicalities of the trade the case concerns. Two persons appointed by labour in that trade, and two others appointed by employers in that trade, with an impartial chairman, to form the Board. Such a Board, both on the scores of economy and experience, would be more competent and carry more weight in its recommendation than a Board constituted under the present Act. Much time is now wasted when, say, a tailor, a baker, a butcher, and a carter, with a clergyman or lawyer in the chair, have to decide on technical points of dispute concerning, say, bootmakers, wharf-labourers, or printers. They know absolutely nothing even of the A B C of such employments. Even if costly experts are called in to assist and explain terms and systems to the Board, time and money are lost. If this could be avoided by having Conciliation Boards of experts in each particular case, the gain is evident. On the other hand, it is certain that there would be some drawbacks to the proposed scheme, even if they are not apparent at this moment. The thoughtful opinions of men whose interests are likely to be affected should be invited before so far-reaching an alteration is attempted.

Suggestions for still another vital amendment have been received from different localities and from representatives of both employers and employed. It is that, in case both parties to a dispute agree, the Conciliation Board should be passed by altogether, and the case commenced in the Arbitration Court. There is no doubt that valuable time is lost by suitors before the Conciliation Board when there is an expressed determination by one party or the other not to take notice of the Board's recommendation whatever it may be, but to proceed to the Arbitration Court for the sake of the power to bind possessed by the Court and not by the Board. The institution of Conciliation Boards is an integral portion of the Act as it now stands, and their abolition cannot be considered until public opinion has pronounced them obsolete. However, the suggestion that the Conciliation Board should be passed by if both parties agree to go direct to the Arbitration Court is one that would not prevent the principle of conciliation being applied in ordinary cases, and has great advantages under some conditions.

Other points of amendment that have been recommended by the trades conference and other representative bodies are: (1.) That any employers or firm of employers commencing business during the currency of an award or industrial agreement shall be bound by such award or agreement. (2.) That trade-unions shall have power under the Act to grant clearances to members leaving one district for another. (3.) That counsel be prohibited from appearing in cases of breaches of awards or industrial agreement without the consent of both parties. (4.) That the words, "An Act to encourage the Formation of Industrial Unions and Associations," should appear in title of the Act. (5.) That industrial unions shall be registered for at least three months before being permitted to vote for members of the Conciliation Board. (6.) That the sittings of the Court be held at intervals of not more than three months. (7.) That a technical error or informality in filing notice of a breach of award or industrial agreement shall not invalidate the notice. (8.) That an award given in chief centre of an industrial district shall apply to all in that trade in the whole district. (9.) That Inspectors under the Act or other persons should be instructed to enforce awards or industrial agreements. (10.) That on expiry of an award or industrial agreement it shall be deemed to be in force until another award or industrial agreement is entered into. (11.) That Government be bound by the provisions of the Act and by awards and industrial agreements in the trade affected. (12.) That the administration of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and other labour laws be under the control of the Labour Department. I may add in explanation of the last recommendation that the expenses of the Act are borne by the vote of the Department of Labour, and that at present there is a divided authority between the Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Secretary of the Labour Department. If by any means the executive and pecuniary controls could be united in one officer the arrangement would in all probability simplify the working of the statute.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

I have already alluded (in the paragraphs relating to factories) to the necessity for an Act that should consolidate these Acts and render them more capable of comprehension. In regard to amendment, I make the following suggestions: Some limit to the hours that men are allowed to work in shops should be fixed. Both for the sake of health and of social needs the time of a shop-assistant should not be wholly absorbed by work, and it is of no use giving a weekly half-holiday if the other working-days are extended till more weekly time is put in than before the holiday was given. The best check on too long hours, and the fairest system for the assistants of both sexes, is for an enactment to direct that all overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half, with

a minimum wage of 6d. per hour, as in factories. This would prevent wanton waste of a shop-assistants' time. If there is such pressure of business that the shop must be kept open there must be profit enough to pay people for doing the work. An Early Closing Bill similar to that lately adopted in Australia would be of benefit to bring shops not employing assistants into line with the others, and so prevent an unfair advantage over the man enterprising enough to employ others in his business.

In one part of New Zealand a bad practice has crept in of evading the hours to which women and girls are limited to serving in shops by working them in alternate gangs, as "watches" are formed on board of a ship. One party of girls goes on at 8 a.m. and works till 11, returns at 1 p.m. and works till 5, returns at 7 and works till 9 p.m. Another party of girls comes on in the same shop at 10 and works till 1 p.m., returns at 3 and works till 7, returns at 9 and works till 11. None of the girls work more than the legal nine hours and a half, but these are dragged out and extended beyond anything contemplated in the Shops and Shop-assistants Act. There is no possible private time under the system for the recreation and relaxation of the assistant, nor should women and girls be exposed to the dangers of returning home late at night through the temptations and annoyances of a city. A simple provision like that in the Factory Act whereby women and girls are only allowed to be employed between the hours of 7.45 in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon would meet the case.

There should be some clause in the Bill defining that restaurants and refreshment-rooms of any kind are shops subject to the provisions of the Act; also, that a woman Inspector should have power to visit bedroom-accommodation provided for assistants in these establishments, and, if necessary, see that improvements are made. At present there is reason to believe that some of the sleeping-rooms are dirty dens unfit for human occupation.

In regard to offices, many complaints are made by clerks, and by storemen in warehouses, as to the hours of overtime extracted from them without any remuneration. To give a day's pay and insist on two days' work for it appears to be a time-honoured institution. Even Sundays are swallowed up in some mercantile offices, or the books have to be taken home. I see no remedy except a similar one to the provision in the Factory Act (section 55) which allows no overtime without payment, nor unless the written permit of the Inspector is hung up in the workroom, with the names of those to whom the permit is allowed written thereon. It is impossible in any other way to know whether the hours granted by law to such offices for the purpose of balances, &c., are not being exceeded. Such a course may seem humiliating to managers of these offices, but they bring this kind of legislation on themselves by provocation of an extreme kind, and by raising public sentiment against their insensibility to the needs of others.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS OR GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

This law, passed last session, has been carried out without friction. In most places the employers at once placed the youngsters on the new footing as to wages. Only in one locality in the colony were a few young persons discharged, and these were very soon reinstated. The measure should, however, be widened so as to apply to shops. An errand-boy or young shop-assistant should receive some small wage as much as if he were a factory-hand.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY AND SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION.

Both these Acts have worked well during the year, and do not call for special remark except that in the case of the latter the accommodation of agricultural labourers should be included. If a temporary hand, stopping a few weeks, needs a decent sleeping-place, far more does one who stays in one situation for a long time require a cleanly and reasonably comfortable abode.

THE STATE FARM.

A description of the present position of the State farm at Levin will be found in the report of Mr. Mackay, Chief Clerk and Inspector of Factories.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

There is strong necessity for an amendment of the above Act should the Workmen's Compensation Bill not become law this session. Several complaints have reached me that persons who should receive compensation under the Employers' Liability Act are tricked by being induced to delay sending in the notice required within six weeks of time of injury. Many of the people needing the compensation are not only weak after injury but are ignorant of business, and are easily put off and duped from day to day until the sixth week is past, and the employer (or his insurance agent) snaps his fingers at the sufferer.

Referring to the last paragraph, I would point out that the Accident Insurance Company, checked in extracting premiums from the workmen to cover employers' liability, now accept premiums from the employer himself in order to escape the consequences of actions and omissions that the Employers' Liability Act was passed to check. It is idle to say that a man shall pay compensation if his carelessness or parsimony has caused the death or injury of one of his workmen, when he is allowed to pass over this liability to a company, and goes his own reckless way unchecked.

Therefore it is necessary, in my opinion, that the Employers' Liability Act should be amended in these two directions—viz., that of extending the time of notice after accident, and that it should be illegal to contract out of liability for accident caused by the neglect or action of the employer.

EDWARD TREGEAR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 5th May, 1900.

The year just ended has been one of unexampled prosperity in New Zealand, so far as can be judged from reports furnished by local Inspectors. The figures for Wellington are a very good test as to the colony generally, and they show a decrease of 191 men assisted for the year, the numbers being—1898-99, 804; 1899-1900, 613; and many of these are men who were sent to private employment, paying their own passages, &c. The men sent to public works also cannot be classed as “unemployed,” at least as the term has been used in former times.

We are having daily inquiries for lads to work on farms and stations, but this class of labour cannot be got. The same difficulty presents itself in the cities and towns. Factory-owners complain they cannot get boys, and this refutes the statements that were freely made at the time of passing the Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act. As an instance, the match-factory run by Bell and Co. have had to raise the wages for beginners from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per week, and then the supply was not equal to the demand. These remarks apply also to girls, although not in such a marked degree.

I have visited most of the large towns in the colony, and many of the smaller ones, during the last year, and find our Inspectors are anxious and willing to carry out the duties of their office. It is indeed very seldom that any complaint is made by employers that Inspectors are at all arbitrary in manner or in their requirements.

One great difficulty we suffer under, but which, I presume, from the exigencies of the police service, cannot be avoided, is that through the frequent changes made by shifting the officers who act as our Inspectors a man is just getting used to the work when he is removed. Of course, it may be said that he will be able to take up his duties in the new place without any trouble; but it is not so, as he is strange, and has to find all documents, forms, schedules, &c. However, I suppose there is no remedy.

The work of the department goes on increasing: it has practically the supervision and administration of all the Acts relating to labour.

We continue to receive large numbers of letters from Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and other countries, asking for all sorts of information as to New Zealand; in fact, we have really become a Bureau of Intelligence. All new arrivals make their way to the department, having been instructed to do so by the Agent-General's Department in London, and 80 per cent. of such callers we are able to place in some employment.

Parliament having decreed that the control of the State farm should be vested in the Stock Department, stock-sheets have been prepared, and we will hand over to that department considerably over the four thousand pounds' worth of stock, tools, implements, and buildings, &c., that are actually on the place. This does not include the permanent improvements, such as fencing, roads made, &c. The land, which was originally bought for £4 per acre, is now valued by competent persons at £16; in fact, uncleared bush land in the immediate vicinity was sold the other day at £17 per acre, so that our valuation at £16 is a modest one. There is now quite 650 acres felled, grassed, and subdivided into paddocks, with wells, windmills, and dairy-buildings, and everything complete for carrying on dairy-farming. New cottages have been erected; and there is close on 30 acres planted with fruit-trees, besides numerous shelter plantations of walnut, ash, pines, and macrocarpa. Pursuant to instructions, all hands on the farm have received a month's notice, and the Stock Department took formal possession on the 1st April.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all our Inspectors whom I have visited during the year for their courtesy, also the many employers whom my business has brought me in contact with. The office staff also deserve a measure of praise for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties. The number of outward letters sent from this office during the year ending the 31st March was 3,641.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Department of Labour.

JAMES MACKAY, Chief Clerk.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,—

Auckland, 31st March, 1900.

I beg to forward for your information my annual report on the working of this department for the past year.

LABOUR.

During the year 287 men have been assisted to work, of whom 146 were married, with 505 persons dependent on them, and 141 single men. Of these, 243 were sent to Government works, and forty-four to private employment.

On the whole the past year has been a favourable one for workers. Skilled workers, with the exception of one or two trades, have had almost constant employment at fairly good wages. Unskilled labourers if competent for bush or navy work were seldom long idle, and the Government work open was not too keenly competed for, as in previous winters.

The Government co-operative workmen in this district had a fair turn, giving satisfaction to the officers in charge, and expressing general satisfaction with their work and treatment. At their request, I have assisted a good number of their wives and families to join them, the expenses being deducted from their earnings, and in many instances they hope to get permanently settled.

FACTORIES.

This Act is working very well. Employers and workers are apparently well satisfied with its provisions in general. A few beneficial amendments could be made to the general working of the Act, but I am aware these are already under consideration. I would, however, ask you to give prominence to the amendment of section 54, so as to enable female workers to get the benefit of the weekly half-holiday without having to make it up by working part of their luncheon-hour, or by overtime.

I am pleased to report that very considerable improvements have been and are still being made by improving old and building new workrooms. After a short time the old and original factories will have given place to commodious and modern buildings.

This year, 869 factories have been registered in this district, employing 7,869 hands—viz., 2,054 females and 5,815 males—being an increase on last year of nineteen factories and 619 hands.

Permission to work overtime has been granted to 811 persons (14,302 hours), 129 males working 1,372 hours and 682 females, 12,930 hours. This extension is principally applied for at what is known as the busy time of the year—prior to the New Year holidays—and cannot well be avoided. As the conditions and payment are considered favourable, I think it is acceptable to both sides.

During the year 403 permits were granted to young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories (194 females and 209 males).

There were thirty-two accidents reported and investigated, none being very serious. The majority were slight and purely accidental, and could not be attributed to faulty machinery.

Prosecutions.

Six charges were preferred against five owners, convictions being recorded in each case.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The provisions of this Act are being carried out as well as can possibly be expected, and there is no apparent friction in its working, but I can only reiterate my former opinion—that it is far from perfect. As I am aware that the defects have been repeatedly brought under your notice by all the Inspectors who have had experience of the working of the Act, I trust you will endeavour to have it amended so as to make it workable and give general satisfaction.

I would ask you to keep specially in view the necessity of having the weekly legal hours of work for females and young persons made continuous, so as to prevent them from being kept nightly up till 10 or 11 o'clock in shops where the owner wishes to do so. I also consider it was an oversight not to have included shop-assistants in the Payment of Boys and Girls Act as well as those employed in factories. As a matter of fact, shop-assistants required legislation on this point more than factory-workers, who were protected by their unions.

Prosecutions.

Ten charges were preferred against six owners, and convictions were recorded in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Under this Act there are seventeen offices registered, being a decrease on last year of four.

I am of opinion that the provisions of this Act are faithfully carried out, as complaints have dwindled down to almost nil. I have had many instances under my notice where the licensee has generously returned the fee if place or servant proved unsuitable.

I would again ask you to have section 5 amended so as to give an Inspector some option in the renewal of a license.

In conclusion, I beg to record my appreciation of the kindness and consideration I have received from all parties with whom my duties have brought me in contact, and the willingness to cheerfully abide with any suggestions I may make without questioning whether they could be forced or otherwise, and this has enabled me to act as intercessor in many instances to the satisfaction of all concerned without having recourse to extreme measures.

I am, &c.,

H. FERGUSON, Inspector of Factories.

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

WELLINGTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 31st March, 1900.

I beg to submit for your consideration my report for the year 1899–1900.

Taken altogether, the year just ended has been very satisfactory. The factories have been kept fairly busy all the year through, and all branches of trade seem to have had a very satisfactory year, and to compare very favourably with previous years.

The overtime evil is steadily increasing, and it appears impossible to check it. The employers complain about it, and blame the public, which they say will have what it wants, and when it wants it, without any regard to the convenience of the persons who have to do the work. The employers also say that they cannot get skilled hands (particularly in the tailoring trade) to do the work in the ordinary working-hours; yet I think if we had less overtime we would have more skilled hands employed than we appear to have at present—if there is any truth in the above statement as to the scarcity of competent workers. I do my best to keep the evil in check, but yet it grows.

The Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act came into operation during the year, and I am pleased to say caused very little trouble in this district. As a matter of fact, the measure was cheerfully met by the principal employers, and in three cases only have I heard of an employer not paying, and in each case when I pointed out his liability the wages were paid. Therefore I have not had occasion to prosecute any one for a breach of that Act. When the Bill was before Parliament one of the strongest arguments used against it was that it would do great harm to young persons of both sexes by depriving them of work, as employers would only employ those persons who knew something of the work they were expected to do. But what are the facts? There is considerable difficulty in getting either boys or girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years to work in the factories to learn their trade; and the number of permits granted to young persons under section 58 this year has exceeded that of last year by twenty-five, the increase being all on the girls' side (thirty-four). Taking the dressmaking trade, for example: Last year in Wellington there were seventy-six girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, of whom thirty-four received from 3s. 6d. to 9s. per week, fifteen received from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week, and twenty-seven were not paid for their services. This year there are seventy-nine girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age, of whom sixty are paid from 4s. to 7s. per week, and nineteen are paid 4s. per week; so that the Act has not injuriously affected the persons most concerned in this district.

There is no increase in the number of factories registered this year, but there is a small increase of 138 in the number of employes—nine males and 129 females. There are 550 factories and workrooms, employing 5,908 persons—4,169 males and 1,739 females. There are several workrooms that usually come under the Act during the winter season, but are not employing any one at present, so are not registered, but they will come in again.

PERMITS.

Permits under section 58 have been issued to 306 young persons—viz., 158 boys and 148 girls. Of the boys, seventy-three passed the Fourth Standard, thirty the Fifth, twenty-six the Sixth, and twenty-nine the Seventh. Of the girls, fifty-seven passed the Fourth, forty-two the Fifth, thirty-two the Sixth, and seventeen the Seventh. Care is taken to ascertain the correct ages in all cases, and that they have passed the standard as required by law. Seventy permits have been declined—fifty boys and twenty girls.

OVERTIME.

Overtime, as already stated, is steadily increasing. Permits have been granted to 1,362 persons to work 39,689 hours during the year. Due care is taken to see that the twenty-eight days' limit is not exceeded, and no permits are granted for later than 9 p.m. Overtime entails a considerable amount of additional labour and inspection—to keep records, and see that the permits are not abused by the employes being kept later than the time granted on the permits. This means a considerable amount of night-work. The following table shows the number of persons working overtime in the various trades (of course no notice is taken of males over sixteen years of age, who do not require a permit to work overtime):—

	Persons.	Hours.
Tailoring (factories)	365	17,777
" (order work)	115	2,792
Dressmakers	276	3,696
Laundries	207	5,724
Waterproof clothing	68	4,455
Woollen-mills	48	1,289
Printing, &c.	98	1,064
Shirtmaking	25	1,064
Wax vesta	51	492
Bootmaking	41	301
Packing, &c.	31	315
Saddlery	5	226
Seven other trades combined	32	494

ACCIDENTS.

There were fifty-seven accidents in factories reported during the year, three of them being of a serious nature: A youth got his arm severely cut by a circular saw he was using. A young woman received a serious injury to her hand through it being caught in the rollers of a steam-mangle; fortunately the mangle was cold, or she would have lost her hand. The other case was that of a young girl who received severe injuries through her clothes catching in the cog-wheels of a machine by which she was working: in this case I prosecuted the employer for failing to guard his machinery, but lost my case on legal points raised by counsel for defence. The remaining fifty-four cases were of a very slight nature, consisting of cuts and bruises incidental to persons engaged in active work or amongst machinery, and necessitating in most cases a few days' absence from work. In each inquiry was made into the circumstances of the accident.

There were only five cases taken into Court during the year, and convictions were obtained in three of them. The other two were dismissed without costs.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is working very smoothly at present, so far as the weekly half-holiday and working-hours are concerned, but it is so full of weak points that it will never work satisfactorily until it is amended and consolidated, and put into practical form. At present you never know when some new point will be raised against you, and you are called upon to make a half-hearted or diplomatic

defence of your actions, or in plain English to “compromise,” because the law is not strong enough to support you in a vigorous administration of its professed principle. Therefore it is to be hoped that the proposed amendments will be of a thorough character, and will give the assistants the help they so much need—viz., the shortening of their hours of work, which in the present Act are unnecessarily long.

Payment for Overtime, &c.

I think it is cruel that men can be brought back every night in the week (except on the half-holiday) to work overtime, and not be paid for it. During the year 225 persons—i.e., women and males under eighteen years of age—worked 3,762 hours' overtime. It is worthy of notice that five establishments obtained permits for 137 persons who worked 3,022 hours of the above total, leaving the balance to the whole city. You will therefore see that the overtime evil is not general, but is confined to a few establishments.

Legal Decisions.

There were only four cases during the year. Two were under the sanitary clauses of the Act, and convictions were obtained in each case.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working exceedingly well. I have not received a single report of abuse during the year. There are seventeen offices registered this year, against ten for last year. Every care is taken to see that applicants for licenses are suitable for the position.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

During the shearing season I visited the sheds in this district, and later on visited the sheds in the inland Patea district. Reports on each case have already been submitted to you, and in all cases where you thought necessary notices for the requisite buildings and improvements have been served on the station-owners.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have to thank all with whom I have come into contact for their uniform courtesy and consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SHANAGHAN, Inspector of Factories.

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

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 18th April, 1900.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending the 31st March, 1900, I have inspected shops, factories, and workrooms of this colony where women are employed. I am pleased to state that I found the condition of these places generally very good. It is very satisfactory indeed to notice the constant improvement of these places.

Every line of business in which women are employed has been kept pretty busy all the year. Some have been very brisk all the time—in fact, scarcity of workers has been the cry everywhere. The match industry especially has been very much hampered for want of more workers.

I would still urge that the same restrictions which now apply to European laundry-workers should also apply to Chinese laundry-workers.

The question of forty-eight hours per week, to which I referred in my last annual report, is still a matter of bitter complaint among workers. In many workrooms half an hour only is given for lunch, while workers living close to their places of business, and wishing to go to their homes for their mid-day meal, find they cannot do so in the time allowed. If they take an hour in the middle of the day they are compelled to work half an hour later in the evening to make up the forty-eight hours.

“The Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, 1899,” is a highly commendable measure, and it is thoroughly appreciated by the young workers of the colony who have benefited so much by it. Sections 5 and 6 are of the greatest importance, and should include all workers coming under the Shops and Factories Acts, irrespective of age.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

These Acts are working more smoothly each year. A regular hour for closing is still the great essential. Women and girls employed in shops work much harder than most people imagine. I know many of them who when tea-time comes are quite done-up and not fit for another hour and a half's work. Standing on their feet all day, as most shop-girls do, is very exhausting; but in any case eight hours a day is quite long enough. Moreover, the system which exists in some of the large towns of putting assistants on in batches and making them work till all hours at night makes the duties of Inspectors doubly difficult. I find that during the winter season many shop-assistants in the smaller shops suffer very much from draughts through open doors, &c. It would be well if this were remedied, and wherever possible swinging-doors be fitted, such as are commonly used in larger shops.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act has worked very well during the year. A few complaints were made to me, but on investigation I found that in each case it was the girl who was in error, and not the office-keeper—for instance, a girl will engage to go to a certain situation, and will pay her fee to the office-keeper, but if during the next day or so she happens to hear of something which she thinks might suit her better, she takes it regardless of the previous engagement, and quite expects that the office-keeper

should return the fee, which of course would be very unfair, considering the trouble and inconvenience that has been caused both to the office-keeper and to the customer (the mistress).

Complaint is constantly being made of the excessive number of hours which waitresses are compelled to work in restaurants and refreshment-rooms, which do not come under our care; also, of the very inferior sleeping-accommodation which is generally provided for this class of servant. I feel sure that if something were done in the direction of looking after the accommodation provided for domestic servants in general the whole colony would benefit very much by it, and we would hear less of girls preferring to go into factories.

I have, &c.,

MARGARET SCOTT HAWTHORNE, Inspector of Factories.

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

Department of Labour, Women's Branch, Wellington,
19th April, 1900.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended the 31st March, 1900.

The number of women and girls who have been suited with work is 346.

Domestic work seems each year to grow more distasteful to working-girls. They prefer factory-work, laundry-work, no matter how small the weekly pay is, to good domestic work where the pay is better and they are found in board and lodgings as well, not to speak of the benefit derived by themselves in the knowledge obtained when they get homes of their own. I wish I knew what to suggest to make domestic work more attractive to young girls so as to induce them to take an intelligent interest in what so much concerns their own future welfare. I know that a great deal could be done by letting girls see the result of housework well done—cooking, washing, house-cleaning, personal cleanliness, value of time, laws of health, sanitary laws, &c., all of which are so closely woven in our every-day lives, and then there would be none of those foolish ideas about domestic work not being genteel (an outcome of their home training very often). If mothers of girls could only be brought to see for themselves the importance of this matter the greater part of the difficulty would be overcome. Some mistresses, who only keep one maid, work with her during the morning hours, and under such circumstances a girl will become very proficient, her mistress working with her making all the difference in her performance of the work; by this means matters domestic in such a house move along with the smoothness of oiled wheels. Others again will not do anything to help their maids, and the perpetual hurrying and trying to do what is impossible wears a girl out. Unreasonable, inexperienced mistresses and untrained servants are what bring domestic service into such bad repute with intelligent domestic workers. There are some to be found, but they mostly find their interests are better served by going to hotels or large houses where a number of servants are kept. Girls often complain to me of the long hours they have to work at restaurants and refreshment places, and of the bad sleeping-accommodation afforded, whilst those who sleep off the premises get away at an hour when they should not be in the streets. I hope by calling your attention to the matter to see an improvement in their condition.

So scarce have servants become that even the old women who used to be rather a trouble to the office have found employment—nearly all of them in the country. Some girls give a deal of trouble by engaging in places and never turning up at the time promised; a fine of some sort should be imposed, as such practices cause great inconvenience to employers. If an employer fails to take a girl after having engaged her, he has to give her a week's pay.

I have, &c.,

HELEN STAVELEY, Officer in Charge.

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Christchurch, 31st March, 1900.

I have the honour to present my report of the work of this branch of the department for the year now closed.

LABOUR.

The term under review has been particularly good, especially among skilled trades, with the exception of the boot and shoe trade. In this industry there was no very perceptible improvement until the last two months of the year, when work improved, and the men made much better time. The engineering and iron trades have been exceedingly busy all through the year. The building trade has been even more active than during last year, the employés in this trade having been kept fully employed, and there is every likelihood of a continuance of the present prosperity. The cabinetmaking firms have had great difficulty in getting suitable hands to cope with the demands of the trade. The tanneries and wool-scouring works have had an exceptionally good year. The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking workrooms have been more than usually busy. The woollen-mills have not been able to overtake the demand for their manufactures.

The unskilled-labour market has been of a most satisfactory character, there having been fewer applications for employment than at any period since this branch of the department was opened. Many of this class who previously had to come to the Government for work have found other avenues of employment, due in a great measure to the increased activity in the building and other trades. A good number have been employed for long periods at street and other improvements in the city and suburban boroughs, and a great many found profitable employment at the

grass-seed and grain harvest. 123 men, with 294 depending upon them, have been assisted through this office during the year—seventy-four being sent to Government works and forty-nine to private employment.

FACTORIES.

There is nothing of a new or specially interesting nature to report as to the working of this Act. Several new and more suitable workrooms have been erected during the year, adding materially to the comfort and health of the employes.

I had some little difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, but in every case succeeded in getting the employers to pay up from the date the Act came into force. The great weakness of this measure is the absence of any provision for wages to be paid for boys or girls over eighteen years of age. In my opinion it would have been much better had the girls started at a lower rate, say, for the first six months, and provision been made for a gradual increase of wages at stated periods afterwards. If this was done there would be an incentive for the girls to qualify for the higher rates, and it would tend to the employer pushing the girls on. In this way there would have been more openings for the girls who are anxious to learn the dressmaking and the lighter trades.

During the year I have visited nearly all the small townships in Canterbury inspecting the factories and workrooms, and found them in a fairly satisfactory condition. Alterations in sanitary arrangements and increased accommodation in several workrooms have been effected at my suggestion.

This year 873 factories have been registered in this district, in which 8,402 hands are employed—namely, 5,958 males and 2,444 females.

Permits to work overtime were given to 1,525 persons, who worked 41,569 hours on ordinary days; and 218 persons worked 585 hours on Saturday afternoons.

Two hundred and ninety-eight certificates have been issued to young persons under sixteen years of age.

Thirty-five accidents have been reported during the year, none of which have been fatal. The two most severe were that of a youth employed at Messrs. W. Strange and Co.'s cabinet-factory, who lost the last three fingers of his left hand at the second joint at the planing-machine; and that of a young man employed at Messrs. Bowron Brothers' tannery, Woolston, who missed his footing and fell into an empty pit and fractured the base of his skull. The others were more or less slight.

There have been five prosecutions under this Act, and convictions were obtained in every instance.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

There is only one shearing-shed in my district proper. I visited this station during the shearing season and found the accommodation inadequate for the number of men employed, and I informed the manager that I should require proper and sufficient accommodation to be provided by the next season.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACTS.

These Acts will continue to be difficult to administer until they are simplified and many of the exemptions struck out. It is next to impossible to keep a careful oversight of the hours worked by assistants in exempted shops. The provisions in respect to banks and commercial offices are most unsatisfactory, and almost inoperative.

There were eleven convictions under this Act.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act works most smoothly. Only a few complaints have come under my notice, which upon examination have been found to be misapprehensions as to scale of fees.

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

I have, &c.,

JOHN LOMAS.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Dunedin, 31st March, 1900.

I have the honour to forward my report of the work of this branch of the department for the year ended 31st March, 1900.

FACTORIES.

The total number of factories and workrooms registered in the Dunedin district is 592, as against 562 for the preceding year, being an increase of thirty. This increase is fairly distributed amongst the various industries. Notwithstanding the somewhat small increase in the number of factories registered, the number of people employed therein has been swelled to a very considerable extent. Last year the number of persons employed was 7,256, while during the current year the number has reached 8,218, an advance of nearly one thousand. This is exclusive of those employed in the Government workshop at Hillside, who number approximately 376.

The engineering and iron trades are responsible for 50 per cent. of the increased number of employes, the other portion of the growth being attributable to the general expansion that has been experienced in most of the other industries. While the majority of the manufactories are improving, it is regrettable to state that the bootmaking trade is extremely slack, and the operatives have good reason to complain of the scarcity of work. It is a curious coincidence that a trade whose products are in so much demand should be in such a depressed condition. But, as

stated in my last report, I think the enormous importation of foreign goods, coupled with the adoption of improved labour-saving machinery, is responsible for the dislocation of labour in this trade.

In my previous report I had to chronicle the fact that there was a diminution in the quantity of overtime worked by those persons who come within the restriction of the Act. This year, on the contrary, there has been an enormous increase, which exceeds last year's operations by 15,730 hours. For the year 1898-99 there were 26,294 hours worked by 1,152 persons, while for 1899-1900 there were 42,024 hours worked by 1,523 persons. Comparing the figures of this year with those of the preceding one, there has been an average of twenty-seven hours of overtime worked per each person as against twenty-two hours for 1898-99. Where such a large quantity of overtime is required it is obvious that the business of manufacturers must be improving, and that to some considerable extent. In some instances—chiefly in the dressmaking, clothing, tailoring, and stationery manufacturing—the maximum overtime permitted by law has been reached, so these people have been refused further permits. It is pleasing also to record that there has been a general advance in the wages of the youth of both sexes. This has been most marked in connection with the operatives in biscuit- and jam-factories.

During the year nineteen accidents were reported to the department, but with the exception of two these have been of a slight nature. The exceptions were a boy losing a thumb in a rope-work, and a youth in an aerated-water factory also meeting with a similar accident. From inquiries instituted it was shown that both cases were the result of pure accident, no blame being attachable to the employer. In this connection I may state that, generally speaking, employers readily agree to adopt improvements suggested for the better protection of their employes where machinery is concerned.

Complaints are still rife regarding that part of the Act permitting employers to work certain employes forty-eight hours per week. At the outset few of the employers took advantage of that clause, but of late the practice has become more general, and one large dressmaking firm have recently availed themselves of its provisions, thereby largely curtailing the overtime payments previously paid to their employes. This necessarily creates considerable irritation amongst the employes concerned, which can only be allayed by a reversion to the Act of 1891.

With the foregoing exception the Act is working satisfactorily, and it is rarely necessary to invoke the aid of the Court to maintain its provisions.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

The same difficulties still exist regarding the satisfactory administration of the above Act—namely, the want of a universal closing-day, and the disabilities in the way of ascertaining whether the employes in restaurants, fruit-shops, &c., are being worked longer than the statutory hours allowed. Numerous complaints reach me from persons working in offices and wholesale warehouses in respect to the amount of night-work performed in these establishments. The complainants are invariably ignorant of the application of the law, which entirely excludes the wholesale places from any restriction. And cases are known where office employes are not only worked at night, but have also to put in several hours on Sunday, and in some instances take office-work to be done at their homes. There is no doubt this class of person requires more protection than is now afforded by the existing law. As a remedy, I would suggest that the provisions contained in section 55 of "The Factories Act, 1894," relating to hours, &c., should be made applicable to them.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

During the past year there has been a decrease of five of the above offices in Dunedin, there being now fifteen as against twenty in existence in 1898-99. The law controlling their operations is being strictly observed, and there have been no cases brought under my notice of any attempt to exceed the statutory charges.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS OR GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

This measure has hardly been in existence a sufficient length of time to correctly gauge what its effects are likely to be. There is no question, however, but that employers have complied with the law, and it follows that employes who formerly gave their services gratis are now receiving remuneration for their work. A dislocation undoubtedly occurred amongst this class of labour when the Act came into force, but now that the principle of payment is established, and the trades affected in a thriving condition, I anticipate that those that were displaced will eventually find employment which will carry with it some remuneration.

WAGES PROTECTION ACT.

The introduction of this Act has allayed a great dissatisfaction which existed amongst the workers in this district, through having to submit to deduction from their wages for accident and other insurance schemes. Many employers, however, have publicly announced their intention of discontinuing the insurance policies when the present contract expires.

LABOUR.

This branch of the department was placed under my charge in July, 1899. Up to the 31st March, 1900, employment was found for 546 men, having 1,254 persons depending on them; of these, 505 were sent to Government works, and forty-one to private employment. The bulk of the former have been absorbed on the Otago Central Railway, which undertaking is now employing between three and four hundred men.

It might be presumed from the foregoing figures that Dunedin was exceptionally unfortunate in the matter of the unemployed. Such, however, is not the case. The vigorous prosecution of

the Otago Central Railway, which is practically the largest public work in the South Island, has attracted men from all parts of the colony, which has necessarily swelled the numbers of assisted persons passing through this office to its present dimensions.

Generally speaking, the past year has been marked with a degree of prosperity that has seldom or never been equalled. The building trades have been exceptionally busy, which remark also applies to most of the skilled trades. The dredging industry in Otago and Southland continues to expand enormously. This has necessitated the erection of more buildings, and the importation of up-to-date mechanical plant, to enable engineers and ironfounders to overtake the large orders they have in hand. At the 31st March, 1900, there were no less than 266 dredging companies registered, with an approximate capital of £2,500,000. The outlay of a considerable portion of the money has given a great impetus to kindred industries, besides giving employment to those engaged in transit operations.

I have, &c.,

H. MAXWELL, Inspector of Factories.

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

GISBORNE.

SIR,—

Labour Department, Gisborne, 1st April, 1900.

I have the honour to report on the conditions of the labour-market in the Gisborne district during the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

A large area of bush has been felled, employing a considerable number of men. The local bodies have undertaken several important works. The Government has begun the Gisborne-Karaka Railway, which now employs seventy-five men; and the Survey Department has employed on various works eighty men through the department during the year.

Owing to the development of the frozen-meat industry, both the local freezing-works have been kept busy. The dairy industry is also well established in the district, and there has been considerable demand for pastoral land.

The building trade has been unusually brisk during the year.

I have, &c.,

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

H. MCKAY, Agent.

SIR,—

Police-station, Gisborne, 6th April, 1900.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

I have up to date registered fifty factories, employing 381 males and forty-two females, being an increase of ten factories up to same date last year.

During the year I have granted to factories ninety-eight permits to work overtime, and fifty-four permits for overtime under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act. I have only granted four permits for young persons to work in factories.

There have been no complaints or prosecutions during the year, and the Act has been well observed by the factories and shops.

During the year I have made some suggestions to employers for alterations to premises for the comfort of the employés, and they were readily acted upon.

In reference to shearers' accommodation, see annual report forwarded by me to your department.

JAMES SMITH, Inspector of Factories.

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

NAPIER.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Napier, 10th April, 1900.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1900.

LABOUR.

The labour-market has been fairly satisfactory, those engaged in the various factories and workrooms having had good steady employment throughout the year. The building trade, though not so brisk as last year, has been busy, but, with the exception of two shipping-stores and one retail shop, all the buildings erected are dwelling-houses.

Unskilled labour: The conditions that control this class of labour vary very little from year to year. The work comes in rushes, and is practically confined to seasons. As the winter approaches work in connection with the shipping and in the country districts becomes scarce, the freezing-works slacken down, and as a consequence the unemployed appear. However, I had comparatively little difficulty in dealing with the genuine unemployed, and those that really wanted work got it. Fifty-five men were sent to Government roadworks, and eighteen to private employment, making a total of seventy-three. Of this number, twenty-two were single and fifty-one married men, having 192 persons depending upon them for support, this being an increase of twelve men assisted as compared with the previous year. In selecting men for employment due regard is paid to Hastings and the country districts.

FACTORIES ACT.

This year 142 factories and workrooms have been registered, employing 1,011 persons—817 males and 194 females. This is an increase on the number registered last year of eleven factories and workrooms. The increase is accounted for by the inclusion of the Taradale district.

Permits to work 2,233 hours' overtime were granted during the year. This was principally in the dressmaking and tailoring trades. This represents an increase of 661 hours on the figures for last year. In no instance was the legal limit of hours exceeded.

The Act is working well, and prosecutions have not been necessary in Napier. Six informations were laid in Hastings, convictions being secured in each case.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS OR GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

I had very little difficulty in enforcing the provisions of this Act. When it first came into operation several employers dismissed some of their unpaid girls, but within a very short time, with the exception of three girls, all were taken on again, and now the Act is working very smoothly.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act continues to give general satisfaction, both to employer and employed. The hours are well observed as regards the shops, but with banks and offices it is difficult to find whether the hours are observed or not.

Permission was granted to work 208 hours' overtime during the year, which is a considerable decrease on last year's returns.

I was compelled to lay several informations to enforce the provisions of this Act, both in Napier and Hastings, securing convictions in each case.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Unfortunately I was unable to pay the attention to this Act that is necessary, as the time for visiting these sheds clashed this year with my duties as Registrar of Electors. However, I visited six stations, four of which were quite satisfactory, and notices were served on the occupiers of the other two to build accommodation. Next season I hope to be able to visit each station in the district.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

This Act works very satisfactorily. The offices are in the hands of respectable people, and there is no overcharging.

I have, &c.,

L. D. BROWETT, Inspector of Factories.

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

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 17th March, 1900.

I have the honour to forward the factory returns up to this date, which are as follows: Number of factories registered, 105 (I expect a few more to come in this month); fees collected for these factories, £22 16s.; number employed, 463, of which 403 are males and sixty females.

The Act has worked well in this district, and I have no complaints either from the owners of factories or those employed by them. I have not had to prosecute any person for breaches of the Act during the year, and on the whole the working has been satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN D. STAGPOOLE, Inspector of Factories.

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

WANGANUI.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wanganui, 5th April, 1900.

I have the honour to report on the working of the various Acts in this district for the year ending 31st March, 1900.

FACTORIES ACT.

There are 120 factories registered this year, being a decrease of six on the previous year. The number employed is 723 males and 138 females, or a total of 861 hands, as against 725 males and 137 females, or a total of 862 hands, last year, being a decrease of one.

Permits have been granted to sixteen males to work eighty hours' and to ninety-seven females to work 840 hours' overtime.

Three accidents have been reported during the year, none of which were of a serious nature.

The factories generally are clean, well lighted, and comfortable, and the sanitary arrangements are all that can be desired. The employés appear to be healthy and strong. There has been much less overtime for females and lads for this year than during the previous one; but, on the other hand, adult males have worked considerably more overtime than can be good for them. I have had no complaints at all, and therefore I take it for granted that those who are affected by the Act are satisfied with it.

There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Employers and employés seem to appreciate this Act.

The sanitary arrangements and sitting-accommodation of all the shops where females are employed are in conformity with the requirements of the Act.

There have been three prosecutions during the year. A fine was imposed in one case, and two were dismissed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Eight certificates under this Act have been issued, being five renewals and three first certificates.

LABOUR.

Forty-six men have registered their names during the year, thirty-seven of whom obtained work, through this office, in this district. The remainder were of the wandering class, and left the town. There are very few men out of work here at the present time.

Tradesmen generally have had an excellent year. The steady progress of this district is remarkable, and from what I can learn this steady advance is likely to continue for some years to come. Steady and reliable workers of all classes have, in my opinion, a promising future before them. The buildings that have been erected during the last few years and those now in course of erection are of a much more substantial character than those of former years. Several brick buildings are being built, and I believe the time is not far distant when brick or stone—earthquakes notwithstanding—will take the place of wood in most of our principal buildings.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

I have inspected forty-four shearing-sheds under this Act. Thirty-six of these had sufficient and comfortable accommodation, and eight had not the accommodation required by the Act. Notices that section 9 of the Act must be complied with have been served upon the owners of these eight sheds. A report in detail of my inspection has been forwarded to the Right Hon. the Minister of Labour.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS OR GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

I have had no difficulty with this Act. There were very few in this district getting less wages than the statutory minimum.

WAGES PROTECTION ACT.

From inquiries I have made I believe this Act is well observed by employers here.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I feel gratified at being able to reiterate what I stated in my last annual report—viz., that the workers in this district are, with few exceptions, a sober, respectable, and contented class.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLAKE, Inspector of Factories.

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

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,—

Labour Office, Palmerston North, 31st March, 1900.

I have the honour to forward you a brief outline of the different Acts of the workings over which I have control for this district.

I have again to report a very satisfactory state of things. During the year under review one or two estates were cut up into small holdings and sold for close settlement, liberal terms being given; this gave those who know and like the district an opportunity of securing a home.

The dairying industry is a great boon to the small settlers, and the flax industry is also of great assistance to the district.

In my last report I stated that the population had increased. I have much pleasure in repeating it in this report. Palmerston North is an important railway terminus, and from its central situation it has many attractions. The land in the district is the best in the colony, without exception, for either crops or grazing.

The principal work carried on in the district is fencing, road-work, stumping, clearing the land for the plough, firewood-cutting, &c., and good men had no difficulty in getting work. The building trade was exceptionally good during the year, and still continues good.

The district, no doubt, is very prosperous.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year I have registered seventy-nine factories, employing 492 persons—411 males and eighty-one females—a large increase on last year's return.

Permits were given to work overtime during the busy seasons.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

There were no accidents to speak of except one, which occurred in connection with a flax-mill, owing to the bursting of a drum, one man getting his jaw fractured and one of his shoulders dislocated. From inquiries made no one was to blame. A prosecution is pending under section 29.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Nearly the whole of the sheds come within the provisions of section 12 of the Act, and those which do not have ample accommodation for their shearers. I have visited those sheds, and have also seen the shearers, both before and after shearing, and have received no complaints.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Very little need be said of this Act, as it works well in this district. The half-holiday is closely observed by all, and no prosecutions took place under its provisions during the year.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are three holders of licenses, and they are very respectable, and attend to their business. I have received no reports against them.

The Wages Protection Act and Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act are both useful and much-needed Acts.

I have, &c.,

T. BREEN, Inspector of Factories.

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

PAHIATUA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Pahiatua, 9th April, 1900.

I have the honour to report for your information upon the working of the Factories Act and the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and on the manner they have affected this district.

FACTORIES.

During the year there were forty-one factories registered here, employing 139 males and eighteen females, being an increase of nine factories and fifty-nine persons on the figures for the previous year.

There have been no accidents during past year at any of the factories. During past year I have granted nine permits to work overtime. The total number of hours worked was twenty-four, varying from two to two and a half and in two cases three hours, and in each case the employers have paid the full overtime price, as prescribed by the Act.

The Act is cheerfully obeyed by both employers and employed.

The passing and bringing into force of "The Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, 1899," is a great boon, both to the young whom it affects and to their parents. In many cases it has also proved a boon to the employers, for this reason: having to pay wages, the employers have now the choice of the most bright and intelligent children to learn the trades, and many who hitherto were found in workrooms have gone out as domestic servants, or have adopted other walks of life for which they were probably better adapted.

No prosecutions have been found necessary.

LABOUR.

During the past year there have been scarcely any men on the road seeking work. Several reasons may be given for this. First, there are no public works going on here; secondly, many of the old men who were formerly seen wandering aimlessly about are now in receipt of the old-age pension, which I am sure is a blessing to many of our aged and needy; thirdly, men are, without doubt, becoming more thrifty, and in place of throwing away their hard earnings they find their way to the savings-bank, and put by a little for a rainy day. We have no unemployed here whatever, with the exception of the holders of small sections, who follow the co-operative works which are being done in their respective localities. These same men for years past have done this work, and when there are no co-operative works going on they in many cases improve their homes. The man with a large family, however, must get out to work, and many of the settlers in the back blocks find it a great struggle when the co-operative works are stopped, as they have no creameries or industries to depend on. Take them all round, they are a sturdy lot of pioneers, and, with their good wives, boldly stem the tide, and hope for bright sunny days in the near future.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

The Act of 1898 was a great boon to the small settlers. So far as it affects this particular district, I found everything most satisfactory. Without doubt, the housing and comfort of the men is a first consideration. What a change indeed to a few years ago, when not the least consideration was shown to this class of men.

I am pleased to say that this district is in a most prosperous and healthy state, and settlers can look forward with confidence to happiness and success in the near future.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES BOWDEN, Inspector of Factories.

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

EKETAHUNA.

SIR,—

Labour Office, Eketahuna, 6th April, 1900.

I have the honour to forward my labour report for the year ending 31st March, 1900.

FACTORIES.

To the 31st March last there were twenty-four factories registered, as against twenty-six the preceding year. The main industry under the above heading is sawmilling, which gives employment to 132 male adults with families depending upon them.

There has been a decrease of two factories owing to their not coming within the provisions of the Act.

No prosecutions have taken place during the year, the employers keeping within the provisions of the Act; neither has there been any friction.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is fairly observed. Although there is no legal half-holiday the shopkeepers have an arrangement to close on Thursday afternoons, which is well observed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There have been less tramps in the district during the past year than the preceding one, although a certain number pass every year—not those who require work, but men who prefer leading a Bohemian life, having no care or trouble, and appearing to be quite as happy as the man in regular employment.

The present war in South Africa has withdrawn a number of young men from the labour-market, whose places are now being filled by older men. A large amount of money has been withdrawn from circulation owing to the same cause, which will be felt for a time.

The usual bush-fires have visited the district during the year, a number of houses, fences, grass, and a percentage of stock being destroyed.

Several new creameries have been erected, some by the Dairy Union, others by co-operative associations, and they are proving a source of income to the small settlers, who have not land enough to try sheep-farming.

The district, on the whole, is in a fairly prosperous condition, and is improving as the country is being cleared and grassed. This, of course, is not to be regretted, were it not that the saw-milling industry must cease as soon as the timber is cleared, which will throw a number of men on the labour-market, and withdraw a large amount of ready money from circulation in the district.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GREY, Inspector of Factories.

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

MASTERTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Masterton, 7th April, 1900.

I have the honour to forward my annual report for the Masterton district for 1899 and 1900.

Seventy-seven factories have been registered for this year, as against eighty-one last year.

With respect to the working of the Factory and other Acts, I find no difficulty in enforcing them, and I think general satisfaction is given, as no complaints are made.

The employés get their half-holiday as well as the shop-assistants, the half-holidays being strictly observed.

With respect to the Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, passed last year, I went round to the factories and found that no one received less than 5s. per week except milliners and dressmakers, many of them being employed without wages, and others having an average of 2s. 6d. per week. I then served notices on the employers. A few were discharged and paid up to the time the Act came into force, and the wages of those remaining were raised to 4s. per week. I have had one conviction under the Act. There was an agreement for twelve months with a girl to learn the millinery without wages. The employer discharged the girl, stating that she would not pay wages and teach her the trade. She was fined 10s., and ordered to pay arrears since the Act came into force (£1 14s.).

During the past twelve months there have been very few applications from the unemployed, work being fairly plentiful here.

During the winter months I gave, on behalf of the Charitable Aid Board, orders for beds and meals to seventy-two persons who reported themselves hard-up. The class of swaggers who called were principally old men, commonly called "sundowners."

In accordance with the Shearers' Accommodation Act I visited the principal shearing-sheds whilst shearing was on, and no complaints were made. I have already made a special report of my visit in accordance with the Act.

I have, &c.,

JAS. O'MALLEY, Inspector of Factories.

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

BLENHEIM.

SIR,—

Police-station, Blenheim, 31st March, 1900.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1900.

During the year sixty-five factories and workrooms were registered, employing 277 males and twenty-six females, as against sixty-nine factories in 1899, employing 273 males and sixteen females. These figures show a slight decrease in the number of factories, but an increase in the number of hands employed.

During the year there was one prosecution under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, and the shopkeeper was fined.

Good progress has been made on the Blenheim-Awatere railway-works, the men earning fairly good wages and giving satisfaction. These works have given employment to a good many local men. Two accidents happened on the works recently. Two men were using gunpowder for blasting when it unexpectedly exploded, injuring them severely, but not fatally. They were conveyed to the hospital.

Work in the district has been very plentiful; in fact, at times labour was at a premium,

The new flood relief-works (a private contract) employ about fifty hands and some seventy horses, and will soon be completed.

During the early part of the year road-making started at the new settlement at Seddon. At times some hundred men were employed, labourers coming from all parts. Several men were sent to the Sounds on the same kind of work.

The harvesting season in this district was a very fair one, and, though not as good as that of the previous year, some good crops were got in. No floods visited the district this year, and the farmers in the lowlands have profited in consequence.

I inspected the shearers' accommodation this year and found everything very satisfactory, excepting at one place, where I ordered a new whare to be built, and this is now in the course of erection. Several Sydney shearers were here this season, and they say they never saw anything to equal the accommodation.

Gold-mining here seems to be gradually going ahead. Increased attention has been given to dredging, and some promising stone has been turned out of the quartz claims.

Flax-millers have had a real good time of it this season, the fibre fetching very good prices. One man in this district started three mills when the flax went up.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS PRICE, Inspector of Factories.

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

* NELSON.

SIR,—

Police-station, Nelson, 31st March, 1900.

I have the honour to report as follows on the working of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts in this district since my arrival here in the latter end of December last.

FACTORIES ACT.

This Act, with few exceptions, gives general satisfaction here. There are 142 factories registered, as against 136 up to this date last year, and in no case has there been any attempt to evade registration when directed by me to register. There are yet a few returns to come in, which, owing to the great distance of these factories from town, and the limited time at my disposal, I will have considerable difficulty in getting. Nearly all the factories here are kept busy, and a large amount of overtime has been worked during the last three months.

Prior to my arrival here there was a considerable amount of discontent among a number of employers owing to their belief that the Act places equal restriction in respect to hours of labour, holidays, closing of factories, wages, &c., upon adult male employes and upon all females and boys under eighteen years of age. I, however, have succeeded in dispelling this erroneous notion.

I have had one case for breach of this Act, a fine of £2 and £1 3s. costs being inflicted.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is now working smoothly enough here. For some time I had considerable difficulty in convincing shopkeepers that they must close on the statutory half-holiday, the law on this matter heretofore not being enforced.

I had one case under this Act for failing to close on the half-holiday, and a conviction followed, which had the desired effect, and all shops are now closed on the Wednesday afternoon.

The sitting-accommodation in the larger shops I found inadequate, and I received various complaints on that matter. I am now glad to say that that has been remedied, and satisfactory accommodation has been provided.

LABOUR.

Trade here, especially carpentering, painting, and bricklaying, has for the last three months been very brisk, but unskilled labour is rather slack, and I have received a number of applications for work. There are still a number of men on my books waiting employment.

CHARLES E. ALDRIDGE, Inspector of Factories.

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

WESTPORT.

SIR,—

Police Office, Westport, 25th April, 1900.

I have the honour to report respecting the working of the Factories and Shops and Shop-assistants Acts in Westport district for the year ending 31st March, 1900.

FACTORIES.

About fifty factories were registered, nearly all of them being small tradesmen, employing from one to eight hands.

No prosecutions took place, no trouble having been experienced in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

Many of the shopkeepers were in the habit of reopening their shops after 6 o'clock in the evening on public holidays, which they considered they had a right to do. To let them know they were wrong I prosecuted four of them, who were convicted and discharged, it being the first prosecutions of that nature in Westport. I had no further trouble with them afterwards, and it had a good effect on others.

LABOUR.

The Labour Bureau occupied a good deal of my time, some Government roadworks being carried on in the district, the men employed being selected by me. This arrangement worked without friction and satisfactorily with the Public Works officers.

SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

There are no sheep-stations in my district which come under the Shearers' Accommodation Act, consequently I have nothing to report on that subject.

I have, &c.,

A. GREEN, Inspector of Factories.

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

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,—

Police-station, Greymouth, 9th April, 1900.

Re your circular of the 3rd instant, I have to report that there has been no record of overtime kept by the late Inspector that I can discover, and no overtime permits have been issued by me since I have been appointed. There have been no accidents or prosecutions since I have occupied the position of Inspector.

Thirty factories were registered during the year, and I am glad to say that they seem fairly busy, especially the foundry, which has engaged several additional hands lately, and expect to be in a position to engage more later on, owing to the dredging boom.

The timber trade is rather brisk just now, and in one or two cases where they used to send their timber away they now are able to dispose of it locally. As for the coal trade, it seems in about the same position as it was at this time last year, there being no noticeable difference.

In the grocery business there appears to be a move, and the grocers say that business is far better than formerly, and they expect it to be better still when the dredges get to work. The drapery and soft-goods business does not show much improvement, neither does the boot-making, nor the furniture-making trades, but the owners speak hopefully of the future. The building trade is brisk, and all the available men are employed; and the same thing applies to the brickmakers and plasterers. Shortly speaking, the general prospect of the district is decidedly better all round—the mining industry is booming, and there seems plenty of work for everybody.

A. E. FANTHORPE, Inspector of Factories.

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

SIR,—

Greymouth, 2nd April, 1900.

I have the honour to report as to the position of labour in this district.

I am pleased to be able to state that, generally speaking, things in this district during the past year have been fairly good compared with the previous year, but not so good as they were years ago. This, of course, was to be expected, as the difficulty in connection with the Midland Railway prevented the Government pushing the line on as fast as perhaps they would have done. During the past year an average of 188 men have been kept steadily employed on the line. These men have, I believe, been satisfied with the way they have been treated, and that speaks for itself, as there are always some grumblers to be found among such a large body of men.

Other work has been carried on by the Government in this district, among others the road to Point Elizabeth has been commenced, also the Ahaura-Haupiri Road.

When I penned you my last report I hoped that the Coal Creek Railway would soon commence. I regret to say that nothing has since been done. I understand the Government intend to see that something is done by this company soon.

The timber trade has kept up during the past year, and this industry gives employment to a very large body of men in the district, and they all seem happy and contented. The association has undoubtedly done good work.

Brunner has been working full time, and the miners have nothing to complain of, and only last month the manager of the Blackball Mine was advertising in our local papers for men for a double shift. This must be taken as a healthy sign.

Great interest is being taken at present in this district in dredging, and if expectations are to be relied upon there is going to be work for every one in the district before long. There is, I think, very little doubt that a large percentage of the dredging areas taken up on this coast must pay, and that being so the amount of labour that will be absorbed can hardly be reckoned, as I have no doubt the dredges will be built to burn wood, and that alone will take up a lot of labour to keep up the supply. Our foundry is working full time, and it is the intention of the management shortly to work two shifts. I hear also rumours of other foundries starting here, but I do not know whether they are true.

The war in South Africa has made our local farmers raise their prices, and they are consequently cheerful. The rise in wool also helped them along, certainly not before they deserved the help, as the West Coast farmer has a lot to contend with that his East Coast friends are not aware of.

Shipping here has been as usual, and the wharf-labourers are, I think, making a good average wage. They have a little union run on good lines, and the Union Company seem to meet the men in a fair spirit.

One suggestion I would like to make is with respect to a number of the men at Jackson's. There are many there who have brought their families, have built houses and settled down. It seems a pity that these men will have to again break up their homes and seek fresh fields. I

think if work could be found for them in the district it would be a kindly act. By that time, doubtless, many of the men will be in better positions than at present, and a move then will not press so hard on them.

In conclusion, I may say that the prospects of labour in this district are decidedly good.

E. Tregear, Esq.

Yours, &c.,

WM. H. BOASE.

HOKITIKA.

SIR,—

Police-station, Hokitika, 31st March, 1900.

In compliance with Circular No. 23, I beg to report for your information that, in except one instance, all factory-owners appear willing to conform to the Factory Act, but I am glad to say that I have had little trouble during the past year. There are comparatively few factories in this district, and though a few have fallen out, fresh ones have been registered, bringing the number up to last year's—thirty-five.

The Shops and Shop-assistants Act is working smoothly, and the employers appear to be satisfied, as during the year I have had no complaints from any of them. It is a fact that there was some grumbling, but upon inquiry there was no cause, as the complainants were ignorant of the provisions of the Act, which I explained to them as best I could.

There have been no public works of any magnitude in this district during the year.

For some time past there has been a great stir in dredging, which promises to be successful. Several companies have been floated, which will no doubt eventually somewhat relieve the depression which has so long existed.

Skilled labour does not much fluctuate. The old hands who have residences here pretty well suffice for the work that has to be done, and they all get work in turn. The building trade is generally pretty brisk, and carpenters receive good wages.

There are sometimes complaints from unskilled labourers, but mining and other works generally receives them.

There are no swaggers roaming about the country in search of work, as in some parts of the colony.

I must say that I have occasionally seen a few leaving co-operative works (for some cause or another) and those remaining making fair wages.

I have, &c.,

A. McDONALD, Agent, Labour Bureau.

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

ASHBURTON.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Ashburton, 31st March, 1900.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

This year sixty-seven factories have been registered, employing 375 males and 113 females, being a decrease of twelve under last year.

The freezing-works at Fairfield are working full time, and employing 150 hands. This has created a brisk demand in the building trade.

Trade generally in the district has been exceptionally good, the harvest returns being again satisfactory.

I have again to point out the difficulty in working the Shops and Shop-assistants Act here on account of the horse-sales which are held on the half-holiday, when nearly all the grain-stores are open. Until auctioneers are brought within the Act, and prevented from holding auction sales on the half-holiday within the borough, it is almost impossible to prevent breaches of the Act.

Under the Servants' Registry Offices Act there have been two licenses renewed. In both cases the provisions of the Act have been carried out satisfactorily.

I have received no application during the year for employment, which is a record since the Labour Bureau opened here. This is principally due to the general prosperity of the district, it having found employment for the bulk of the surplus labour.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD EADE, Inspector of Factories.

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

TEMUKA.

SIR,—

Temuka, 31st March, 1900.

In compliance with regulations, I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the labour laws in the Temuka district for the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

FACTORIES.

I have registered thirty-one factories and one registry office this year—viz., five bread and confectionery baking, one bacon-curing, one bacon and cheese, four blacksmithing, one blacksmithing and coachbuilding, five bootmaking, one brickmaking, one brewing and bottling, one cabinet-making, one cycle engineering, two dressmaking, one dressmaking and tailoring, one flaxmilling, two flourmilling, three fellmongering, one printing, and two tailoring.

The factories have given full employment during the year to 138 persons, being a slight increase since last year.

I received sixty-six applications for overtime permits, which were granted to thirty-two workers, principally type-setters.

No accidents of any kind were reported during the year, and so far as I observed all factory-owners used their best endeavours to comply with the law. A slight misunderstanding has arisen about changing the half-holiday for the benefit of certain classes of workers from Saturday to Thursday, but that is now being attended to by the local authorities, and no doubt will be satisfactorily arranged.

There have been no prosecutions during the year against any of the factory-owners.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There is only one servants' registry office in this district, and it is under good management. No complaints have been received.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

I am able to report that all shopkeepers in this district observe the law. Holidays and closing-hours are well kept, and therefore no cause for interference has arisen.

LABOUR.

The past year has been an unusually good year for unskilled labour. The yields from last year's harvest being good caused a good deal of surplus to be employed. This year's harvest yield is fairly good. The returns coming in from the threshing-mills are reported to be fair yields everywhere, the samples of grain being exceptionally good.

I regret having to report that in some parts of the district the Hessian fly has been very destructive to a considerable area of oat-crop. On some farms the fly damaged the crop to such an extent that there was nothing left to cut.

During the harvest time there was a large influx of unskilled labour, and for a short time the supply of labour was above the demand, but as the harvest season advanced all who were in search of work found employment at good wages.

Tradesmen of all classes have been fully employed during the year, several new buildings having been erected which caused local tradesmen to find employment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the district as a whole is in a sound and progressive state.

I have, &c.,

JOHN GILLESPIE, Inspector of Factories.

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

TIMARU.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Timaru, 9th April, 1900.

I have the honour to forward you a report of the departments under my charge for the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

During the year 112 factories have been registered in this district, and thirty-seven permits issued to young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories. 142 permits to work overtime have been granted.

With regard to the sanitary condition of the factories a good deal of improvement has been effected during the year, but there still remains a good deal to be done.

As a whole the Act is fairly well observed. There have been two prosecutions and convictions recorded, and also a prosecution and conviction under the Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

These Acts work fairly well. I would, however, draw attention to section 12 of the Act, which is evidently intended to give facilities for those honestly requiring extra time for a few days half-yearly or yearly in taking stock. As the section now stands no shopkeeper is limited as to what time he shall take the permits, and consequently the permit may be for one night in each week for forty weeks, and thus be used for an ulterior motive, employes being brought back to the shop to mark goods, or to open up new goods. These permits should be taken twice a year, and for a certain number of consecutive days, which would meet all the requirements for those shopkeepers requiring this extra time for stock-taking alone. I have had long experience in the matter of stock-taking, and I have never known a single instance where a business-man required forty permits, as laid down by the Act.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are only two license-holders in this district who, as far as I can see or hear, conduct their business in a legitimate manner.

LABOUR.

In reporting on the state of labour in this district I am very pleased to be able to report that the year has been an exceptionally good one. Unskilled labour has been fully employed, and general work has been plentiful.

Skilled labourers, more especially mechanics, have not been idle one single day—in fact, masters carpenters have informed me that they have experienced some difficulty in getting men.

This has been due in no small measure to the spread of settlement, and as the Pareora Settlement, near St. Andrew's, is just being arranged for, the prospects for the coming year are bright. Important harbour-works are also about to be started, which will afford a lot of employment for skilled and unskilled labourers.

The chief industries in this district are the Timaru Woollen-mills, the Smithfield Freezing and Wool-scouring Works, Clark's wool-works, three flour-mills, and two brick-yards. At one of the brick-yards (Mr. H. B. Kirk's) a complete plant for pipe-making has been erected, and this new industry is likely to be of great importance, as the demand for pipes in view of the settlement promises to be large.

The harvest now finished in this district yielded large crops. I regret to report there were too many harvest labourers this year, the supply far exceeding the demand, and some difficulty was occasioned by men coming here from the North Island and Australia. However, they did not stay long in this district, but wended their way south, in order to seek harvesting in Otago and Southland.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Inspector of Factories.

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

OAMARU.

SIR,—

Inspector of Factories Office, Oamaru, 31st March, 1900.

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.

Up to the present there are forty-nine factories and workrooms registered, in good, well ventilated buildings, and with every modern convenience for the comfort of the employes. I have often visited these buildings, and have on all occasions found the rooms well kept, the employers being anxious to carry out any suggestion of mine for the welfare of those employed by them. The woollen-factory, the principal factory in my district, has during the year again added to the building, and now affords very fine accommodation—in fact, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the colony. I have always found the place clean and well kept.

I have pleasure in stating that I have found the provisions of the Act in every instance well observed.

I have issued a good number of overtime permits during the year.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act has worked well in the district during the past twelve months, and has given me very little trouble. The provisions of the law are now well known to the business people, who show a desire to carry it out.

LABOUR.

3

I have had, as usual, a good deal of work cast upon me by persons seeking employment and in sending them to co-operative works. I feel I have been fairly successful, and that the wants of labouring-men in the district have been well attended to.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS O'GRADY, Inspector of Factories.

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

OTAUTAU.

SIR,—

Police-station, Otautau, 4th April, 1900.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

FACTORIES.

Twenty-one factories have been registered this year, as against twenty for the year ending the 31st March, 1899. There are eighty persons employed in the factories, and, as the schedules show, most of them are small places, and employ but few hands.

I have had no trouble whatever in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and everything has worked very smoothly.

Owing to pressure of work in my capacity as constable, and the large area of country over which I have to travel, I was unable to visit all the shearing-sheds during shearing time, but in those that I did visit I found the accommodation, except at one small station, satisfactory. The owner of this station I have served with a notice to repair and alter as required by the Act.

As mentioned in my last annual report, it is a pity some provision is not made to have more suitable accommodation provided for the men employed at threshing-mills. This work is generally carried on 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.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT.

This Act is very well observed. All the shops close on the Wednesday half-holiday. I have heard of no complaints, and have had no trouble whatever.

PROSECUTIONS.

There have been no prosecutions under the Labour Acts during the year.

FROZEN RABBITS.

This business has now commenced, and, judging from the number of rabbits coming in, and number exported from here last year, it has become a very profitable industry. I am safe in saying that this trade put more money into direct circulation than any other industry where unskilled labour is employed.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

In consequence of the number employed at rabbiting there has been a keen demand for this class of labour, during the harvest and previously. Farmers have had a great difficulty in getting hands, and at harvest-work 1s. an hour and found was given. I have had no application for assistance to obtain employment, clearly showing that matters in this direction are healthy.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am glad to say that the condition of the workers has—at least, in this part of the colony—become sensibly easier during the past twelve months. People are more hopeful than they have been for years, and I think I may safely say that the cloud of depression that a few years ago hung on this district is now fast disappearing. The greatest stranger must come to this conclusion, for at our frequent race-meetings—too frequent—and numerous season holidays, all classes may be seen cheerful, and well dressed, and by no means short of money.

I have, &c.,

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

P. JOYCE, Inspector of Factories.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Invercargill, 5th April, 1900.

I have the honour to forward you a brief report of the working of this department for the year ending the 31st March, 1900.

LABOUR.

During the year employment has been found on co-operative works for forty married men, with 120 persons dependent on them; also sixteen single men, who had to support twenty-three persons. Twelve persons were sent to private employment.

The unskilled-labour market in this district is in a much more satisfactory condition than it has been for years past, as applicants for employment on Government works have been few in comparison with previous years. This, I may state, is owing to so many men being employed in rabbit-trapping in Southland, which has now become a great industry.

The engineering and iron trade has been very busy for the past year. The building trade has been active in all branches, and the future outlook is very promising, one hundred new buildings having been erected in the town and suburbs during the past year. All trades have had a very prosperous year with the exception of the bootmaking trade, where in some cases tradesmen have only made three-quarter time.

FACTORIES.

The number of factories and workrooms registered this year is 196, as compared with 183 in the year 1899, being an increase of thirteen.

I am pleased to report there is no marked increase in overtime permits for persons who come under the restrictions of the Act, but in many cases I have found male adults working overtime, especially in the tailoring trade.

The sanitary condition of the various factories and workrooms has been well maintained, as factory-owners now seem to know the Act better than in previous years, thus giving less trouble to the department.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS OR GIRLS WITHOUT PAYMENT PREVENTION ACT.

There was a little trouble (slight) over this Act, owing to its being new to most of the factory-owners, but only a few cases have occurred where any factory-owner has infringed the Act by non-payment of boys or girls.

SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.

This Act has worked very well for the past year, shopkeepers and assistants having done their best to observe the Act.

There is a considerable amount of irritation over employes in warehouses working overtime. If it were possible to bring warehouses under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act the same as offices, it would have a good effect, and be beneficial to those employed.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

There are now five registry offices in this town, and they are in the hands of people who give little or no trouble to the department. No irregularities have occurred during the past year.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. McKEOWN, Inspector of Factories,

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

Reports have also been received from Inspectors of Factories at Akaroa, Amberley, Arrowtown, Ashhurst, Awanui (Port), Alexandra South, Balclutha, Bluff, Brunnerton, Bull's, Cambridge, Carterton, Clive, Cromwell, Culverden, Collingwood, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Denniston, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Gore, Greytown, Geraldine, Hamilton, Hampden, Havelock, Hastings, Hawera, Hawkesbury, Herbertville, Hokianga, Hunterville, Huntly, Hikurangi, Inglewood, Kaikoura, Kumara, Kurow, Kihikihi, Kimbolton, Lawrence, Lincoln, Leeston, Little River, Lyell, Levin, Lumsden, Mangaweka, Malvern, Mataura, Manaia, Methven, Mongonui, Marton, Mercer, Middlemarch, Milton, Mosgiel, Moawhanga, Naseby, Ngapara, Ngaruawahia, Onehunga, Opunake, Ormond, Ormondville, Ophir, Otaki, Orepuki, Outram, Oxford, Otahuhu, Ohingaiti, Otorohanga, Papakura, Patea, Pembroke, Picton, Paeroa, Pleasant Point, Palmerston South, Queenstown, Raglan, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Rotorua, Riverton, Ross, Roxburgh, Russell, St. Bathans, Stratford, Southbridge, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aroha, Te Awamutu, Thames, Tenui, Tolaga Bay, Takaka, Te Puke, Upper Hutt, Waipawa, Waitara, Woodville, Waitahuna, Whangarei, Whangaroa, Winton, Wyndham, Waihi, Waipukurau, Waverley, and Waimate.

These reports are almost unanimous in stating that trade is flourishing, labour well employed, and the factories and other labour laws generally observed.

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1899, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1900.—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.

	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, 1899.										OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	28	15	89	1	42	70	42	1	Labourers	..	2	3	4	2	3	11	5	..
Farm-hands	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	Blacksmiths	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Printers..	..	1	..	5	..	1	9	1	..	Miners ..	..	3	3	4	..	6	9	6	..
										Farm-hands	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
MAY, 1899.										NOVEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	7	1	19	1	7	7	8	..	Labourers	..	5	1	28	3	3	7	6	..
										Bricklayers	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
JUNE, 1899.										DECEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	19	20	78	2	37	58	38	1	Labourers	..	7	4	19	1	10	6	11	..
Printers	..	1	2	4	..	3	6	3	..	Miners ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Clerks ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..										
Farm-hands	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..										
JULY, 1899.										JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	18	27	70	7	38	58	44	1	Labourers	..	3	11	16	6	8	12	14	..
Cooks ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	Carpenters	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..
AUGUST, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	9	10	20	3	16	45	19	..	Labourers	..	8	6	29	3	11	15	14	..
Bricklayers	..	2	2	11	..	4	2	4	..										
Stonemasons	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..										
Cooks ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..										
SEPTEMBER, 1899.										MARCH, 1900.									
Labourers	..	11	13	46	3	21	29	24	..	Labourers	..	3	1	18	1	3	3	4	..
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..										

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.										OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	6	9	36	..	15	20	15	..	Labourers	..	1	2	5	..	3	3	3	..
Carpenters	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	Carpenters	..	2	..	5	2	..	1	2	..
Drapers ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..										
MAY, 1899.										NOVEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	4	6	21	..	10	6	9	1	Labourers	..	5	12	12	2	15	15	17	..
JUNE, 1899.										JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	3	14	10	..	17	16	17	..	Labourers	..	8	19	22	2	25	22	27	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	6	1	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	Boilermakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
										Tailors ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JULY, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	12	19	46	..	31	28	31	..	Labourers	..	31	1	109	..	32	15	32	..
Coachbuilders	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..										
AUGUST, 1899.										MARCH, 1900.									
Labourers	..	10	2	36	1	11	8	12	..	Carpenters	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
SEPTEMBER, 1899.										Labourers	..	15	4	41	..	19	9	19	..
Labourers	..	3	5	12	1	7	8	8	..										

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.

APRIL, 1899.										SEPTEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	..	5	7	4	1	7	5	..	Labourers	..	18	28	96	16	30	46	46	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	Engineers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
MAY, 1899.										NOVEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	25	5	97	..	30	41	30	..	Labourers	..	18	14	71	..	32	47	32	..
JUNE, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	2	3	17	3	2	3	5	..	Ropemakers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
JULY, 1899.										MARCH, 1900.									
Labourers	..	8	..	34	..	8	9	8	..	Blacksmiths	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
										Tinsmiths	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
										Butchers	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
Labourers	..	8	..	34	..	8	9	8	..	Labourers	..	19	27	85	..	46	50	46	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1899, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1900.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

	Applicants.		Number of Persons dependent on Applicant.	Number sent to private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number of Months Unemployed.	Causes of Failure to get Work.		
	Married.	Single.					Slackness of Trade, &c.	Sickness.	
WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.									
APRIL, 1899.									
Labourers ..	22	19	84	12	29	73	41	..	
Carpenters ..	2	..	6	1	1	6	1	1	
Bricklayers ..	3	1	10	..	4	9	4	..	
MAY, 1899.									
Labourers ..	24	25	85	13	36	72	49	..	
Carpenters ..	7	1	33	1	7	7	7	1	
Painters ..	16	1	68	..	17	10	17	..	
Blacksmiths ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	
JUNE, 1899.									
Labourers ..	19	31	68	16	34	80	50	..	
Carpenters ..	4	1	18	1	4	5	5	..	
Painters ..	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	..	
Blacksmiths ..	1	..	7	..	1	5	1	..	
Engineers ..	..	1	..	..	1	6	1	..	
JULY, 1899.									
Labourers ..	18	32	58	11	39	86	50	..	
Plasterers ..	2	..	8	..	2	2	2	..	
Blacksmiths ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-hands ..	1	1	5	2	..	2	2	..	
Grooms ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
AUGUST, 1899.									
Labourers ..	17	34	44	26	25	86	51	..	
Carpenters ..	3	1	4	4	..	4	4	..	
Painters ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	
Bricklayers ..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	
Blacksmiths ..	3	..	11	2	1	8	3	..	
Engine-drivers ..	1	..	8	..	1	1	1	..	
Farm-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
SEPTEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers ..	25	34	81	43	16	104	59	..	
Bricklayers ..	1	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	
Cooks ..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	
Farm-hands ..	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	
Tailors ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers ..	23	27	89	18	32	81	50	..	
Carpenters ..	4	..	20	4	..	1	4	..	
Bricklayers ..	2	1	10	1	2	1	3	..	
Plasterers ..	1	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	
Cooks ..	1	..	9	1	..	2	1	..	
Farm-hands ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	
Bakers ..	1	..	8	1	..	1	1	..	
Tailors ..	1	2	2	..	3	..	3	..	
NOVEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers ..	3	20	25	16	7	34	23	..	
Painters ..	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	..	
Plasterers ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Cabinetmakers ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Coopers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Blacksmiths ..	4	..	12	3	1	9	4	..	
Cooks ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Farm-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	
DECEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers ..	9	22	25	17	14	53	31	..	
Carpenters ..	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	
Plasterers ..	1	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	
Engineers ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Cooks ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	
JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers ..	8	17	39	17	8	29	25	..	
Carpenters ..	3	1	5	..	4	2	4	..	
Plumbers ..	3	..	11	..	3	2	3	..	
Engine-drivers ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Gardeners ..	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	
FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers ..	8	17	28	16	9	34	24	1	
Carpenters ..	5	2	14	2	5	5	7	..	
Painters ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
MARCH, 1900.									
Farm-hands ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Miners ..	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	
Carpenters ..	8	3	25	11	..	7	11	..	
Labourers ..	8	20	21	17	11	53	25	3	
Bricklayers ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Painters ..	2	..	3	..	2	1	2	..	

WESTLAND, NELSON, AND MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.								
Labourers ..	17	3	68	..	20	26	20	..
MAY, 1899.								
Labourers ..	2	6	9	..	8	17	7	1
JUNE, 1899.								
Labourers ..	3	8	12	11	..	11	11	..
JULY, 1899.								
Labourers ..	2	..	10	..	2	3	2	..
Carpenters ..	2	..	10	..	2	2	2	..
AUGUST, 1899.								
Labourers ..	15	2	56	..	17	10	17	..
SEPTEMBER, 1899.								
Labourers ..	4	..	16	..	4	4	4	..
OCTOBER, 1899.								
Labourers ..	3	..	9	..	3	1	3	..
NOVEMBER, 1899.								
Labourers ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
DECEMBER, 1899.								
Labourers ..	3	..	7	..	3	1	3	..
JANUARY, 1900.								
Labourers ..	5	7	25	..	12	6	12	..
Carpenters ..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
FEBRUARY, 1900.								
Painters ..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1899, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1900.—LOCALITIES—*continued*.

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

	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.

NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.										OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	2	3	5	..	5	11	5	..	Labourers	..	10	3	34	5	8	30	13	..
										Clerks	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
MAY, 1899.										NOVEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	7	1	30	..	8	9	8	..	Labourers	..	4	7	15	7	4	19	11	..
JUNE, 1899.										DECEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	6	1	21	2	5	9	7	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..
Printers ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	Printers ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
JULY, 1899.										JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	22	10	102	11	21	43	32	..	Labourers	..	3	7	9	10	..	18	10	..
Miners	..	2	..	10	..	2	2	2	..										
AUGUST, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	12	2	46	4	10	27	14	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
Cabinetmakers	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	..										
SEPTEMBER, 1899.										MARCH, 1900.									
Labourers	..	6	2	19	2	6	17	8	..	Labourers	..	1	6	1	5	2	13	6	1

SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.										OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..
MAY, 1899.										NOVEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..
Gardeners	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..										
JUNE, 1899.										DECEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	..	1	..	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
JULY, 1899.										JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	22	1	102	1	22	23	23	..	Labourers	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..
Farm-hands	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..										
AUGUST, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	Labourers	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..
Farm-hands	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	Cooks ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
										MARCH, 1900.									
										Grooms..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

NORTH OTAGO DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.										SEPTEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	5	..	28	..	5	9	5	..	Labourers	..	3	9	11	..	12	31	12	..
MAY, 1899.										OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	25	..	128	..	25	33	25	..	Labourers	..	2	..	13	..	2	2	2	..
JULY, 1899.										DECEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	8	6	38	..	14	26	14	..	Labourers	..	2	1	11	..	3	6	3	..
										Stonemasons	..	2	..	7	..	2	2	2	..

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.										JULY, 1899.									
Labourers	..	34	8	108	1	41	111	42	..	Labourers	..	9	18	42	2	25	58	26	1
Carpenters	..	2	..	5	..	2	1	2	..	Painters	..	3	..	15	..	3	3	3	..
Bricklayers	..	2	1	6	..	3	1	3	..	Miners	..	4	..	15	..	4	6	4	..
Stonemasons	..	2	..	5	..	2	2	2	..										
MAY, 1899.										AUGUST, 1899.									
Labourers	..	20	11	79	4	27	48	31	..	Labourers	..	..	2	3	..	2	6	2	..
Carpenters	..	2	..	9	..	2	3	2	..	Stonemasons	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Printers..	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	1	..	Miners ..	..	..	3	2	..	3	7	3	..
JUNE, 1899.										Tinsmiths									
Labourers	..	15	29	88	2	42	57	44	..	Clerks ..	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..
Printers	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	2	..										

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1899, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1900.—LOCALITIES—*continued.*

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

DUNEDIN DISTRICT—*continued.*

SEPTEMBER, 1899.										DECEMBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	65	19	251	4	80	203	84	..	Labourers	..	2	10	12	..	12	13	12	..
Printers ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..										
Stonemasons	..	8	4	24	..	12	30	12	..										
Miners	..	2	2	9	..	4	10	4	..										
OCTOBER, 1899.										JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	14	8	72	3	19	36	21	1	Labourers	..	33	56	201	4	85	109	89	..
Platelayers	..	4	1	16	..	5	19	5	..	Carpenters	..	4	1	25	..	5	3	5	..
Stonemasons	..	2	..	2	..	2	4	2	..	Painters	..	1	1	5	..	2	3	2	..
Miners ..	..	6	3	29	..	9	17	9	..	Boilermakers	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Bakers ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	Stonemasons	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
NOVEMBER, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	27	43	122	4	66	115	67	3	Miners	..	2	4	5	5	1	7	6	..
Carpenters	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	Miners ..	..	2	1	9	..	3	8	3	..
Stonemasons	..	1	..	4	..	1	5	1	..	Coach-trimmers	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	1	..
Miners ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	2	..	MARCH, 1900.									
										Miners ..	..	5	3	21	..	8	13	8	..
										Carpenters	..	2	3	14	..	5	3	5	..
										Plasterers	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
										Labourers	..	2	11	28	..	13	17	13	..

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

APRIL, 1899.										OCTOBER, 1899.									
Labourers	..	4	1	19	1	4	8	5	..	Labourers	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..
MAY, 1899.										JANUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	Labourers	..	..	3	4	3	..	6	3	..
										Cooks ..	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	1	..
JULY, 1899.										FEBRUARY, 1900.									
Labourers	..	5	1	24	2	4	9	6	..	Labourers	..	9	7	47	2	14	19	16	..
AUGUST, 1899.										MARCH, 1900.									
Labourers	..	2	3	8	..	5	7	5	..	Labourers	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

TABLE of MONTHLY STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900.

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, 1899	30	16	46	95	30	..	65	3	43	81	45	1	..	..	44	..	..	1	..	..	1	
May, "	7	1	8	19	7	..	12	1	7	7	8	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
June, "	20	24	44	82	20	1	61	4	40	66	43	1	1	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	2	
July, "	18	28	46	70	18	5	47	8	38	61	45	1	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	
August, "	12	13	25	34	12	1	21	3	22	51	25	..	1	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Sept., "	12	13	25	47	12	4	31	4	21	30	25	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Oct., "	6	7	13	10	6	..	4	3	10	22	13	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nov., "	5	2	7	28	5	..	23	3	4	8	7	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Dec., "	7	5	12	19	7	1	11	1	11	7	12	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan., 1900	4	13	17	20	4	2	14	6	11	14	17	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb., "	8	6	14	29	8	3	18	3	11	15	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
March, "	3	1	4	18	3	2	13	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals ..	132	129	261	471	132	19	320	40	221	365	258	3	6	7	252	3	..	1	..	..	5	

GISBORNE AND HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.

April, 1899	7	11	18	38	7	3	28	1	17	23	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	4	6	10	21	4	..	17	..	10	6	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	4	14	18	16	4	..	12	1	17	16½	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	13	19	32	50	13	..	37	1	31	29	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	10	2	12	36	10	..	26	1	11	8	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	3	5	8	12	3	..	9	1	7	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct., "	3	2	5	10	3	2	5	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	5	12	17	12	5	..	7	2	15	15	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan., 1900	8	21	29	22	8	..	14	4	25	24	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., "	31	1	32	109	31	1	77	..	32	15	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	15	5	20	41	15	..	26	..	20	10	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	103	98	201	367	103	6	258	13	188	158½	200	1	..	..	200	1	..	..	..	..	..

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, NORTH.

April, 1899	1	5	6	9	1	7	1	4	2	7	6	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	25	5	30	97	25	1	71	..	30	41	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	2	3	5	17	2	..	15	3	2	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	8	..	8	34	8	..	26	..	8	9	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept., "	18	29	47	96	18	8	70	17	30	47	47	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., "	18	14	32	71	18	2	51	..	32	47	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb., 1900	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	21	28	49	93	21	8	64	..	49	53	49	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	93	85	178	417	93	26	298	25	153	208	178	..	1	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, SOUTH.

April, 1899	27	20	47	100	27	2	71	13	34	88	46	1	4	..	33	8	..	..	..	..	1
May, "	48	27	75	187	48	..	139	15	60	90	74	1	2	4	65	7	1	1	..	..	1
June, "	25	34	59	96	25	5	66	18	41	99	59	..	..	..	47	12	..	..	..	..	..
July, "	22	35	57	75	22	1	52	16	41	93	57	..	2	7	43	14	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	26	36	62	73	26	..	47	35	27	103	62	..	3	..	38	21	1	..	..	..	2
Sept., "	28	37	65	90	28	..	62	49	16	110	65	..	6	5	46	16	..	1	1	..	1
Oct., "	33	32	65	143	33	..	110	27	38	90	65	..	2	7	49	14	..	2	..	..	..
Nov., "	9	26	35	40	9	..	31	23	12	51	35	..	..	..	26	5	..	..	2	..	2
Dec., "	11	26	37	30	11	..	19	20	17	58	37	..	1	1	24	3	..	1	2	..	7
Jan., 1900	15	19	34	58	15	..	43	18	16	36	34	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	1
Feb., "	13	20	33	42	13	1	28	18	15	40	32	1	..	..	22	3	2	2	1	..	3
March, "	18	26	44	51	18	6	27	29	15	66	41	3	1	..	33	7	1	1	..	..	2
Totals ..	275	338	613	985	275	15	695	281	332	924	607	6	21	24	464	110	5	8	4	2	20

TABLE of 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.																						
April, 1899	..	4	1	5	19	4	2	13	1	4	8	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..		
May, "	..	1	1	2	5	1	..	4	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
July, "	..	5	1	6	24	5	..	19	2	4	9	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..		
August, "	..	2	3	5	8	2	3	3	..	5	7	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..		
Oct., "	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
Jan., 1900	..	1	3	4	7	1	4	2	4	..	8	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..		
Feb., "	..	9	7	16	47	9	..	38	2	14	19	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..		
March, "	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
Totals ..	..	23	17	40	113	23	9	81	12	28	57	39	1	..	..	40	..	..	..	..		

SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900.

Wellington South District	275	338	613	985	275	15	695	281	332	924	607	6	21	24	464	110	5	8	4	2	..	20
Auckland District ..	132	129	261	471	132	19	320	40	221	365	258	3	6	7	252	3	..	1	..	..	..	5
North Canterbury District	76	49	125	294	76	3	215	53	72	216	124	1	1	6	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dunedin District ..	285	251	536	1,256	285	246	725	34	502	951	531	5	6	8	8	524	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay District	103	98	201	367	103	6	258	13	188	158½	200	1	..	..	200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington North District	98	85	178	417	98	26	298	25	153	208	178	..	1	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough	57	29	86	225	57	..	168	11	75	84	85	1	1	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canterbury District	24	20	44	107	24	..	83	17	27	41½	44	..	1	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Otago District ..	47	16	63	236	47	..	189	..	63	109	63	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southland District ..	23	17	40	113	23	9	81	12	28	57	39	1	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,115	1,032	2,147	4,471	1,115	324	3,032	486	1,661	3,114	2,129	18	37	40	1,102	992	5	9	4	2	..	33

Of the 2,147 persons assisted, the causes assigned for failure to get employment were: 2,129, slackness of trade; 18, sickness. There were dependent on them for support, 4,471 persons, consisting of 1,115 wives, 3,032 children, 324 parents and other relations. There were 37 wives and 40 children sent to workmen.

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

April, 1899	..	4	14	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	14	18	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
May, "	..	4	20	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	26	24	..	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
June, "	..	11	29	40	10	..	..	10	39	1	25	40	..	..	33	2	..	1	..	..	4	..
July, "	..	2	19	21	1	..	..	1	21	..	14	20	1	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, "	..	1	20	21	..	..	..	..	21	..	13	21	..	..	19	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
September, "	..	3	20	23	1	..	..	1	23	..	12	23	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
October, "	..	3	16	19	2	..	..	2	18	1	10	19	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
November, "	..	6	16	22	7	..	..	7	22	..	21	22	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
December, "	..	2	13	15	5	..	..	5	15	..	9	15	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
January, 1900	..	4	20	24	4	..	..	4	24	..	10	24	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February, "	..	1	11	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	12	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
March, "	..	2	15	17	5	..	..	5	16	1	8	17	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	43	213	256	35	..	..	35	253	3	166	255	1	..	228	20	..	1	..	1	4	2

The total number of persons assisted by the men's and women's departments is 2,403. This includes 250 cases in which persons were sent to employment who had also been previously assisted during the year—viz., men, 160; women, 90.

ACCIDENTS, DISPUTES UNDER "THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1894," AND LEGAL DECISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900.

ACCIDENTS.

Auckland (32).—A man received a severe cut on the foot by coming into contact with a circular-saw. A man engaged washing sacks at the sugar-works was severely scalded through falling into the water he was using. A man employed at a sawmill received a severe blow on the eye through a piece of timber catching the saw and being thrown back, striking him violently, as stated. An apprentice engineer employed at railway workshops received severe injury through clothing becoming entangled on shaft of lathe. A young woman employed at a laundry lost joint of finger through its being caught in a wringing-machine. The remaining twenty-seven cases were of a very slight nature, consisting of slight cuts and bruises, and necessitated absence from work for a few days.

Aratapu (1, fatal).—The deceased was an employé of the Kauri Timber Company, and an experienced sawyer. By some means he became entangled in the driving-belt. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, "no blame being attachable to any one."

Whangaroa (1, serious).—A man employed at a sawmill lost an eye through a piece of timber flying off the saw and striking him.

Inglewood (3, serious).—A young man employed at a furniture-factory lost an arm through its becoming entangled in a driving-belt, which he was adjusting whilst the machinery was in motion. Another young man employed at the same factory lost three fingers of his right hand by contact with a planing-machine. A young man employed at a sawmill had his hand severely cut by contact with a planing-machine.

Eltham (2, severe).—A man employed at a sawmill had one toe taken off and three others broken through being crushed on the skids whilst logging. A man working at a sawmill, engaged in logging, got crushed between two logs.

Hawera (2).—Slight cuts necessitating absence from work for a few days.

Wanganui (3, slight).—A man had his foot crushed at a sawmill. A boy had his hand slightly cut by a circular-saw at a brush-factory. A man employed at the railway workshops received a slight cut by a circular-saw he was using.

Napier (2, slight).—Necessitated absence from work for a few days in each case.

Palmerston North (3).—A lad employed at a furniture-factory lost four fingers of left hand through contact with a circular-saw he was using contrary to instructions. A youth employed at a flaxmill had his arm fractured whilst trying to adjust the driving-belt of a Californian pump in motion. A man employed at a flaxmill at Linton seriously injured through the bursting of a drum.

Masterton (1).—A man received serious injury to his head through the bursting of an emery-wheel whilst he was engaged in sharpening tools.

Foxton (1, fatal).—The victim was a contractor. Seeing that a belt came off, he went to the intermediate shaft to adjust without slowing down the machinery, with the result that he became entangled, and received such injuries that he died shortly after.

Levin (1).—A man employed at a sawmill was engaged in logging when a chain broke and flew back, striking him on the head, inflicting severe scalp-wound.

Wellington (57).—A youth employed at railway workshops received severe cut on arm by contact with circular-saw. A girl employed at a laundry received severe injury to her hand through its being caught in steam-mangle. A girl employed at a soap-factory received serious injury through being caught in the machinery. In this case the firm were prosecuted under section 28 for failing to guard their machinery, but the case was dismissed through the argument of defending counsel, who held that a notice should have been issued under "The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1882," to fence the machinery, and as Inspector of Factories has no power under that Act the case broke down. The remaining fifty-four accidents were of a slight character, necessitating absence from work for a few days. Many of these cases do not come within the schedule of the Act.

Blenheim.—A man employed feeding the stripper at a flaxmill lost the top joint of his finger through its being caught in feed-rollers.

Christchurch (39).—A man employed at an engineering works lost three fingers of left hand through being caught by the knives of a planing-machine. A man employed at a boot-factory received serious injury through his coat-sleeve catching on the driving-shaft. A boy employed at a boot-factory was severely injured by being caught in the machinery. A youth employed at a furniture-factory lost three fingers of left hand through being caught in planing-machine. A man employed at a fellmongery fell back into a concrete pit and fractured base of skull. A man employed at a foundry had his foot broken through a large pulley falling on it. An engineer employed at freezing-works, whilst adjusting a fan, slipped and broke his arm. A man employed at a printing-office slipped and fell with his arm across the pinion-wheels, and received severe injury to his left arm. A youth employed in a furniture-factory lost all the fingers of left hand through contact with a circular-saw. A man employed at meat-preserving works lost a thumb

through its being caught in the stuffing-machine. A man employed in a joinery-factory lost three fingers of right hand through contact with knife of planing-machine. The remaining twenty-eight cases were of a slight nature.

Ashburton.—A youth lost his left arm through being caught in the cogs of a pug-mill.

Timaru (3).—A boy employed at a woollen-mill had his right arm severely lacerated through being caught in the machinery. A youth employed at a cycle-works had the thumb of right hand severely injured in a lathe. A young woman employed at the woollen-mills lost the forefinger of right hand through being caught in the cogs of a machine which she was cleaning.

Dunedin (19).—A man employed at a cordial-factory lost his right thumb through being caught in fly-wheel of gas-engine. A man had his arm broken through being caught on a driving-belt of gas-engine. A man employed at a range- and stove-factory lost an eye through being struck by a steel chipping. The remaining sixteen cases were of a slight nature, necessitating a few days' absence from work.

Mosgiel (1).—A young woman in woollen-mill had her arm broken by being caught by the protecting-rod of her loom.

Outram (1).—A man employed at a flour-mill had his arm broken through being caught by the belt whilst putting resin on the pulley to prevent the belt from slipping.

Gore (3).—A man employed at a meat-preserving works had his left hand injured through being caught in the meat-pressing machine. A man employed in a blacksmith's shop had his arm badly lacerated by a drilling-machine driven by hand. A man employed at a fellmongery received severe injury to his eye through a bone rebounding from a beater and striking him.

Winton (1).—A man employed at a sawmill had his hand jammed whilst engaged logging.

The department receives exhaustive reports from Inspectors on all the accidents which occur, especially those which involve loss of life or limb, or any others of a serious nature, and it endeavours to work with the Inspectors of Machinery in insisting on the use of necessary safeguards in order to reduce as much as possible the risk to those persons employed about machinery. It is worthy of note that since the insistence of loose pulleys and mechanical belt-shifting appliances on the flaxmills in the Foxton district in June last there has not been a single accident, notwithstanding the fact that there has been considerable activity in the flaxmilling industry, and the number of mills have considerably increased in that particular district.

DISPUTES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT DURING THE YEAR 1899–1900.

MAY, 1899.

The following are copies of recommendations of the Boards of Conciliation in the Auckland carters' dispute, the Canterbury bakers and pastrycooks' dispute, the Canterbury carpenters and joiners' dispute, the Canterbury bakers' dispute, the Christchurch tailoring dispute, the Christchurch plumbers and gasfitters' dispute, the Dunedin wharf-labourers' dispute, the Dunedin painters' dispute, and the Kaitangata coal-miners' dispute; also an agreement to abide by the Arbitration Court's award in the Dunedin tailoresses' dispute in March last:—

AUCKLAND CARTERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between J. J. Craig and others and the Auckland Carters' Industrial Union.

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, recommend as follows:—

1. That 7s. per day be the wage for drivers of drays and spring-carts with one or two horses, but that Messrs. Winstone, the New Zealand Express Company, J. J. Craig, Dunningham and Co., Chatfield and Co., and A. B. Wright and Sons be allowed two drivers at 6s. per day; Mr. W. Lovett to be allowed four drivers at 6s. per day during the currency of his present contracts.

2. That 7s. 6d. be the wage paid to drivers of wagons and trollies.

3. That drivers leave the stables by 7.30 a.m. and return to the stables at 6 p.m. If the carts are worked after 6 p.m. overtime shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per hour, but that the conditions of this agreement shall not apply to Messrs. Winstone's present mail-contract, or to J. J. Craig's railway contract. That parcel-delivery carts shall be allowed to leave the stables at 8 a.m. and return to the stables by 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.; overtime to be paid at the rate of 1s. per hour after these hours.

4. That drivers leave the stables by 7 o'clock on Saturday mornings and return by 1.30 p.m. If the carts are worked after 1.30 p.m. overtime shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per hour.

5. That on all statutory holidays drivers be paid their usual rate of pay, but drivers working with their teams on those days shall receive double rate of pay, excepting when engaged with picnic parties, when they shall receive 10s. in full payment for the day's work.

6. Drivers employed by nightsoil contractors shall work seven hours per day or night. The wages shall be 9s. per day or night, overtime at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour, and on statutory holidays 18s. per day or night.

7. Employers providing leaders and driver for use of the Tram Company on statutory holidays shall pay such drivers 2s. 6d. extra.

8. Drivers employed by aerated-water manufacturers shall leave the stables by 7.30 a.m. and return to the stables by 5 p.m., excepting during the months of December, January, February, and March, when they shall leave the stables by 7 a.m. and return by 6 p.m.; Saturdays, to return to stables by 1 p.m. The conditions of this agreement shall not apply to the last three weeks of December and the first week of January in each year. When the statutory holidays are not given the drivers engaged in this trade shall receive an equivalent in time as may be agreed.

9. Carters whose business lies in outlying districts shall not be brought under this industrial agreement unless they compete with the city employers; but, should they so compete, they shall pay the same wage and work the same hours, and generally comply with the foregoing conditions.

10. This industrial agreement to be in force from the 1st May, 1899, to the 30th April, 1901; and the penalty for any breach of this agreement shall be any sum not exceeding £10, recoverable before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Auckland, 14th April, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

CANTERBURY BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 16th May, 1899.

In the matter of a dispute between A. Pollock and others and the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Industrial Union of Workers:

The Board sat at Ashburton on the 15th May to deal with these cases.

After discussion Messrs. A. Pollock, W. Bryant, J. Walker, and Hanerhan Brothers accepted the conditions proposed, excepting that the hour for starting work was by consent amended to 2 a.m. for days preceding holidays and for Saturdays. Also, that the present conditions are to be governed by any new agreement with the Bakers' Union made in Christchurch.

Messrs. J. Baker (Methven), Murray (Rakaia), and Adams and Co. (Dunsandel) had, after being cited, signed an industrial agreement with the union, and consequently their cases were not considered.

J. C. N. Grigg did not appear. The Board's recommendation is that he should be bound by the conditions accepted by others.

— Breach (Rakaia) also to accept the conditions.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CANTERBURY CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

SIR,—

Canterbury Board of Conciliation, Christchurch, 20th May, 1899.

In the matter of a dispute between the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association, Rangiora (Branch No. 2), and C. Blake and others:

The Board met at Rangiora on above date to consider these cases. The Board's award is as follows:—

That the parties cited shall work under the conditions fixed by the Arbitration Court, and dated 10th October, 1898, expiring 5th July, 1899.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CANTERBURY BAKERS.

SIR,—

Board of Conciliation, Canterbury District, Christchurch, 22nd May, 1899.

In the matter of a dispute between the Canterbury Bakers' Union and J. Hastie and others:

In this case the Board is requested, under the terms of the Arbitration Court award, to decide a dispute arising out of said award.

The Board is of opinion that a breach of the award of the Arbitration Court has occurred in several of the cases inquired into; but, considering that the award expires at an early date, and also that the want of facilities afforded workmen for joining the union, together with the entrance-fee demanded by the union, has prevented both workmen and employers from reasonably complying with the award, the Board is of opinion that no further action should be taken at present.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL.

CHRISTCHURCH TAILORING TRADE.

SIR,—

Board of Conciliation, Canterbury District, Christchurch, 22nd May, 1899.

In the matter of a dispute between the Christchurch Tailoring Trade Industrial Union and Messrs. Shaw, Robinson, and Co. and others:

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

That Mr. F. Hullett enter into an industrial agreement prior to the 31st May, 1899, on the same terms and conditions as at present existing between the Christchurch Master Tailors' Union and the Christchurch Tailoring Trade Industrial Union of Workers.

That Messrs. Munday and Sons, T. Armstrong and Co., J. H. Parker and Co., Shaw, Robinson, and Co., and Working-men's Co-operative Society enter into a similar agreement, but with additional clause as follows: "All bespoke work shall be done in the shop of the employers for whom the same is performed, and be paid for according to the rates existing under the present agreement between the Master Tailors' Union and Christchurch Tailoring Industrial Union."

The expression "bespoke work" in this recommendation shall include all goods sold as "tailor-made," also any orders in which there is a garment fitted on, whether such order is by chart measure or not. This clause shall not interfere with the factory chart measures, if sold as such.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 30th May, 1899.

In the matter of the Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters' Industrial Union and Hement Brothers and others:

Messrs. England and Martin produced proof that they were not interested, and by consent their names were struck out.

The Board's recommendation is that the following terms and conditions be agreed to:—

1. The minimum wages of journeymen plumbers to be 10s. per day of eight hours. Certificate of competency to be the possession of Drainage Board's certificate. Gasfitters' wages, when employed only as such, 9s. per day.

2. Improvers to be admitted, and their wages to be a minimum rate of 8s. per day of eight hours. A committee to be appointed of three members from each (employers and employes), said committee to have power to decide when such workmen shall cease to work as improvers. In the event of the committee failing to agree, the decision to rest with the Chairman for the time being of the Conciliation Board.

3. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and a half from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight, double time from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. On Saturdays, time and a half from 12 noon to 5 p.m.; from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. on Monday, double time. Double time on Christmas Day. Time and a half on all public holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Boxing Day, Show Day, and Anniversary Day. Any work required to be done to employers' plant or works during holidays or night-time to be paid at ordinary rates only.

4. Any workman working up country to be provided with reasonable accommodation, and to be paid all travelling-expenses; to be paid ordinary time in going to and returning from such work. 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 carried on, beyond that distance employers to find transport. Workmen to be at the shop on pay-day within the recognised working-hours to receive their pay or be paid on the job at employers' option.

5. Employers to find men with soldering-bolts, iron-pipe-fitting tools, metal-pots, plumbing-irons, mandrels, files, and chisel-bars.

6. That the proportion of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to every three journeymen or fraction thereof, such journeymen to have been employed at the establishment in which such apprentices shall be taken for the preceding six months on or at least two-thirds full time. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years, and shall be indentured; this condition not to apply to persons at present serving without indentures. Apprentices shall be paid 5s. a week for the first year, with an increase at the commencement of each subsequent year's service of 5s. per week, until the commencement of the fifth year, when the increase shall be 10s. per week. All apprentices or lads employed, whether now serving an apprenticeship or not, and whether indentured or not, shall be paid the minimum rate of wages above mentioned. The proportion of improvers to be one improver to every three journeymen, an improver being one in receipt of not less than 8s. per day.

7. Preference of employment to be given to union men, provided they are equally qualified with non-members to do the work; the union to keep an employment-book in a notified place, and such book is to be open to the inspection of the employers.

An industrial agreement embodying the above conditions to be entered into on or before the 7th June, 1899, and to operate for a period of two years, expiring the 7th June, 1901.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

DUNEDIN WHARF-LABOURERS.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Dunedin Wharf-labourers' Industrial Union of Workmen and certain employers.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommends as follows:—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a term of two years from the 23rd day of May, 1899, such agreement to contain the following provisions:—

1. *Wages.*—For all classes of work performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. the rate of wages shall be 1s. 3d. per hour. Loading or discharging coals or coaling ships' bunkers between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour, except when loading bunker-coal in bags, when coal to be treated as other cargo; when, however, the bags are carried by men, 1s. 6d. to be the rate.

2. *Overtime.*—All work done between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of 2s. per hour. Overtime rate to be paid for all work done on Sundays, public holidays, and meal-hours. The meal-hour to be from 12 to 1 o'clock midday.

3. *Holidays.*—Statutory holidays to be New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. In the event of any of these days falling on a Sunday, working on a day on which the holiday is proclaimed or recognised shall be considered overtime.

4. *Regularity of Meals.*—No person shall be employed for a longer period than five hours during the day without an interval for a meal. The five hours to commence as from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. When night-work is to be extended after midnight, one hour for supper shall be allowed between 10 and 11 p.m.; when working all night, an interval shall be allowed for refreshment between supper-hour and 8 a.m.

5. *Payment for Waiting.*—In the event of men being told off to start work at any vessel between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m., and the vessel not commencing work at the time ordered, the men so situated are to receive half-time for the period they are in waiting after the first hour has expired, for which no payment is to be made.

6. *Unnecessary Sunday-work.*—In the event of a vessel starting work at midnight on Sunday, or before 8 a.m. on Monday, the men to be told off on Saturday, and not on the arrival of a boat on Sunday. If any uncertainty exists as to the time of starting, a notice to be posted on the corner or at the Sailors' Rest.

7. Employers in employing labour shall not discriminate against members of the union. Members of the union shall work in harmony with non-union men.

23rd May, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

DUNEDIN PAINTERS.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Dunedin Painters' Industrial Union of Workers and certain employers.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommends as follows:—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a term of two years from the 23rd day of May, 1899, such agreement to contain the following provisions:—

1. *Hours of Employment.*—The recognised hours of employment 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 August to the 31st May, and from the 1st June to the 31st July one half-hour for dinner, and leave off work at 4.30 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. till 12 noon.

2. *Rate of Wages.*—All journeymen working at any branch of the trade for any employer shall be paid not less than 1s. 2d. per hour, but any workman who is not considered capable of earning the minimum wage shall be paid such less sum as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such workman and the president 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, upon the application of the workman, upon twenty-four hours' notice to the secretary of the union, who shall have an opportunity of being heard by the Chairman.

3. *Overtime.*—All time worked by any journeyman or improver beyond the time mentioned in "Hours of Employment" or on 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, on any day except Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Sundays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

4. *Holidays.*—Holidays to be observed: 1st and 2nd January, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Prince of Wales's Birthday, and Boxing Day.

5. *Suburban and Country Jobs.*—All men sent 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. 6d. per day to their wages when the distance or agreement necessitates the expense of lodging. The limit of men walking to their work shall be one mile and a half from their employer's place of business; beyond that distance, conditions as above to apply.

6. *Apprentices.*—All apprentices shall serve five years to the trade, and shall be properly taught the same by their employers. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full time for six months previous for the average of journeymen employed, such time to be taken from employers' time-books. This clause not to affect existing apprentices. Each employer to be allowed one apprentice to the first three journeymen or part thereof, and one additional apprentice to every three additional journeymen or part thereof. Should an employer from any unforeseen cause be unable to carry out his obligations to his apprentice it shall be allowable for the apprentice to complete his term with another employer, but such employer already having his full complement of apprentices shall not be allowed to take on more than one such extra apprentice.

7. *Union Men to have Preference.*—Employers shall employ members of the Dunedin Painters' Union or other painters' union properly constituted under "The Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," in preference to non-members. The union to keep in a convenient place a book of unionists out of employment, together with their qualifications, a note to be made when any of the workmen obtain employment. The executive of the union to use their best endeavours to verify all the entries; the book to be open between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to all employers. In case of the failure of the union to keep such book, the employer to be at liberty to employ other than members of the union. Notice to be given by advertisement in the Dunedin daily papers of the place where such book is kept.

8. No members of the Dunedin Painters' Industrial Union shall take employment at any branch of the trade except from master painters who are parties to this agreement; but this shall not prevent a member from working for any company or corporate body habitually employing men solely to paint its own property.

9. *Improvers.*—For a period of twelve months from this date master painters may employ improvers who are members of the Dunedin Painters' Union in the following rates: One improver to the first two journeymen, and one additional improver to every four additional journeymen. A joint committee of three employers and three members of the Dunedin Painters' Union be set up for the purpose of fixing improvers' rates of wages.

23rd May, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN.

KAITANGATA MINERS.

The recommendations of the Board in the matter of the dispute between the Otago Coal-miners' Union and the New Zealand Collieries, Railway, and Oil Company were as follows:—

1. Clause 1 to be as agreed to by the parties—namely, balloting for places every three months to be under the following rules: (a) Headings, levels, dips, pillars, and robbing-work to be balloted for specially; (b) names of those thrown out to be put in the general ballot; (c) in case of blanks in the general ballot those drawing them to ballot for the first place or places to start, or which may be vacant; (d) unsuccessful balloters for special places (if desirous) to ballot for the first special places to start, or which may be vacant; (e) one man to ballot for his place out of two or more in the same manner as two or more men would ballot for one place.

2. Headings to be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton and 7s. per yard when worked by one shift, and 3s. 6d. per ton and 8s. per yard when worked by two shifts.

3. Levels to be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton and 5s. per yard when worked by one shift, and 6s. per yard when worked by two shifts.

4. Clause 4 proposed by union to be struck out, as agreed by the parties.

5. Bords 14 ft. wide to be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton.

6. Stenton's not less than 12 ft. wide to be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton and 6s. per yard.

7. Pillars to be paid for at the following rates: When taken back in the solid, 3s. per ton; when taken back in strips, 3s. 6d. per ton; or shift wages to be paid.

8. Head-coal to be paid for at the rate of 3s. per ton when there is not less than 6 ft. of a carry. When there is less than 6 ft. of a carry shift wages to be paid, or a rate per ton to be agreed on.

9. Shift wages to be 9s. per shift, as agreed on by the parties.

10. Clause 10 as proposed by union to be struck out, as agreed by parties.

11. Clause 11 as agreed to by the parties—namely, deficient places to be paid shift wages, and to mean all places driven through faults, or in faulty coal, or less than 6 ft. wide or 4 ft. 6 in. high, and extremely hard places: Provided always that this clause is not to apply to stonework.

12. Clause 12 as agreed to—namely, wet places to be paid shift wages for six-hour shifts.

13. Clause 13 as agreed to—namely, shift wages to be paid when brushing headings.

14. For the purpose of the foregoing recommendations, a ton of coal shall mean three boxes of the size now used in the mine filled with coal up to the level of the sides of the box, and in the centre to a height of 6 in. above the level of the box.

15. Clause 15 as agreed to by the parties—namely, in headings where four or more bords or places are working a helper shall be supplied by the company. Where there are less than four places being worked the men to receive extra tonnage rates proportionate to the loss sustained through the helper being taken away.

16. Clause 16 as agreed to by the parties—namely, to be suspended for a period of three months. If the electric lamps are not introduced, then the question is to be discussed and settled, if possible, between the mine-manager and the local committee of the union.

17. Clause 17 proposed by union to be struck out.

18. Clause 18 as agreed to by the parties—namely, no coal to be worked on shift wages in places where piece rates have been fixed, except by special arrangement between the mine-manager and the local committee of the union.

19. Clause 19 as agreed to by the parties—namely, special arrangement to be made between the mine-manager and the local committee of the union with regard to prices in places where more than two workmen are to be employed on one shift.

20. Clause 20 proposed by the union to be struck out, as agreed by the parties.

21. Hours to be eight hours per shift at the face.

22. Clause 22 proposed by union to be struck out, as agreed by the parties.

23. Clause 23 as agreed to by the parties—namely, Saturday to be a half-holiday when the mine has worked three full days previously in the same week.

24. Clause 24 as agreed to by the parties—namely, the horn to be blown at 8.30 p.m. when the manager knows for certain that the next day will be an idle day.

25. Clause 25 proposed by union to be struck out.

26. (a.) Members of the union shall be employed as miners in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union resident in Kaitangata 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 employment of non-members at present employed by the company. The company shall be at liberty to retain such non-members in its employment, and from time to time to employ them or any of them again in the event of such non-members or any of them leaving or being discharged from the company's service. (c.) No distinction shall be made between members and non-members.

Clauses 28 and 29 proposed by union to be struck out, and the following substituted, as agreed to by the parties: Any timbering work required to be done to be paid for at shift wages.

30. Clause 30, as agreed to—namely, the company to cut all timber to the length required by the workmen and place it in the working-places.

31. All matters not provided for in these recommendations to be settled by agreement between the company and the local committee of the union, and in particular the following matters are to be settled thus: (a) The price to be paid for work in dips; (b) trucker's wages; (c) the division of work when trade is slack.

32. The industrial agreement to remain in force until the 31st December, 1899.

The Board adjourned to give the parties an opportunity of signifying their acceptance or otherwise of the recommendations.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 17th day of April, 1899, between Louis Warsaw, of Dunedin, master tailor, and the Dunedin Tailoresses' Industrial Union of Workers, whereby the parties agree to abide by the statement of wages and conditions of labour as per award of the Court of Arbitration. (For details, see page 239, *Labour Journal*, No. 74.)

L. WARSAW AND CO.

For the Dunedin Tailoresses' Industrial Union of Workers—
 SYDNEY C. BROWN, President,
 ADA F. WHITEHORN, Secretary.

JULY, 1899.

The following are copies of the recommendations of the Boards of Conciliation in the Wellington furniture trade, Wellington building trade, Auckland building trade, Auckland furniture trade, Christchurch tinsmithing trade, and Canterbury baking and pastry-cooking trade disputes, and of the awards of the Court of Arbitration in the Westport coal-mining, Inangahua gold-mining, Wellington building trade, Wellington painting trade, Wellington moulding trade, Wellington furniture trade, Wellington seamen, Auckland boot trade, and Auckland building trade disputes; also, two agreements between the Bootmakers' Union in Dunedin and the employers:—

WELLINGTON FURNITURE TRADE.

At a sitting of the Wellington Board of Conciliation *re* an industrial dispute between the Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Industrial Union of Employers and the Wellington United Furniture Trade Industrial Union of Workers, after hearing representatives of both unions, it was resolved as follows:—

1. That as both unions consented, and no private employer outside of the Employers' Union was present or represented (Mr. Robinson and Mr. James representing the Industrial Union of Workers, and Mr. Flockton and Mr. Scoullar the Union of Employers), and it appearing that the claim filed is a copy of the award of the Court of Arbitration, the clauses be adopted as the basis of an industrial agreement; the penalty in clause 7 to be £5.
2. That an industrial agreement be drawn up to embody the said clauses, and to last for two years from this date.
3. That the agreement be left for seven days in the office of the Clerk of Awards for signatures.
4. That the Industrial Union cause notice to be given to all other parties that such agreement lies with the Clerk of Awards for signature during office hours for seven days from the date of its being lodged.
5. That, if the agreement be not completely signed within such seven days, the Chairman may file a report that the Board has failed to conciliate, so that either party may take the matter to the Court of Arbitration.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

The Board of Conciliation, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Wellington United Furniture Trade Industrial Union of Workers and the Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Industrial Union of Employers.

The Board of Conciliation, having considered the above matter, did, on the 2nd day of March, 1899, pass a series of resolutions as recommendations to the parties concerned, a minute of which resolution is hereto annexed, and, as it appears that the agreement drawn up in pursuance of resolution No. 2 has not been signed by the private employers, the Board do report that they have been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

WELLINGTON BUILDING TRADE.

Before the Board of Conciliation, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workers and the Wellington Meat Export Company and other employers, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

[The union required the employers mentioned to be brought under the award of the Court of Arbitration given in February.]

On Thursday, the 16th March, 1899, this dispute came on for hearing before the Board, who sat on that date and on Monday, the 20th March, 1899, when they resolved as follows:—

"That an industrial agreement be drawn, embodying the particulars of dispute, and that the same be left at the office of the Clerk of Awards for signature. If same be not signed within seven days from the present date, the Chairman may file a final report to permit of appeal to Court of Arbitration." And the Board having been informed that the industrial agreement was not left at the office of the Clerk of Awards so as to permit of its being signed within seven days from the passing of the resolution—viz., from the 20th day of March, 1899—but that it had been tendered to the parties whose signatures were required, in order that they might sign the same, the Board were again convened, and do now meet on this 4th day of May, 1899, at the Supreme Court Buildings, and evidence having been given of the above facts, and that the parties whose signatures are required having refused to sign the said industrial agreement, this Board do now report that they have been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

AUCKLAND BUILDING TRADE.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between T. Allison and others and the Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having taken evidence in the above case, recommend as follows:—

1. That the week consist of forty-four hours, divided as follows: Eight hours for the first five days, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and four hours on Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.
2. That the rate of pay shall be 1s. 2d. per hour for competent workmen.
3. That all overtime shall be paid for as follows: From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and a quarter; from 8 p.m. to 12, time and a half; from 12 to 8 a.m., double time. That work on statutory holidays be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours; time and a half from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.; from 12 p.m. to 8 a.m., double time; Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Sunday, double time. Overtime shall not apply when fresh men continue the work in shifts of not more than eight hours.
4. That suburban work be regarded as over two miles from Grey Street firebell; that walking-time be allowed or fares paid beyond that distance, except that men living within a radius of two miles from the work shall not be entitled to the same. If required to use the ferry, their fares shall be paid by the employer. That if men are engaged in the town to work in the country they shall be paid 1s. per day more than town rates, and their fares paid both ways. The rule for overtime shall not apply to country work.
5. That no boys be employed in the trade except such as are legally indentured apprentices. That the term of apprenticeship be five years, including three months' probation. That the proportion of apprentices be one to three, or fraction of three, competent workmen employed. That the proportion of incompetent workmen earning less than the standard rate of wages, as provided in Rule 2, shall not be more than one to three, or fraction of three, competent men employed. That youths under the age of twenty-one years, who may be at present working at the trade as improvers, shall be legally indentured for such term as may be mutually agreed upon.
6. That no subletting of work, labour only, or piecework be allowed in the trade.
7. That on outside contracts the employer shall provide a properly secured place for the safety of employés' tools, also necessary sanitary conveniences.
8. That all employers keep or arrange for a grindstone, and that men shall have access to the same, and shall keep their tools in proper order at all times.
9. That the penalty for any breach of this industrial agreement shall be any sum not exceeding £10, recoverable before a Stipendiary Magistrate.
10. That this industrial agreement shall be in force for eighteen months from the 1st July, 1899.

Supreme Court, Auckland, 12th June, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union and T. Allison and others, and a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board having taken evidence in the above case, and having made recommendations in the form annexed, and such recommendations having been accepted by the union of workers and one hundred and fifty-nine master builders, parties to the dispute as per list annexed, which number have signed the industrial agreement based on the said recommendations; and the following having refused to sign the said industrial agreement—namely, T. Allison, C. W. Coldham, W. Colwell, the City Council, R. Farrell, W. Grey, Grayson Brothers, The Kauri Timber Company, E. Morris, J. C. Pelham, the Premier Joinery Works, J. A. Persson, Philcox and Son, Paterson and Son, Rogers and Son, H. W. Smith, White, Waitemata Sawmills, John Roe, the Board of Education; the Board have to report that

they have been unable to bring about a complete settlement of this industrial dispute satisfactory to the parties thereto, and hereby require you to refer the said dispute to the Court of Arbitration.

Supreme Court, Auckland, 4th July, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman

Parties to the Agreement.—Alfred Pollard, Charles Blomfield, Nutt and Collier, Charles Laver, James Baxter (Langley and Son), Alfred Hewson, John Wrigley, Josias S. Orr, John H. Keat, M. J. Gay, John Jenkin, Cole and Moody, J. W. Jones and Son, F. G. Edmonds and Sons, W. G. Smith, S. M. Handcock, Farrell and Baidon, Ronald R. Ross, R. Kay, Moor and Herbert, J. A. Jickell, D. J. Davis, J. W. Hewson, Charles J. Brook, J. Ellingham, George Carter, James J. Holland, John Harvey, Charles S. Wright, William Rosser, Neil McLean, George Baldock, J. S. Gordon, Alexander A. Reynell, Alfred Hanson, Sayers and Cook, George Hatcher, C. E. Crocombe, J. F. Wrigley, J. G. Moodie, W. J. Cheeseman, W. H. Pooley, Thomas Moor, John Hough, W. Thompson, Halliday and McAdam, Ellisdon and Kinder, George Smith, John Hamon, Foster Brothers, G. S. Braithwaite, T. Hanson, W. S. Smith, A. Stewart, P. Harkin, C. M. Newson, T. Reardon, William H. Mansell, F. A. Pitt, John Hill, Morris Evans, Wickham and Holmes, J. T. Julian, W. R. Fairweather, Cleghorn and Prosser, William Hirst, James Lye and Sons, W. Worth, S. Strickett, John Donald, G. Page, A. Keyes, Ch. Reid, George Rhodes, T. K. Williams, J. E. Guthrie, Ferguson and Malcolm, John McColl, Leigh Brothers, T. Percy, F. Gayde, F. Calver, A. Grandison, J. Stubbs, F. J. Matthews, S. Blomfield, E. Davis, John Deverell, A. L. Cummings, A. G. Lee, William Blakey, William Reid, A. Vinson, W. J. Sayers, A. Jones, George H. James, G. Peek, J. Smith, James Pearce, Heron Brothers, William Edgerley, Kennedy Brothers, S. J. Clarke, Craig Brothers, James M. Logan, James Mays, R. B. Martin, C. Rhodes and Son, William A. Probert, W. T. Wilkinson, W. Jones, Little and Little, G. G. Pollard, Robert R. Holmes, James McColl, George S. Wood, Walter Swift, George Banks, J. Wickman, W. J. Mundy, Joseph Becroft and Son, John J. Payne, H. J. Morris, Edmond Wrigley, W. M. Henderson, John Hunter, Alfred J. Donovan, W. H. Barribal, V. Casey, G. H. Palmer, John Davis, W. Hewson, Henry Clayton, William Price, John Gray, W. J. Stephenson, T. Fordyce, C. Purdie, E. W. Savage, Thompson and Gray, C. T. Spearpoint, Johns and Dicksen, Harry Wright, Charles H. Page, F. Souster, Joseph Wood, H. E. Small, R. Hindley, H. Spargo and Co., R. H. McCallum, W. E. Hutchison, W. Hardwick, S. White and Sons, A. Smith, A. Watson, C. Matthew (for E. A. Matthews), J. Franklin, Thomas E. Short, James Morris.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between D.S.C., Queen Street; Smith and Caughey, Queen Street; Winks and Hall, Shortland Street; Tonson, Garlick, and Co., Queen Street; T. and H. Oooke, Grey Street; Barton and McGill, Upper Queen Street; G. Saunders, Symond Street, cabinetmaker; T. and H. Chermiside, Albert Street, cabinetmakers; H. Rogers, Pitt Street, furniture warehouse; Hill and Co., Karangahape Road, furniture warehouse; Henderson and Pollard, Karangahape Road, cabinetmakers; Lamb and Smith, Karangahape Road, cabinetmakers; Catchpole, Karangahape Road, cabinetmaker; Davenport and Sons, Karangahape Road, cabinetmakers; Brown and Sons, Karangahape Road, cabinetmakers; Cooke, Symond Street, cabinetmaker; W. Smith, Symond Street, cabinetmaker; Clarke, Ponsonby Road, cabinetmaker; Rogers, Ponsonby Road, cabinetmaker; Allen, Union Street, cabinetmaker; Dilly Brothers, Elgin Street, Surrey Hills, cabinetmakers; Hart, Hobson Street, mattress-maker; Holmes, Newmarket, cabinetmaker; Sawkins, Parnell, cabinetmaker; Cameron, Parnell, cabinetmaker; Batts, Lawson, Albert Street, carver; Drinkwater, care of Tonson, Garlick, and Co., French-polisher; Lawlor, Vulcan Lane, French-polisher; Boles, Albert Street, French-polisher; Walters, Turner Street, French-polisher; Kauri Timber Company, Customs Street; Reston, Customs Street, turner; Waitemata Sawmills; Stonex, at Goldie's Mill, turner; Macklow Bros., Mechanics' Bay, turners; Downey, Arch Hill, cabinetmaker; Lambourne, Ponsonby, furniture warehouseman; J. Weir, North Road, cabinetmaker; Dachenhausen, Church Street, Ponsonby, cabinetmaker; Coyle, Eden Terrace, cabinetmaker; Weir and Wallace, Nixon Street, Arch Hill, cabinetmakers; Hanlan, Eden Terrace, cabinetmaker; G. Warman, Victoria Street, cabinetmaker; F. Raynor, Eden Terrace, cabinetmaker; Dunna, Vincent Street, cabinetmaker; Sherson, Wellington Street, cabinetmaker; Jones, Wyndham Street, cabinetmaker; Edwards and Co., Eden Terrace, cabinetmakers; George Bros., Swanson Street, cabinetmakers; Swinnerton, Wyndham Street, turner; Mercer, Albert Street, carver; Lipscombe, Albert Street, chairmaker; Lipscombe, Wellington Street, turner; Obee, Hobson Street, upholsterer; C. Strong, Wellesley Street, upholsterer; McIvor, Karangahape Road, cabinetmaker; Owens and Hedditch, Karangahape Road, upholsterers; and the Auckland United Furniture Trades Industrial Union, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having heard evidence in the case, recommend as follows:—

1. That forty-seven hours constitute a week's work, and that Saturday afternoon be the recognised half-holiday.
2. That the minimum wage for cabinetmakers, chairmakers, carvers, and upholsterers be 1s. 1d. per hour, and that turners and polishers receive a minimum wage of 1s. 0½d. per hour.
3. That overtime be paid at the rate of time and a quarter up to midnight; double time after midnight, and on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.
4. That the recognised holidays be Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales's Birthday, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, and Anniversary Day; and that men working on these days be paid time and a quarter for the first four hours, after that time and up to midnight time and a half, and after midnight double time.
5. That only two classes of labour shall be recognised—namely, apprentices and journeymen.
6. That apprentices be bound for a period of five years, with three months' probation, and that they receive 5s. per week for the first year, 7s. 6d. for the second year, 11s. for the third year, 16s. for the fourth year, and £1 1s. for the fifth year. That the proportion of apprentices be one to every three journeymen, or fraction of three, who shall have been employed equal to two-thirds full time during the previous six months.
7. That in the employment of labour no employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the engagement or dismissal of his journeymen, or in the conduct of his business, do any thing for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.
8. That no piecework be allowed.
9. That men who are considered unable to earn the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum as shall be decided upon by the foreman and a member of the union employed in such shop where the question is raised, and if these cannot agree, then by an outside party, who shall be mutually agreed upon by both sides.
10. That the terms of this industrial agreement shall extend over a period of one year and six months—viz., from the 1st day of September, 1899, to the 28th day of February, 1901.
11. That the penalty for any breach of this industrial agreement shall be a sum not exceeding £10.

Supreme Court, Auckland, 26th July, 1899.

J. A. COLLINS, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH TINSMITHING TRADE.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 18th July, 1899.

In the matter of the Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers' Union and Messrs. Goodchild and Bridges:

The Board, after inquiry into the above case, report that, in their opinion, the firm named are working under conditions calculated to practically evade the decision and award of the Court of Arbitration.

I have, &c.,

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CANTERBURY BAKING AND PASTRY-COOKING.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 18th July, 1899.

In the matter of the Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union and W. Thompson and others:

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

That eight hours and a half shall constitute a day's work, exclusive of half an hour for breakfast. Time allowed on Thursdays to be made good if desired during each week.

That the hour for starting work shall be 4 a.m., except on Saturdays and days preceding holidays, when the time shall be 3 a.m.

Bakers beyond three miles from Christchurch to be permitted to start at 3 a.m., subject to their obtaining the consent of the union and to their not competing within the city limits.

Lyttelton firms shall have the option of starting at any hour which may be mutually agreed upon between the employers and their employes, subject to their not working more than the hours specified per day.

All hands employed to receive "dry pay" within the city or borough boundaries.

Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours, and at the rate of time and a half afterwards. One apprentice to 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 to be not less than £3 per week for foremen, £2 10s. for second hands, and £2 5s. for third hands. Jobbers to be paid 10s. per day, or when engaged for a week £2 10s., and the same rate as permanent hands for overtime. Sunday sponging to cover all statutory holidays, but any member working on holidays to receive payment at the rate of time and a half in addition to the weekly wage. No carter to be employed in a bakehouse, but a baker may be employed to deliver bread, provided that he does not work more than eight and a half hours per day.

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 who are willing to undertake it. 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 then Chairman for the time being of the Board of Conciliation.

The award to remain in force up to and including the 30th June, 1901.

An industrial agreement, embodying the above conditions, to be entered into on or before the 22nd day of July, 1899.

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

WESTPORT COAL-MINING.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Westland District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof, and in the matter of an industrial agreement, dated the 5th day of November, 1898, made between the Westport-Cardiff Coal Company (Limited) and the Mokihinui Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers, filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Hokitika, as No. 8; and in the matter of an application made to the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand by the Mokihinui Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers to enforce the said industrial agreement against the said the Westport-Cardiff Coal Company (Limited).

And whereas the matter of the said application was, on the 14th day of March, 1899, at the Magistrate's Court-house, at Westport, duly investigated by the said Court and dismissed.

Dated at Hokitika, this 19th day of July, 1899.

C. A. BARTON, Clerk of Arbitration Court.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Westland District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereto; and in the matter of a dispute between the Inangahua Miners' Industrial Union of Workers (registered No. 82) and the Consolidated Goldfields of New Zealand (Limited); and in the matter of an award of this Court, dated the 30th September, 1897, whereby it was directed, *inter alia*, by clause 10 of the said award, "men working rock-drills, per shift, 10s.," and by clause 11, "engine-drivers and wheelmen, per shift, 11s. 8d.," and in the matter of an application for enforcement of such award upon the grounds "That the said company have failed to pay men working rock-drills 10s. per shift, and also failed to pay engine-drivers 11s. 8d. per shift."

The above application was heard by this Court on the 1st day of April, 1899, at the Magistrate's Courthouse at Reefton, and the said Court found and ordered as follows:—

"The Court finds both breaches of the award alleged to be proved, and imposes upon the company in respect of the first breach alleged a penalty of £25 sterling, and orders that penalty to be paid by the company to the union. In respect of the second breach alleged, the Court imposes upon the company the penalty of £1 sterling, and orders that penalty to be paid by the company to the union. No costs."

Dated at Hokitika, this 19th July, 1899.

C. A. BARTON, Clerk of Arbitration Court.

INANGAHUA GOLD-MINING.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Westland District.

Whereas an industrial dispute arose between the Inangahua Miners' Industrial Union of Workers (registered No. 82) and the Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited), upon the grounds following:—

That by an order of the Court of Arbitration, dated the 30th day of September, 1897, it was directed, *inter alia*, by clauses 5 and 6 of the conditions of the said award: Clause 5, "That no work shall be done on Sunday, or during any of the holidays mentioned, except that which is of absolute necessity." Clause 6, "Each of the above-named companies, in employing labour, shall not discriminate against members of the union, and shall not either directly or indirectly do anything with a view to injure the union. Members of the union shall work in harmony with non-union men." And that a breach of the award has been committed by the said the Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited), they being a person upon whom the said award is binding, in that the said Progress Mines of New Zealand (Limited) have failed to observe Sundays at their new battery, and have continued working and crushing quartz at the said battery, which is not a work of absolute necessity, and a breach of clause 5 of the conditions; and also have failed to observe clause 6 of the conditions by discriminating against certain members of the union—to wit, David Blackadder, Joseph Lane, Bryan McGuire, James Brag, Thomas Martin, Thomas Taylor, and others.

And whereas the said union did apply to this Court for the enforcement of the said award, and the said Court did investigate the matter of such application at the Magistrate's Courthouse, at Reefton, on the 1st day of April, 1899, and did find that the breaches alleged had not been established, and dismissed the application without costs.

Dated at Hokitika, this 19th day of July, 1899.

C. A. BARTON, Clerk of Awards.

WELLINGTON BUILDING TRADE.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Wellington 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 Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the union") and Allen McGuire, James Bruce (trading as J. Graham and Co.), Robert Perry, Priddy and Muir, Andrew Little, G. E. Humphries, F. Clayton, and Joshua Heard, all of the City of Wellington, builders and contractors (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 union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the above-named James Bruce and Priddy and Muir in person, and none of the said parties desiring to call witnesses, and no other of the employers appearing, doth hereby order and award as follows, that is to say,—

1. The employers, and each and every of them, shall be bound by and shall henceforth observe and keep all the provisions of an award made by the Court on the 17th day of February, 1898, in a dispute between the union and the employers therein named (a duplicate of which award was filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Wellington District, at Wellington, on the 23rd day of February, 1898, as No. 127) as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the employers and each and every of them had been originally parties to the dispute wherein the said award was made; and that as between the union and the members thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award shall be deemed to be, and they are hereby, incorporated in and declared to form part of this award, and shall be binding upon the union and upon every member thereof, and upon the employers and each and every of them, as fully and effectually as though the same were herein set forth at length; 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 act, matter, and thing by the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award required to be done, observed, and performed on the part of the union, and of the members thereof, and of the employers therein named respectively, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by, observe, and perform the same. And the Court doth hereby further award, order, and declare that any breach by the union, or the members thereof, or by the employers, or any of them, of the said terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the said award 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 always (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1898") that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed the sum of £500. And the Court doth further order that this award shall take effect as from the day of the date thereof, and shall continue in force up to and until the expiry of the said award of the 17th day of February, 1898. And the Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Wellington District, at Wellington. And the Court doth, lastly, order that each of them, the said Allen Macguire, Priddy and Muir, and Joshua Heard, shall pay to the union in respect of its costs of the reference the sum of one guinea.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 10th day of July, 1899. W. B. EDWARDS, President.

WELLINGTON PAINTING TRADE.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Wellington 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 Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union"), and the Wellington Master Painters' Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the Employers' Union"), and the following master painters and decorators—namely: Robert Martin, Manners Street; James Evans, 133, Cuba Street; Richard Tingey, Manners Street; William Tustin, Willis Street; George Godber, Willis Street; George Jackson, Cuba Street; Thomas Hull, Molesworth Street; William Jennings, Upper Willis Street; Alfred Parker, Cuba Street; William Nicol, Courtenay Place; William Brodrick, Broadway Terrace; Joseph Kitchen, Broadway Terrace; Robert Carpenter, Taranaki Street; Thomas Amos, Cambridge Terrace; Thomas Uridge, Tory Street; Arthur Rogers, Tory Street; William Brady, Courtenay Place; James McAlpine, Nairn Street; William Bathurst, Adelaide Road; Thomas Scraggs, Adelaide Road; Robert Mann, Russell Terrace, Newtown; William McColloch, Walter Street; John Tinney, Molesworth Street; George Hastings, Thorndon; Stephen Gladden, Riddiford Street; Robert Robin, Murphy Street; Thomas Avery, Sussex Square; Charles Pearce, Brooklyn; Arthur E. Mills, Ohio Road; Watkins and Taylor, Tasman Street; Atkinson and Taylor, Adelaide Road; Thomas Wilson, Martin Square; James Smith, Polhill Gully; Joseph Tustin, Worser Bay; Charles Fox, Taranaki Street; Samuel Roberts, Barker Street; Alexander Lawson, Cuba Street; David Owen, York Street; Emil Balmuller, 14, Featherstone Street; John Daige, Brooklyn; John Bloom, Abel Smith Street; John Bailey, Karori; John Cotton, 20, Drummond Street; George Price, Newtown Avenue; Crump and Hawthorne, off Kent Terrace; Robert Keene, Grey Street; Peter McComisky, Drummond Street; George Darval, Panama Street; George Hall, Main Street; Peter Burke, care of Myers, Builder, Taranaki Street; Fred Butler, Adelaide Road; John Ballinger, Hankey Street; Robert Garnham, Marama Crescent; Thomas Ricks, Newtown Avenue; Alexander Clarke, Bade Street, Newtown; John Cannon, Taranaki Street; Robert Stanridge, Molesworth Street; Louis Banks, Petone; T. C. Peers, Berhampore; Charles Williams, Ohio Road, Brooklyn; Alfred Tiegue, Alma Lane; Alfred Matthews, care of Hunter, Tobacconist, No. 1, Courtenay Place; Tom Ironmonger, care of Mr. Kibblewhite, Petone; Henry Short and Ernest Dockery, 10, Kent Terrace and Brooklyn (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 Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the Employers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the above-named James McAlpine in person, and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workers' Union, and of the Employers' Union, and of the said James McAlpine respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and each of the employers separately above named, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto and of this award shall be binding upon the Workers' Union and upon every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and upon every member thereof, and upon the employers and 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 Workers' 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 this award and by the said terms, conditions, and provisions respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of this award or 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 person in respect of any such breach: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1898"), that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed the sum of £500. And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 15th day of July, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 14th day of July, 1901. And this Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Wellington District, at Wellington.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 10th day of July, 1899. W. B. EDWARDS, President.

The Schedule above referred to.

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 noon on Saturdays, one hour to be allowed each day for dinner (Saturday excepted) from the 1st day of September to the 30th day of April, both inclusive, and from the 1st day of May to the 31st day of August, from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on five days in the week, and from 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays, one half-hour to be allowed each day for dinner (Saturday excepted).

2. *Wages.*—All journeymen painters, paperhangers, glaziers, grainers, and decorators, and all other journeymen working at any branch of the trade (except those hereinafter mentioned), shall be paid not less than 1s. 3d. per hour.

3. Any journeyman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less wage as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary

of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement within twenty-four hours after such journeyman has applied in writing to the secretary of the union stating his desire that such wage shall be so agreed upon, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such journeyman after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman on such application.

Any journeyman whose wage has been so fixed may work and may be employed for such less wage for the period of six calendar months thereafter, and, after the expiration of the said period of six calendar months, until fourteen days' notice in writing shall have been given to him by the secretary of the union requiring his wage to be again fixed in manner prescribed by this clause.

4. *Overtime*.—All work worked beyond the time mentioned in Rule 1 shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the following rates—viz.: After 5 p.m. up to 6 p.m., at the ordinary rate; between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., time and a quarter; between 8 p.m. and midnight, time and a half; after midnight and up to 8 a.m. on the following morning, double time; on Saturdays, time and a half from 1 p.m. up to midnight; on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Labour Day, double time.

5. *Pay-day*.—All wages earned by any journeyman or apprentice in any one week shall be paid to him by his employer on the Friday in that week; but, if any such journeyman or apprentice is working away from his employer's place of business, such wages may be paid on the following Saturday at the place where such journeyman or apprentice is so working.

6. *Country and Suburban Work*.—Country work means work performed by a journeyman or apprentice at a distance of over ten miles from his employer's place of business.

7. Any journeyman or apprentice employed in country work shall be conveyed by his employer to and from such work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses going to and returning from such work shall be paid by such employer, but once only during the continuance of the work if such work is continuous and the journeyman or apprentice is not in the meantime recalled by his employer.

8. Any journeyman or apprentice employed on country work shall be paid, in addition to his wages and overtime at the rates hereinbefore mentioned, a further sum of 1s. for each working-day while he is so employed towards his extra expenses.

9. Suburban work means work performed by a journeyman or apprentice at a distance of over two miles and less than ten miles from his employer's place of business.

10. Any journeyman or apprentice employed upon suburban work shall be conveyed by his employer to and from such work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses going to and returning from such work shall be paid by his employer.

11. For the purposes of clauses numbered 6 to 10, both inclusive, distances shall be reckoned by the ordinary means of transit.

12. *Apprentices*.—All boys working in any branch of the trade shall be legally indentured as apprentices for the term of five years, but every boy so employed shall be allowed three calendar months' probation prior to being so indentured.

13. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen employed by any employer shall not exceed one apprentice to every four journeymen or fraction of four. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, in taking any new apprentice the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment of the journeymen employed for the six previous calendar months.

14. Arrangements between employers and apprentices existing at the time of the coming into operation of this award shall not be prejudiced, but any employer then employing any apprentice under any verbal arrangement must procure such apprentice to be duly indentured within three calendar months thereafter.

15. If any employer shall from any unforeseen cause be unable to fulfil his obligation to an apprentice, it shall be lawful for such apprentice to complete his term with another employer; and such employer may take and employ such apprentice notwithstanding that he has already the full number of apprentices allowed by these conditions.

16. The wages to be paid to apprentices shall be: For the first year, 6s. 6d. per week; for the second year, 10s. per week; for the third year, 15s. per week; for the fourth year, £1 per week; and for the fifth year, £1 5s. per week.

17. *Compulsory Insurance*.—No employer shall compel any journeyman or apprentice to submit to any insurance againsts accident or otherwise, or make any deduction from the moneys payable to any journeyman or apprentice by reason or in respect of such insurance.

18. *Collection of Union Dues*.—No employer shall place any obstacle in the way of the representatives of the Workers' Union in the collection of moneys due to the Workers' Union from its members, provided that such collection is not made in working-hours.

19. *Preference of Unionists*.—If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed in the trade in this industrial district, and any other person residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district, who is of good character and sober habits and who is a competent journeyman, to become a member of such union upon payment of an entrance fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether payable weekly or otherwise, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon a written application of the person so desiring to join the Workers' Union, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice in writing of such amendment, with a copy thereof, to the Employers' Union, and shall also publish a notice of such amendment with a copy thereof, three times in the *New Zealand Times* and also in the *Evening Post* newspapers, published in the City of Wellington, then and in such case and thereafter 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 ready and willing to undertake it: Provided that this clause shall not interfere with engagements subsisting between employers and non-unionists at the time when such amendment as aforesaid shall be made and notice thereof shall be given and published as aforesaid, but that any employer may continue to employ any journeyman then actually employed by him as theretofore, although such workman may not be a member of the Workers' Union.

20. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the conditions of the last clause employers may employ journeymen, whether members of the Workers' Union or not; but no employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the employment or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

21. When members of the Workers' 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.

22. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the union to preference under the foregoing clauses, and at all times thereafter, the Workers' Union shall keep in some convenient place within one mile from the Chief Post Office, in the City of Wellington, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the Workers' Union for the time being out of employ; with a description of the branch of the trade in which each such journeyman claims to be proficient, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom each such journeyman 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. The executive of the Workers' 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 in any particular 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 except Saturday, and on that day between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon. If the union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, 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 of the union or not, to perform the work required to be performed notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *New Zealand Times* and in the *Evening Post* newspapers, published at the City of Wellington, shall be given by the union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place, and notice thereof shall also be given in writing to the Employers' Union.

The foregoing paragraphs, numbered from 1 to 22, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the above award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

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 10th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

WELLINGTON MOULDING TRADE.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Wellington 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 Wellington Iron- and Brass-moulders' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union") 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), of Manners Street; Smith Brothers, of Manners Street; W. Crabtree and Sons, of Eva Street; and H. Gaby and Sons, of Crawford Street, all in the city, and all mechanical engineers and ironfounders (hereinafter called "the employers"); and the following brass-moulders, who were added to the dispute by the Conciliation Board—namely: William Earnshaw, of Johnston Street; Campbell and Dutch, of Victoria Street; S. Danks and Co., of Brandon Street; Jenkins and Mack, of Lambton Quay; Henry Babington, of Normanby Terrace; Andrews and Manthel, of Tory Street; Ballinger Brothers, of Waring Taylor Street; and J. Glover, of Church Street, all in the City of Wellington.

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 Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed; and having also heard the said W. Cable and Co., by William Cable, a member of the said firm; the said D. Robertson and Co., by David Robertson, a member of the said firm; the said S. Luke and Co. (Limited), by John Pearce Luke, a director of the said company; the said Smith Brothers, by John Smith, a member of the said firm; the said W. Crabtree and Sons, by William Crabtree, a member of the said firm; and the said H. Gaby and Sons, by Herbert Gaby, a member of the said firm; and having also heard the said William Earnshaw in person; and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workers' Union and of the said parties appearing respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, and the said Edward Seager and the brassfounders other than the said William Earnshaw not appearing, doth hereby order and award as follows:—

1. The said William Earnshaw, Campbell and Dutch, S. Danks and Co., Jenkins and Mack, Henry Babington, Andrews and Manthel, Ballinger Brothers, and J. Glover, all of whom are brassfounders, are hereby dismissed from this dispute, and shall not be affected by the provisions of this award, but without prejudice to any application which may hereafter be made by the Workers' Union under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts with reference to any industrial dispute which may hereafter arise between the Workers' Union and the persons and firms named in this clause or any of them.

2. The words "the employers," where used in this award, shall mean and include the said W. Cable and Co., D. Robertson and Co., Edward Seager, S. Luke and Co. (Limited), Smith Brothers, W. Crabtree and Sons, and H. Gaby and Sons.

3. The time to be worked by any journeyman in each week shall not exceed forty-six and a half hours; all hours worked beyond that time in any week shall be considered and paid for as overtime.

4. Subject to the provisions of the last clause, each employer may fix the hours to be worked in his establishment and the time for commencing and ceasing work therein.

5. All time worked in any establishment of any of the employers beyond the ordinary hours of business of such establishment shall be considered and paid for as overtime, save that time so worked exclusively for the purpose of effecting or assisting in effecting repairs to machinery used in or about the establishment in which the time is worked shall not be considered as overtime, but shall be paid for at the ordinary rates.

6. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and at the rate of time and a half afterwards. Time worked upon Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Labour Day shall be paid for at double the ordinary rate.

7. All journeymen moulders other than those employed exclusively in plate-moulding shall be paid for their work not less than 1s. 1½d. for each hour worked.

8. Journeymen moulders employed exclusively in plate-moulding may be paid a less wage than that fixed by the last clause, but in no case less than is at present paid in Wellington for work of that class.

9. Any journeyman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less wage as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement within twenty-four hours after such journeyman has applied in writing to the secretary of the union stating his desire that such wage shall be so agreed upon, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such journeyman after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman on such application.

Any journeyman whose wage has been so fixed may work and may be employed for such less wage for a period of six calendar months thereafter, and, after the expiration of the said period of six calendar months, until fourteen days' notice in writing shall have been given to him by the secretary of the union requiring his wage to be again fixed in manner prescribed by this clause.

10. The period of apprenticeship shall be five years. Indentures shall not be necessary.

11. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen employed by any employer shall not exceed one apprentice to every three journeymen or fraction of three. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, in taking any new apprentice the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment of the journeymen employed by such employer during the preceding twelve calendar months.

12. Arrangements between employers and apprentices existing at the time of the coming into operation of this award shall not be prejudiced.

13. If any employer shall, from any unforeseen cause, be unable to fulfil his obligation to an apprentice, it shall be lawful for such apprentice to complete his term with another employer; and such employer may take and employ such apprentice notwithstanding that he has already the full number of apprentices allowed by these conditions.

14. The wages to be paid to apprentices shall not be less than 5s. per week during the first six calendar months of the apprenticeship, 7s. 6d. per week during the second six calendar months, 10s. per week during the second year, 15s. per week during the third year, £1 per week during the fourth year, and £1 5s. per week during the fifth year.

15. If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed in the trade in this industrial district, and any other person residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district, who is of good character and sober habits and who is a competent journeyman, to become a member of such union upon payment of an entrance fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether payable weekly or otherwise, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon a written application of the person so desiring to join the Workers' Union, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice in writing of such amendment, with a copy thereof, to each employer, and shall also publish a notice of such amendment, with a copy thereof, three times in the *New Zealand Times* and also in the *Evening Post* newspapers, published in the

City of Wellington, then and in such case and thereafter 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 ready and willing to undertake it: Provided that this clause shall not interfere with engagements subsisting between employers and non-unionists at the time when such amendment as aforesaid shall be made, and notice thereof shall be given and published as aforesaid, but that any employer may continue to employ any journeyman then actually employed by him as theretofore, although such workman may not be a member of the Workers' Union.

16. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the conditions of the last clause employers may employ journeymen, whether members of the Workers' Union or not; but no employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the engagement or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

17. When members of the Workers' 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.

18. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the union to preference under the foregoing clauses, and at all times thereafter, the Workers' Union shall keep in some convenient place within one mile from the Chief Post Office, in the City of Wellington, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and the exact addresses of all members of the Workers' Union for the time being out of employ, and the names, addresses, and occupation of every employer by whom each such journeyman shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon such workmen obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' 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 in any particular 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 except Saturday, and on that day between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon. If the union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, then 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 of the union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *New Zealand Times* and in the *Evening Post* newspapers, published at the City of Wellington, shall be given by the union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.

19. In the construction of this award the word "employer" shall be read as meaning "employers" in the case of firms, but a firm of employers or a company shall have the same rights and privileges under this award as a single employer, and no greater rights or privileges.

20. And the Court doth further order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and the employers and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions herein contained shall be binding upon the Workers' Union and the members thereof, and the employers and each and every of them; and, further, that the Workers' Union and every member thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every act, matter, and thing by the terms, conditions, and provisions of this award on the part of the Workers' 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 the same.

21. 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 the sum of £500.

22. And the Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 15th day of July, 1899, and shall continue in force and its provisions may be enforced up to and until the 14th day of July, 1900.

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

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 10th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

WELLINGTON FURNITURE TRADE.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Wellington 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 Wellington United Furniture Trade Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union"), and the Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the Employers' Union"), and the following employers—namely: Max Kreissig, Willis Street; Joseph Martin, Wilson Street; Robert Heron, Cuba Street; Carter and Co., Te Aro House, Cuba Street; Daniel Drake and Son, Molesworth Street; Roland Digby, Kent Terrace; Wright, Ranish, and Co., Lambton Quay; the Drapery and General Importing Company of New Zealand (Limited); William Jupp, Willis Street; Kirkcaldie and Stains, Lambton Quay; David Asher and Sons, Manners Street; George Munt, Douglas Wallace Street; Edward Collie, Adelaide Road, Newtown; Sydney Soffe, off Willis Street; Henry North, Victoria Street; J. A. Packer and Son, Riddiford Street; Charles Daubney, Ingestre Street; J. L. Kimbell, Ghuznee Street; F. C. Dawson, Farish Street; James Dormer, Molesworth Street; F. C. Young, Courtenay Place; S. S. Williams, Taranaki Street; Wilkins and Field, Manners Street; James Wright, 135, Cuba Street; L. P. Clements, 111, Cuba Street; Yerex and Jones, Willis Street; Alfred Haycock, Willis Street; William Heavey, Upper Willis Street; and B. Wallace and Son, Upper Willis Street (hereinafter 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 heard the Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the Employers' Union by the president thereof; and having also heard the above-named William Heavey in person, and the above-named David Asher and Sons by David Asher, a member of the said firm, and none of the said parties desiring to call evidence, and no other of the said employers appearing, doth hereby order and award as follows, that is to say:—

1. All journeymen cabinetmakers and upholsterers shall be paid not less than 9s. for each day's work. All journeymen polishers shall be paid not less than 8s. for each day's work.

2. Any journeyman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less wage as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement within twenty-four hours after such journeyman has applied in writing to the secretary of the union stating his desire that such wage shall be so agreed upon, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such journeyman after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman on such application.

Any journeyman whose wage has been so fixed may work and be employed for such less wage for the period of six calendar months thereafter, and, after the expiration of the said period of six calendar months, until fourteen days' notice in writing shall have been given to him by the secretary of the union requiring his wage to be again fixed in manner prescribed by this clause.

3. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours, and time and a half afterwards.

4. Piece-work shall be allowed, but the payment in respect thereof must be based on the minimum wage for such work.

5. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen employed by any employer shall not exceed one apprentice to every three journeymen or fraction of the first three journeymen; but, in the case of upholsterers, a second apprentice may be employed as soon as the first apprentice has served three years of his apprenticeship. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, in taking any new apprentice the calculation shall be based on the full-time employment of the journeymen employed for two-thirds of the preceding year.

6. The period of apprenticeship shall be five years. Indentures shall be at the option of the employer.

7. Arrangements between employers and apprentices existing at the time of the coming into operation of this award shall not be prejudiced.

8. If any employer shall, from any unforeseen cause, be unable to fulfil his obligation to an apprentice, it shall be lawful for such apprentice to complete his term with another employer, and such employer may take and employ such apprentice notwithstanding that he has already the full number of apprentices allowed by these conditions.

9. The wages to be paid to apprentices shall be as follows: For the first year 6s. per week, for the second year 9s. per week, for the third year 12s. per week, for the fourth year 15s. per week, and for the fifth year £1 per week.

10. No employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the engagement or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

11. When members of the Workers' 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.

12. And this Court doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and each of the employers separately above named, the terms, conditions, and provisions of this award shall be binding upon the Workers' Union and upon every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and upon the employers and each and every of them; and, further, that the Workers' 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 this award required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of this award, but shall in all respects abide by and observe the same. And the Court doth hereby further order and award that the sum of £100 shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party or person in respect of any breach of this award: Provided, however (as provided by the 3rd section of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1898"), that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under or in respect of this award shall not exceed the sum of £500. And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 15th day of July, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 14th day of July, 1901. And this Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award shall be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Wellington District, at Wellington.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 10th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

WELLINGTON SEAMEN.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Wellington 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 Wellington Branch of the Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of New Zealand of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union") and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), W. and G. Turnbull and Co., Levin and Co. (Limited), J. H. Cock and Co., Charles Seagar, Richardson and Co., the Wanganui Steamship Company, and Horsley and Co. (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the shipowners").

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 Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the shipowners in person or by their representatives respectively, and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workers' Union and of the shipowners respectively, and cross-examined by the parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof, and the shipowners and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall, to the extent mentioned in the said schedule hereto, be binding upon the Workers' Union and upon every member thereof, and upon the shipowners 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 shipowners 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 shipowners 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 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 1st day of August, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of July, 1901.

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 29th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

The Schedule before referred to.

1. *Limitation of Award.*—The provisions of the above award and the provisions and conditions contained in this schedule shall bind the shipowners respectively in so far only as respects ships owned or chartered by the shipowners respectively which trade within the limits of the industrial district of Wellington, or which trade in some trade one of the terminal ports of which is within the limits of the said industrial district.

2. *Wages.*—The following shall be the rates of wages which shall be paid by the shipowners respectively to the men employed by them respectively, that is to say: A.B.s, £6 10s. per month; trimmers, £6 10s. per month; firemen, £2 10s. per month; greasers, £8 10s. per month; donkeymen, £9 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers, £6 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers and A.B.s, £7 10s. per month; boatswains, £7 10s. per month; first-class ordinary seamen, £4 10s. per month; second-class ordinary seamen, £3 10s. per month; first-class boys, £2 per month; second-class boys, £1 10s. per month.

3. Wages shall be paid monthly, or on the first arrival of the ship after the wages shall have become due at the port at which the articles were drawn out.

4. *Overtime.*—Overtime shall be paid for at the following rates, namely: A.B.s, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., 1s. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen, when engaged in trimming coal at loading ports, 1s. 3d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen, when engaged in boating cargo in roadsteads in the months of May, June, July, and August, 1s. 9d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen, when engaged in boating cargo in roadsteads in the months of January, February, March, April, September, October, November, and December, 1s. 6d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when carrying or stowing grain in bags in cargo-steamers only, 1s. 3d. per hour.

5. Boys shall not be worked overtime.

6. *Hours of Labour at Sea.*—On deck: Watch and watch of four hours each.

7. In stokehold: Watches of four hours on and eight off. On small steamers running short trips, and on steamers where only two firemen, greasers, or trimmers are carried, watch and watch of six hours; but men employed on six-hour watches shall be paid £1 per month extra.

8. Between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. on intercolonial steamers, and between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. on coastal steamers, seamen on watch shall perform any work required of them. Any work performed by them outside these hours shall be paid for as overtime, with the following exceptions—viz.: (a) Work necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship; (b) clearing decks, stowing cargo, gear, &c., for half an hour after leaving port.

9. Firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall work as required during their watches.

10. When the watch below is required to do any work otherwise than what is necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship they shall be paid overtime.

11. When a steamer is under banked fires, night or day, the whole watch shall, if it be necessary in the opinion of the chief engineer, remain on duty in the engine-room and stokehold, and perform any duty that may be required. No overtime shall be paid for cleaning tubes, nor for discharging ashes after leaving port during a watch.

12. *Hours of Labour in Port.*—The hours of labour for seamen in all ports, bays, and roadsteads shall be eight—viz., from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with two hours for meals.

13. During the above-mentioned hours the seamen shall work cargo, &c., as required.

14. Where three watches are kept, firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall give eight hours' work in each twenty-four hours. Any work beyond this shall be paid for as overtime, or an equivalent time shall be allowed off in port.

15. When time off is charged against overtime it shall be equivalent to the same in monetary value, and shall be given at the home port or at the port where the man resides. This clause shall not affect nightwatchmen.

16. When in port, or at anchor in bays or roadsteads, the eight hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. as above, or by sea-watches as circumstances require.

17. In vessels where only two firemen, greasers, or trimmers are carried, they shall keep watch and watch at sea and in ports, or at anchor in bays or roadsteads, when required.

18. Sea-watches in stokehold, on days of sailing and arrival, shall count as portion of the eight hours.

19. Firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall work as required during their watches.

20. When a steamer arrives in port in the morning and sails again the same day the 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. watch on deck shall be allowed a watch below from 8 a.m. till 12 noon, provided that the seamen are not allowed to leave the ship between these hours, unless by express permission of the chief officer; and, in the event of a ship arriving in port between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m., the unexpired time of the sea-watch is to be deducted from the watch below between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

In ports where shore labour is not readily available to relieve the 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. watch the seamen can be called upon to work between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, and shall be paid overtime for any time worked between these hours in excess of the unexpired time of the sea-watch.

The foregoing clause (20) shall apply only to the time-table steamers employed in the following trades—viz.: (a) Wellington-Lyttelton ferry-service; (b) Wellington-Picton-Nelson; (c) Wellington-Picton-Nelson-Westport-Greymouth; (d) Wellington-Nelson-New Plymouth-Manukau.

21. *Overtime at Sea.*—Seamen on watch shall perform any work required of them between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. on intercolonial steamers, and between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. on coastal steamers, but shall be paid overtime for any work performed outside of these hours, with the following exceptions—viz.: (a) Work necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship; (b) clearing decks, stowing cargo, gear, &c., after leaving port.

22. When the watch below is required to do any work otherwise than what is necessary for the safety of the ship they shall be paid overtime.

23. *Overtime in Port.*—Seamen shall be paid overtime for all classes of work performed in any port, bay, or roadstead, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., or during meal-hours, except work necessary for the safety of the ship.

24. Firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall be paid overtime for all hours worked in excess of six hours out of the twenty-four, except for work necessary for the safety of the ship.

25. Night-watch in port to be from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

26. Nightwatchmen shall be paid overtime, or allowed equivalent in time, hour for hour, when giving time off.

27. Donkeymen's overtime shall commence from the time when steam is ordered.

28. It shall be optional with married members of the crew to work overtime at their home port or go ashore, so long as not less than one-half of the crew remains on board, the selection, when necessary, to be made by the officer in charge.

29. *Overtime on Sundays and Holidays.*—When a ship arrives in port after 5 p.m. on the day preceding Sunday or a holiday, two hours shall be allowed, from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., on the following Sunday for washing decks and decorating ship without payment of overtime.

30. When a ship arrives in port on a Sunday or holiday, or after 5 p.m. on other days, half an hour shall be allowed to land mails, luggage, or live-stock without payment of overtime.

31. No overtime shall be paid for any work necessary for the safety of the ship.

32. When a vessel leaves port on a Sunday or a holiday, having been in port the previous day, only those of the crew actually employed in loading mails, luggage, or cargo shall be allowed overtime at schedule rates for the time so employed.

33. When a vessel arrives in port on a Sunday and sails again the same day, or the crew is required to attend on duty to be employed on an excursion or on any of the holidays stated below or on Boxing Day, overtime shall be paid to the whole crew for the time so employed, not exceeding in all 8s. and not less than 4s. per man.

Firemen getting up steam before the ship leaves port shall also be paid overtime for the time so employed.

34. *Public Holidays in Port.*—Public holidays shall comprise Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Labour Day, and the birthday of the reigning sovereign, but if any of these days should fall upon a Sunday the following day shall be allowed in lieu thereof, if such following day is observed as a public holiday.

35. Only one holiday shall be allowed for Labour Day. Any crew having had one such holiday shall not be entitled to a second, or to overtime on any other Labour Day at any other port.

36. *General.*—Galley-bunkers shall be filled by firemen and trimmers, and, when required to do so, they shall give their assistance in the general work of the ship.

37. Seamen must provide themselves with and wear the company's uniform when on duty.

38. The whole of the crew must, when required, attend boat- and fire-drill without payment of overtime, and must be clean and tidy for inspection on any day appointed.

39. *Signing off.*—Twenty-four hours' notice on either side shall be the rule of discharge in the port where the ship's articles have been drawn out, but should the ship be laid up in any other port in the Australasian Colonies the crew may accept their discharge with wages then due, but shall be entitled to a free passage back to the final port.

40. *Union Company's Benefit Society.*—It shall be optional with men employed by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited) whether or not they will join the mutual benefit society established in connection with the men employed by that company.

41. *No Discrimination against Unionists.*—Shipowners, in employing labour, shall not discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and shall not, in the engagement or dismissal of men or in the conduct of their business, do anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union.

42. When members of the Workers' 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.

The foregoing pages numbered from 1 to 7, both inclusive, constitute the schedule referred to in the foregoing award, and incorporated in and forming part thereof.

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 29th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

AUCKLAND BOOT TRADE.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Northern 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 Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workmen's Union"), and the Auckland Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the Employers' Union"), and the following employers—namely: A. and G. Brooks, of Parnell; Edward Bridgens, of Karangahape Road; George Alexander Coles, of Eden Terrace; Buckland and Co., of Dock Street; Co-operative Boot-manufacturing Company; Henry Davy, of Grey Street; Dymock and Co., of Rutland Street; Felton Brothers, of New North Road; Joseph Graham, of Albert Street; Hebden and Dymock, of Newton Road; William Hoskins, of England Street; Albert Hughes, of Onehunga; Johnston Brothers, of Karangahape Road; George Jones and Son, of Albert Street; Murray and McGinley, of Wyndham Street; the Northern Boot Company; Thomas Prosser, of Karangahape Road; Parker, Green, and Co., of Wakefield Street; Alfred Rhodes, of Wakefield Street; Schofield and Son, of Victoria Street West; John Trenwith, of Wakefield Street; Walton and Sons, of Rutland Street; B. Crocker, of Queen Street; Alfred Walker, of Wakefield Street; William Holdsworth, of Victoria Street; Richard White, of Victoria Street; Charles Sexton, of Karangahape Road; George Foster, of Chapel Street; Philip Blamped, of Kyber Pass; John Stevens, of Kyber Pass; A. J. Whittington, of Grey Street; J. N. Young, of High Street; and William Katters, of Hobson 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 their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the Employers' Union by their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard such of the employers as appeared personally or by their representatives, and also having heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workmen's Union, and the Employers' Union, and the employers appearing respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby award that, as between the Workmen's Union and the members thereof, and the Employers' 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 Workmen's Union and every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and the employers and each and every of them, and shall be deemed to be incorporated in and form part of this award, and 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 said terms, conditions, and provisions 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 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.

And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 24th day of July, 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 office of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Northern District, at Auckland.

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 17th day of July, 1900.

[The schedule referred to is not published.]

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

AUCKLAND BUILDING TRADE.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Northern 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 Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union"), and the Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware Manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the Employers' Union"), and the following employers—namely: T. Allison, of Devonport; C. W. Coldham, of Church Street, Onehunga; William Colwell, of Wellesley Street, Auckland; the Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses of the City of Auckland; Robert Farrell, of Angelsea Street, Auckland; W. Grey, of Surrey Hills; Grayson Brothers, of Mary Street, Mount Eden; Grayson Brothers, of Arawa Street; the Kauri Timber Company (Limited); E. Morris; J. C. Pelham, of Albert Street; the Premier Joinery Works; J. A. Persson, of Pitt Street; Philcox and Son, of Devonport; Paterson and Son, of Park Avenue; Rogers and Son, of Ponsonby Road; H. W. Smith, of Customs Street; Sam. White and Son, of Customs Street; the Waitemata Sawmills; John Roe; G. Baldock, of Parnell; C. Blomfield, of Jervois Road; George Rhodes, of Customs Street; W. H. Barriball, of Newton; Cole and Moody, of Bellwood, Mount Roskill; Craig Brothers, of Brown Street, Ponsonby; Cleghorn and Rosser, of Crummer Road; S. J. Clerk, of Seafeld View Road; Cook and Sayers, of Mount Roskill; W. Cheeseman, of Rocky Nook; Edmond and Son, of Elliott Street; D. Fallon, of Auckland; J. Franklin, of Arch Hill; A. Grandison, of Parliament Street; G. M. Hancock, of Devonport; W. E. Hutchison, of Jervois Road; T. Hansen, of Milton Road, Mount Roskill; W. Henderson, of Victoria Street; W. Hewson, of Mount Eden; Jones and Son, of Burleigh Street; J. Jenkin, of King Street, Arch Hill; Langley and Son, of Kyber Pass; James McColl; Charles Brook, of Litchfield Street, Parnell; Little Brothers, of Hobson Street; Moore and Herbert, of Eden Terrace; James Morris, of Eden Terrace; R. H. McCallum, of Devonport; Macklow Brothers, of Mechanics' Bay; J. Orr, of Mount Eden; A. Pollard, of Arawa Street; J. J. Payne, of John Street; W. Rosser, of Mountain Road, Remuera; G. Smith, of Mount Eden Road; A. Smith, of Eden Terrace; Sherson Brothers, of Upper Nelson Street; E. Wrigley, of Eden Terrace; John Wrigley, of Macauley Street; T. K. Williams, of Kingsland; and J. Ellingham, of Ponsonby Road (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 Workers' Union by their representatives duly appointed, and the Employers' Union by their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard such of the above-named employers as appeared upon the hearing of the said dispute, and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workers' Union and the Employers' Union, and by and on behalf of such of the employers appearing as desired to call evidence, examined and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award as follows, that is to say:—

1. Except as mentioned in clause 2 hereof, the recognised hours of work of journeymen carpenters and joiners shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on every week-day except Saturday (one hour to be allowed each day for dinner), and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to noon.

2. In factories in which the whole of the work performed by the journeymen carpenters and joiners employed is performed in the factory of the employer the recognised hours of work shall be from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on every week-day except Saturday (one hour to be allowed each day for dinner), and on Saturday from 7.30 a.m. to noon.

3. All journeymen carpenters and joiners (except as hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid not less than 1s. 2d. for each hour of their work.

4. Journeymen carpenters and joiners employed in any factory in which the whole of the work performed by all the carpenters and joiners employed in such factory is performed in the factory, and who are continuously employed (save through their own default) for full time for every working-day in the week, may be paid not less than at the rate of £2 8s. for every week's work of forty-seven hours.

5. Any journeyman carpenter or carpenter and joiner now employed in any factory upon piecework may continue to be employed in such factory upon the same terms and at the same rate of pay as heretofore.

6. Any journeyman carpenter and joiner who may desire to work in any factory upon piecework may work in such factory upon such terms and conditions as to pay and otherwise as shall be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement after

twenty-four hours' notice given by such journeyman to the secretary of the Workers' Union, as shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district, upon the application of such journeyman, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the Workers' Union, who shall, if desired by him, be heard by such Chairman on such application.

7. Existing engagements in factories, at continuous work, of journeymen who have served their apprenticeship, but have had less than two years' additional experience in the trade, shall not be interfered with, and any such journeyman may, until the expiration of two years after the termination of his apprenticeship, work for such less wage, not being less than that at present paid, as may be from time to time agreed upon between such journeyman and his employer. Provided, nevertheless, that the Workers' Union may at any time, by resolution, require any such journeyman to procure his wage to be fixed by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board in manner mentioned in the next clause, and in that case such journeyman shall, within one calendar month after notice in writing of such resolution shall have been given to him by the secretary of the Workers' Union (unless prevented by the illness or absence of such Chairman or by some other unavoidable cause), procure his wage to be fixed by such Chairman in manner mentioned in the next clause, and thereafter it shall not be lawful for such journeyman, after the expiration of the said period of one calendar month after notice of such resolution as aforesaid, to work for any lower wage than the wage so fixed, except in pursuance of the next-following clause.

8. Any journeyman who may consider himself incapable of earning the minimum wage fixed for his employment by this award may be paid such less sum (if any) as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement after twenty-four hours' notice in writing by such journeyman to the secretary of the Workers' Union, as shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such workman after six hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the Workers' Union, who shall, if desired by him, be heard by such Chairman on such application.

9. Any journeyman whose wage has been fixed as mentioned in the last clause may (unless the contrary is provided in the instrument fixing the same) work for any employer at the wage so fixed for the space of six calendar months after such wage shall have been so fixed, and thereafter until the Workers' Union shall by resolution have required the wage of such journeyman to be again fixed in manner provided by the last clause, and until the expiration of fourteen days after notice of such resolution shall have been given by the secretary of the Workers' Union to such journeyman.

10. All time worked beyond the recognised hours of labour, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.; between 8 p.m. and midnight, time and a half; and between midnight and 8 a.m. on the following morning, double time.

11. Work performed upon statutory holidays shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., time and a half between 10 a.m. and midnight, and double time between midnight and 8 a.m. on the following morning.

12. Double time shall be paid for work performed on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

13. Overtime need not be paid when journeymen work in shifts of not more than eight hours, although such shift may be worked out of the recognised hours of labour.

14. Except as hereinbefore mentioned piecework shall not be allowed.

15. Work performed elsewhere than at the shop of the employer, and over two miles from the firebell-station in Grey Street, in the City of Auckland, shall be considered suburban work, and journeymen employed thereon shall be allowed and paid for the time reasonably occupied by them in walking to and from such work, or they shall be conveyed to and from such work at the cost of their employers; but no journeyman residing within two miles by the nearest convenient mode of access for foot-passengers from the place where the work is to be performed shall be entitled to the allowance mentioned in this clause.

16. If any journeyman is required to use the ferry for the purpose of going to or returning from any place outside his employer's shop where his work is to be performed his fares shall be paid by his employer.

17. Work performed at such a distance from the shop of the employer that the journeyman employed cannot return to the shop of his employer or to his own place of abode on the same day shall be considered country work.

18. Every journeyman engaged on country work shall be paid, in addition to his ordinary wages pursuant to the provisions of this award, a further sum of 1s. for each and every day which he is so employed, and his travelling-expenses in going to and returning from such work shall also be paid by his employer.

19. It shall not be necessary to pay for country work worked out of the recognised hours at any higher than the ordinary rates.

20. Where work is performed elsewhere than at the place of business of the employer, he shall provide upon the premises a properly secured place for the tools of the journeymen employed upon such work by him, and he shall also provide all necessary sanitary conveniences for the use of his journeymen.

21. Every employer shall provide and keep a suitable grindstone for the use of his journeymen, and every journeyman shall at all times keep his tools in proper order.

22. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years. There shall be no restriction upon the number of apprentices, and indentures shall not be necessary.

23. No employer shall, in employing labour, discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the engagement and dismissal of his journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

24. Where members of the Workers' 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 receive equal pay for equal work.

25. In the construction of this award the word "journeyman" or "journeymen" shall mean a journeyman carpenter, or journeyman carpenter and joiner, or journeymen carpenters, or journeymen carpenters and joiners, as the case may require, and shall not include any other journeyman or journeymen employed by any employer or employers; and the word "employer" shall, wherever requisite, be deemed to mean and include also employers.

26. And the Court doth further order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof, and the employers above named and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions herein contained shall be binding upon the Workers' Union and upon the members thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and upon the members thereof, and upon the employers above named and each and every of them; and, further, that the Workers' Union and the members thereof, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and the employers above named 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 Workers' 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 order, award, 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 24th day of July, 1899, and shall continue in force and its provisions may be enforced up to the 31st day of December, 1900. And the Court doth further order that a duplicate of this award be filed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Northern District, at Auckland.

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 17th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

DUNEDIN BOOTMAKERS.

Agreements.

AN AGREEMENT made, in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workmen's Association"), of the one part, and the several persons, companies, and firms whose names are subscribed to this agreement (hereinafter called "the employers"), of the second part:

Whereas by an award of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial Districts, made and published on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the matter of an industrial dispute between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Association of Workmen (therein called "the Workmen's Association"), and the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (therein called "the Employers' Union"), it was awarded that, as between the Workmen's Association and the members thereof, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule to the said award should be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and should be deemed to be incorporated in and to form part of the said award: And whereas the employers, parties hereto, of the second part, are not members of the said New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers, and claim that the said award is not binding upon them: And whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the Workmen's Association and the employers, parties hereto, touching the same matters which were taken into consideration by the Court of Arbitration in the matter of the dispute between the Workmen's Association and the Employers' Union, and in respect of which the said award has been made, and it has been agreed by and between the Workmen's Association and the employers, parties hereto, that this agreement shall be entered into as an industrial agreement made in pursuance of the before-mentioned Act:

Now it is hereby agreed between the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, in manner following, that is to say,—

1. That all and singular the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule to the said award shall be deemed to be the terms, conditions, and provisions of this agreement, and shall be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, as from the date hereof.

2. That the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing which by the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award, and the schedule thereto, are by the said award to be done, observed, and performed, and may be required to be done, observed, and performed, by the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and by the Employers' Union and every member thereof respectively.

3. The failure by the parties hereto, or either or any of them, to observe and perform any matter or thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions to be done, observed, and performed by either of the parties to the said award, and the doing of anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions by either of the parties hereto, shall constitute a breach or breaches of this agreement within the meaning of the said Act.

4. A copy of the said award, and of the schedule thereto hereinbefore referred to, is annexed to this agreement, and shall be deemed and taken by both parties to this agreement as forming a portion thereof, and to be incorporated in and form part of this agreement as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same were set out in these presents, instead of being merely annexed thereto.

5. If either party to this agreement shall in any particular commit or suffer a breach of this agreement, or of the said terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award, or any of them, such party shall forfeit and pay a penalty of £100, which shall be enforceable as provided in section 23 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

6. This agreement shall continue in force and binding on the parties hereto until the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

As witness the hands of the parties—

Witness—J. Moss.

JAMES McDIARMID.

JOSEPH TIMLIN,

For the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Union.

AN AGREEMENT made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workmen's Association"), of the one part, and the several persons, companies, and firms whose names are subscribed to this agreement (hereinafter called "the employers"), of the second part.

Whereas by an award in the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial Districts, made and published on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the matter of an industrial dispute between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Association of Workmen (therein called "the Workmen's Association") and the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (therein called "the Employers' Union"), it was awarded that, as between the Workmen's Association and the members thereof, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, that the terms, provisions, and conditions set out in the schedule to the said award should be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and should be deemed to be incorporated in and to form part of the said award: And whereas the employers, parties hereto, of the second part, are not members of the said New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers, and claim that the said award is not binding upon them: And whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the Workmen's Association and the employers, parties hereto, touching the same matters which were taken into consideration by the Court of Arbitration in the matter of the dispute between the Workmen's Association and the Employers' Union, and in respect of which the said award has been made, and it has been agreed by and between the Workmen's Association and the employers, parties hereto, that this agreement shall be entered into as an industrial agreement made in pursuance of the before-mentioned Act:

Now it is hereby agreed between the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, in manner following, that is to say,—

1. That all and singular the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule to the said award shall be deemed to be the terms, conditions, and provisions of this agreement, and shall be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, as from the date hereof.

2. That the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing which by the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award and the schedule thereto are by the said award to be done, observed, and performed, and may be required to be done, observed, and performed, by the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and by the Employers' Union and every member thereof respectively.

3. The failure by the parties hereto, or either or any of them, to observe and perform any matter or thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions to be done, observed, and performed by either of the parties to the said award, and the doing of anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions by either of the parties hereto, shall constitute a breach or breaches of this agreement within the meaning of the said Act.

4. A copy of the said award, and of the schedule thereto, hereinbefore referred to, is annexed to this agreement, and shall be deemed and taken by both parties to this agreement as forming a portion thereof, and to be incorporated in and form part of this agreement as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same were set out in these presents instead of being merely annexed thereto.

4—H. 11.

5. If either party to this agreement shall in any particular commit or suffer a breach of this agreement, or of the said terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award, or any of them, such party shall forfeit and pay a penalty of _____, which shall be enforceable as provided in section 23 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

6. This agreement shall continue in force and binding on the parties hereto until the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

As witness the hands of the parties—

Witness—Harry Barraclough.

JAMES S. POCKLINGTON.

JOSEPH TIMLIN,

For the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Union.

AUGUST, 1899.

The following are copies of the reports and recommendations of the Boards of Conciliation in the following disputes: Wellington seamen's, Dunedin seamen's, Dunedin bakers and pastry-cooks', Waihi gold-miners', Christchurch carpenters and joiners', Christchurch tailors', Christchurch plumbers and gasfitters', and Christchurch bakers and pastrycooks'. There is also an agreement between boot-manufacturers and employes in Nelson:—

WELLINGTON SEAMEN.

In the Conciliation Board, Wellington District.—In the matter of a dispute between the Wellington Branch of the Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of New Zealand of Workers and the Union Steamship Company (Limited), W. and G. Turnbull and Co., Levin and Co. (Limited), C. W. Turner, J. H. Cock and Co., Charles Seagar, Richardson and Co., Wanganui Steamship Company, and Horsley and Co.

The recommendations of the Board are as follow:—

1 and 2. The Board does not see its way clear to raise or reduce the wages.

3. The overtime to be as at present, but surfin'g to be paid at the rate of 1s. 9d. per hour.

4. The following recommendations will apply to the trade between Wellington and Lyttelton (ferry service), Wellington-Pictou and Nelson, Wellington-Pictou-Nelson-Westport-Greymouth, and Wellington-Nelson-New Plymouth-Manukau time-table service: When a ship arrives in port during the 4 to 8 morning watch and sails again the same day, the 4 to 8 a.m. watch on deck is to be allowed a watch below from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, provided that the seamen are not allowed to leave the ship between these hours unless by express permission of the chief officer; and, in the event of a ship arriving in port between the hours of 4 a.m. and 8 a.m., the unexpired time of the sea-watch is to be deducted from the watch below between 8 a.m. and 12. In ports where shore labour is not readily available to relieve the 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. watch, the seamen can be called upon to work between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, and shall be paid overtime for any time worked between these hours in excess of the unexpired time of the sea-watch.

5. That when time off is charged against overtime it shall be equivalent to the same monetary value, and shall be given at the home port or at the port where the man resides.

6. (a.) *Hours of Labour.*—The hours of labour shall be eight in all ports and roadsteads for A.B.s working cargo—viz., from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with two hours for meals.

Meal-hours as per port rules, save where the exigencies of the service require, but overtime not to be prejudiced.

Sea-watches of men in the stokehole on days of sailing and arrival shall count as a portion of the eight hours' work per day.

Firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall work as required during their watches.

Seamen on watch shall perform any work required of them between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. in intercolonial steamers, and between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. on coastal steamers, but shall be paid overtime for any work performed outside of these hours, with the following exceptions: (1) Work necessary for the navigation or the safety of the ship; (2) clearing decks, stowing cargo, &c., after leaving port.

(b.) *Wages.*—The wages at present paid in the different services to continue.

Overtime.—Overtime to be paid for all classes of work in any port, bay, or roadstead except work necessary for the safety of the vessel; washing decks and decorating ships on Sundays and public holidays between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. to be exempt from overtime.

This provision to mean when a vessel arrives after 5 p.m. on the evening previous to a Sunday or public holiday. Public holidays to mean Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Eight-hours Demonstration Day, and Queen's Birthday; but, as regards the Union Steamship Company, Boxing Day is not to count if it forms one of the three consecutive holidays. Should any of the above-mentioned days fall on a Sunday, the following day to be given in place thereof if observed as a holiday.

Donkeymen's overtime to commence from the time steam is ordered, and overtime to be paid for working meal-hours. Seamen employed as watchmen, or on Sundays and holidays, to be paid overtime or equivalent in time when giving time off. Overtime for holidays to be paid at current overtime rates for all hours worked, except where a vessel is engaged on any of the above-mentioned days in running an excursion, in which latter case 10s. shall be paid each man in lieu of ordinary overtime rates.

(c.) *Signing off.*—Twenty-four hours' notice on either side shall be the law of discharge in the port where the ship has drawn out her articles; but, should the ship be laid up in any other port of the Australasian Colonies, the crew may accept their discharge with wages when due, but shall be entitled to a free passage back to the final port. Engagements may be determined in the colony at any time after the ship's arrival at her final port of discharge in the colony, consequent on the completion of a round voyage, by twenty-four hours' previous notice on either side. All notices to be given to or received from the master of the ship only.

(d.) Members employed in the stokehole immediately coming off watch on day of arrival in port shall be entitled to four hours off duty prior to resuming work. Watch to be set four hours prior to advertised or sailing time.

(e.) The secretary of the Wellington Branch of the Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of New Zealand of Workers may appoint a delegate from amongst the crew.

7. Employers shall employ members of the 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.

This clause is dependent on the union taking into membership any competent seaman of good character on his paying the subscription at present charged; and, if at any time the exercise of the privilege granted to the union shall be found to interfere with the discipline of a ship or the exigencies of the service, any shipowner may apply to the Board, and, on due cause shown, have the clause reconsidered, with the view of the same being struck out or modified.

8. When any vessel enters a port on a Sunday, or any of the holidays mentioned in these recommendations, and proceeds to sea prior to midnight, members of the union to be paid 1s. 6d. per hour, but half an hour is to be allowed by the watch on deck for landing mails and passengers' luggage.

9. That an agreement be drawn up to embody the above suggestions, to last for two years from this date (except in case of clause 8, should it require reconsideration). Such agreement shall be handed to the Clerk of Awards, in whose office it shall lie for execution. If not executed by all parties within seven days of its being left, the Chairman may file a report to the effect that the Board have failed to conciliate.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman.

This Board declares that its suggestions in this dispute are confined to seamen who are members of the Wellington Branch of the Seamen's Union in any ship belonging to shipowners who are parties to this dispute, but that the term "non-members," in clause 7, does not apply to members of any seamen's union registered in New Zealand. This explanation will meet (1), (a), (b), and (2) of the shipowners' letter.

It is not intended that a non-unionist man, if taken on where a unionist man is not available, shall be afterwards discharged to make room for a union man; but, as regards pressure being brought to bear on the non-union man to join the union, the Board considers that the last part of clause 7 should be sufficient to meet the case put by the shipowners.

(c.) Our suggestions are not retrospective.

(4.) Is already answered.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1899.

W. H. QUICK, Chairman of the Board.

In the Conciliation Board, Wellington District.—In the matter of a dispute between the Wellington Branch of the Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of New Zealand of Workers and the Union Steamship Company (Limited) W. and G. Turnbull and Co., Levin and Co. (Limited), C. W. Turner, J. H. Cock and Co., Charles Seagar, Richardson and Co., Wanganui Steamship Company, and Horsley and Co.

The Board report that they have been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1899.

DUNEDIN SEAMEN.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of Workmen of New Zealand and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited).

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommends as follows: That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a period equal to a term of two years from the 1st day of August, 1899, embodying the following rules, namely:—

1. *Wages.*—The following rates shall be paid: A.B.s, £6 10s. per month; trimmers, £6 10s. per month; firemen, £8 10s. per month; greasers, £8 10s. per month; donkeymen, £9 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers, £6 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers and A.B.s, £7 10s. per month; boatswains, £7 10s. per month; first-class ordinary seamen, £4 10s. per month; second-class ordinary seamen, £3 10s. per month. Firemen and trimmers in vessels working six-hour watches to be paid £1 per month extra.

2. *Hours of Labour at Sea.*—On deck: Watch and watch of four hours each. In stokehold: Watches of four hours on and eight hours off where three or more firemen are employed. Where only two firemen are employed the watches are to be of six hours' duration.

3. Between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. on intercolonial steamers, and between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. on coastal steamers, seamen on watch shall perform any work required of them. Any work performed outside these hours shall be paid for as overtime, with the following exceptions: Work necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship; clearing decks, stowing cargo, gear, &c., after leaving port.

4. When the watch below is required to do any work otherwise than what is necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship they shall be paid overtime.

5. Firemen and trimmers shall work as required during their watches. No overtime shall be paid for cleaning tubes during a watch, nor for discharging ashes after leaving port.

6. When the steamer is under banked fires night or day the whole watch shall, if it be necessary in the opinion of the chief engineer, remain on duty in the engine-room and stokehold, and perform any duty that may be required.

7. *Hours of Labour in Port.*—The hours of labour for seamen in all ports, bays, and roadsteads shall be eight—viz., from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with two hours allowed for meals. During these hours the seamen shall work cargo, &c., as required. Where three watches are kept, firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall give eight hours' work in each twenty-four hours.

8. Any work beyond this shall be paid for as overtime, or an equivalent time shall be allowed off in port. When time off is charged against overtime it shall be equivalent to the same in monetary value, except in the case of watchmen. Time off shall be given only at the home port, or at the port where the man resides, or as may be agreed.

9. When in port, or at anchor in bays or roadsteads, the eight hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., as above. In vessels where only two firemen, greasers, or trimmers are carried they shall keep watch and watch at sea, and in ports or at anchor in bays or roadsteads as the circumstances require.

10. Sea-watches in the stokehole on days of sailing and arrival shall count as portion of the eight hours.

11. It shall be optional with members of the crew to work overtime at their home port or go on shore, so long as not less than one-half of the crew remains on board; the selection, when necessary, to be made by the officer in charge.

12. When a ship arrives at Port Chalmers on Sunday or stated holiday, and has to wait for the tide before proceeding to Dunedin, no overtime shall be paid for mooring or unmooring the ship.

13. *Overtime.*—Overtime shall be paid at the following rates—viz.: A.B.s, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., 1s. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in trimming coal at loading port, 1s. 3d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in boating cargo in roadsteads in the months of May, June, July, and August, 1s. 9d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in boating cargo in roadsteads in the months of January, February, March, April, September, October, November, and December, 1s. 6d. per hour; A.B.s and ordinary seamen carrying or stowing grain in bags, in cargo-steamers only, 1s. 3d. Boys shall not be worked overtime. Seamen shall be paid overtime for all classes of work performed in any port, bay, or roadstead between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., or during meal-hours, except work necessary for the safety of the ship. Donkeymen's overtime shall commence from the time steam is ordered to be ready.

14. *Public Holidays.*—*Overtime on Sundays and Holidays.*—(a.) When a ship arrives in port after 5 p.m. on the day preceding Sunday or a holiday, two hours shall be allowed, from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., for washing decks and decorating ship without payment of overtime.

(b.) When a ship arrives in port on Sunday or a holiday or after 5 p.m. other days the crew shall give one half-hour free of overtime payment to land mails, luggage, or live-stock. All time employed thereafter to be paid for at schedule rates.

(c.) When vessels leave port on a Sunday only those of the crew actually employed in loading mails, luggage, or cargo shall be allowed overtime at schedule rates for the time so employed.

(d.) Firemen getting up steam before the ship leaves port shall also be allowed overtime for the time so employed.

(e.) When vessels leave port prior to 5 p.m. on a holiday all employes included in this agreement shall be paid not less than 3s. each. In the event of the said employes working time that exceeds 3s. in value, such excess of time to be paid for at schedule rates.

(f.) When a vessel is employed on an excursion on a Sunday or stated holiday overtime shall be paid for the time so employed, not exceeding in all 8s. and not less than 4s. per man.

(g.) Only one holiday shall be allowed for Labour Day. Any crew having had one such holiday shall not be entitled to a second, or to overtime, on any other Labour Day at any other port.

15. There shall be five holidays allowed during the year. These shall comprise Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Labour Day. Should any of the foregoing holidays fall on a Sunday, the following or any other day declared by law or local authority in place thereof, or the day generally recognised by the public, shall be observed as the holiday.

16. The second Wednesday in October shall be the recognised holiday for Labour Day throughout New Zealand. All statutory holidays, including Labour Day, at sea to be observed as Sundays.

17. When a vessel arrives in port on a Sunday and sails again the same day, or the crew is required to attend on duty to be employed on an excursion on any of the holidays stated above, or on Boxing Day, overtime shall be paid to the whole crew for the time so employed, not exceeding in all 8s. and not less than 4s. per man.

18. *Watchmen.*—Members of vessels' crews employed in port as watchmen on Sundays or holidays, or keeping watch during night-time, shall be allowed an equivalent in time off hour for hour. When time off cannot be given, the hours worked as watchmen shall be paid for at schedule overtime rates. Sundays or holidays shall not count as time off for keeping watch, neither shall time off be given at sea.

19. *No Discrimination.*—The shipowner in employing labour shall not discriminate against members of the union, and shall not, in the engagement or dismissal of men or in the conduct of their business, do anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of injuring the union.

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 under the same conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work.

21. *Benefit Society.*—It shall not be compulsory for any employé herein mentioned to subscribe to or become a member of the Union Company's Mutual Benefit Society, or any similar society or club instituted by the company, during the currency of this agreement; and all employés herein mentioned who are now members, or may become members, of the said benefit society may determine their membership at their own discretion; and such determination shall not prevent the person so determining his membership from obtaining or retaining employment.

22. The union shall not bring any pressure or influence to bear upon men to withdraw from the said benefit society, but shall leave it entirely to the men themselves to follow their own inclinations regarding membership of the benefit society, in consideration of which the company and its servants shall refrain in like manner from exercising any pressure or influence to induce or compel their employés to remain or become members of the said benefit society.

23. *Signing off.*—Twenty-four hours' notice on either side shall be the rule of discharge in the port where the ship's articles have been drawn out; but, should a vessel be laid up at any port before the expiry of the articles, the crew may then be discharged on being paid wages then due, and shall be entitled to a passage back to port of shipment.

24. *General.*—(a.) Galley-bunkers shall be filled by firemen and trimmers, and when required to do so they shall give their assistance in the general work of the ship.

(b.) The whole crew must, when required, attend boat- and fire-drill without payment of overtime, and must be clean and tidy for inspection on any day appointed.

(c.) Any member of the crew throwing overboard any good food or other property of the owners renders himself liable to summary dismissal from the service.

(d.) Seamen must provide themselves with and wear the company's uniform when on duty.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of Workmen of New Zealand and Keith Ramsay, of Dunedin, Esquire.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommends as follows: That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a period equal to a term of two years from the first day of August, 1899, embodying the following rules, namely:—

1. *Wages.*—The following rates shall be paid: A.B.s, £6 10s. per month; trimmers, £6 10s. per month; firemen, £8 10s. per month; greasers, £8 10s. per month; donkeymen, £9 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers, £6 10s.; lamp-trimmers and A.B.s, £7 10s. per month; boatswains, £7 10s. per month; first-class ordinary seamen, £4 10s. per month; second-class ordinary seamen, £3 10s. per month. Firemen and trimmers in vessels working six-hour watches to be paid £1 per month extra.

2. *Hours of Labour at Sea.*—On deck: Watch and watch of four hours each. In stokehole: Watches of four hours on and eight hours off where three or more firemen are employed. Where only two firemen are employed the watches are to be of six hours' duration.

3. Between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. on intercolonial steamers, and between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. on coastal steamers, seamen on watch shall perform any work required of them. Any work performed outside these hours shall be paid for as overtime, with the following exceptions: Work necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship; clearing decks, stowing cargo, gear, &c., after leaving port.

4. When the watch below is required to do any work otherwise than what is necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship they shall be paid overtime.

5. Firemen and trimmers shall work as required during their watches. No overtime shall be paid for cleaning tubes during a watch, nor for discharging ashes after leaving port.

6. When the steamer is under banked fires night or day the whole watch shall, if it be necessary in the opinion of the chief engineer, remain on duty in the engine-room and stokehole, and perform any duty that may be required.

7. *Hours of Labour in Port.*—The hours of labour for seamen in all ports, bays, and roadsteads shall be eight—viz., from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with two hours allowed for meals. During these hours the seamen shall work cargo, &c., as required. Where three watches are kept firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall give eight hours' work in each twenty-four hours.

8. Any work beyond this shall be paid for as overtime, or an equivalent shall be allowed off in port. When time off is charged against overtime it shall be equivalent to the same in monetary value, except in the case of watchmen. Time off shall be given only at the home ports, or at the port where the man resides, or as may be agreed.

9. When in port, or at anchor in bays and roadsteads, the eight hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., as above. In vessels where only two firemen, greasers, or trimmers are carried they shall keep watch and watch at sea, and in ports or at anchor in bays or roadsteads as the circumstances require.

10. Sea-watches in the stokehole on days of sailing and arrival shall count as portion of the eight hours.

11. It shall be optional with members of the crew to work overtime at their home port or go on shore, so long as not less than one-half of the crew remains on board; the selection, when necessary, is to be made by the officer in charge.

12. When a ship arrives at Port Chalmers on Sunday, or stated holiday, and has to wait for the tide before proceeding to Dunedin, no overtime shall be paid for mooring or unmooring ship.

13. *Overtime.*—Overtime shall be paid at the following rate—namely: A.B.s, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., 1s. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in trimming coal at loading ports, 1s. 3d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in boating cargo in roadsteads in the months of May, June, July, and August, 1s. 9d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in boating cargo in roadsteads in the months of January, February, March, April, September, October, November, and December, 1s. 6d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when carrying or stowing grain in bags, in cargo-steamers only, 1s. 3d. Boys shall not be worked overtime. Seamen shall be paid overtime for all classes of work performed in any port, bay, or roadstead between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., or during meal-hours, except work necessary for the safety of the ship. Donkeymen's overtime shall commence from the time steam is ordered to be ready.

14. *Public Holidays.*—*Overtime on Sundays and Holidays.*—(a.) When a ship arrives in port after 5 p.m. on the day preceding Sunday or holidays two hours shall be allowed, from 6 to 8 a.m., for washing decks and decorating ship without payment of overtime.

(b.) When a ship arrives in port on Sunday or a holiday, or after 5 p.m. on other days, the crew shall give one half-hour free of overtime payment to land mails, luggage, or live-stock. All time employed thereafter to be paid for at schedule rates.

(c.) When a vessel leaves port on Sunday only those of the crew actually employed in loading mails, luggage, or cargo shall be allowed overtime at schedule rates for the time so employed.

(d.) Firemen getting up steam before ship leaves port shall also be allowed overtime for the time so employed.

(e.) When vessels leave port prior to 5 p.m. on a holiday all employes included in this agreement shall be paid not less than 3s. each. In the event of the said employes working time that exceeds 3s. in value, such excess of time to be paid for at schedule rates.

(f.) When a vessel is employed on an excursion on a Sunday, or stated holiday, overtime shall be paid for the time so employed, not exceeding in all 8s. and not less than 4s. per man.

(g.) Only one holiday shall be allowed for Labour Day. Any crew having had one such holiday shall not be entitled to a second, or to overtime, on any other Labour Day at any other port.

15. There shall be five holidays allowed during the year. These shall comprise Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Labour Day. Should any of the foregoing holidays fall on a Sunday, the following or any other day declared by law or local authority in place thereof, or the day generally recognised by the public, shall be observed as a holiday.

16. The second Wednesday in October shall be the recognised holiday for Labour Day throughout New Zealand. All statutory holidays, including Labour Day, at sea to be observed as Sundays.

17. When a vessel arrives in port on a Sunday and sails again the same day, or the crew is required to attend on duty to be employed on an excursion on any of the holidays stated above, or on Boxing Day, overtime shall be paid to the whole crew for the time so employed, not exceeding in all 8s. and not less than 4s. per man.

18. *Watchmen.*—Members of vessels' crews employed in port as watchmen on Sundays or holidays, or keeping watch during night-time, shall be allowed an equivalent in time off hour for hour. When time off cannot be given, the hours worked as watchman shall be paid for at schedule overtime rates. Sundays or holidays shall not count as time off for keeping watch, neither shall time off be given at sea.

19. *No Discrimination.*—The shipowner in employing labour shall not discriminate against members of the union, and shall not, in the engagements or dismissal of men or in the conduct of their business, do anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of injuring the union.

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 under the same conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work.

21. *Signing off.*—Twenty-four hours' notice on either side shall be the rule of discharge in the port where the ship's articles have been drawn out; but, should a vessel be laid up at any port before the expiry of the articles, the crew may then be discharged on being paid wages then due, and shall be entitled to a passage back to port of shipment.

22. *General.*—(a.) Galley-bunkers shall be filled by firemen and trimmers, and, when required to do so, they shall give their assistance in the general work of the ship.

(b.) The whole crew must, when required, attend boat- and fire-drill without payment of overtime, and must be clean and tidy for inspection on any day appointed.

(c.) Any member of the crew throwing overboard any good food or other property of the owners renders himself liable to summary dismissal from the service.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

DUNEDIN BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union and thirty-seven master bakers named in the reference.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommend as follows:—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a term of two years and four months from the 1st day of September, 1899, embodying the rules set out in the reference, namely:—

1. That the hours of work be fifty-one per week.

2. That the hour for starting work be not earlier than 4 o'clock, except Wednesdays, Saturdays, and the day immediately preceding any public holiday, when it may be one hour earlier—viz., 3 o'clock; in the event of double holidays application must be made to the union, who will carefully consider and grant such application, if reasonable.

3. In any house where dough-machines are used the dough-men may only start one hour and thirty minutes sooner.

4. If overtime is required, time and a quarter shall be paid up to 6 p.m., and time and a half up to 10 p.m.; no work to be done after that hour—hot-cross-bun night excepted, when double time shall be paid. That boys and improvers be paid overtime per ratio of wages.

5. Any member working on a holiday shall receive time and a half besides weekly wages.

6. That the proportion of apprentices or improvers be as follows: One to three men or under; more than three men, or up to six men, two apprentices. Improvers' wage to be settled by a tribunal from union and employers. Improvers to include inferior tradesmen, or men incapacitated by old age.

7. That all apprentices serve a term of four years.

8. That no bread-carter shall be employed in bakehouse, but a baker may deliver bread so long as he works fifty-one hours per week.

9. That no foreman receive less than £2 12s. 6d. per week; second hand, £2 10s.; table hand, £2 5s.

10. That members of the union be employed in preference to non-members, union men refusing to work for outting bakers in return.

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

12. That no jobber be employed for less than half a day; over that at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour up to the full day (10s.) shall be paid, or if by the week £2 10s. Overtime according to his rate of wage.

13. That Sunday sponging cover all statutory holidays.

14. That no man or boy work longer than four hours and a half before breakfast.

15. That no bread be manufactured by contract or otherwise than weekly wage.

16. That in the event of the Eight Hours Bill becoming law, and the bakers included, this agreement becomes null and void.

Dated 1st August, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

WAIHI GOLD-MINES.

Before the Board of Conciliation, Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Waihi-Silverton Gold-mines (Limited) and the Thames Miners' Industrial Union, and a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board having considered this case, and heard evidence in this case, recommend as follows:—

1. That the week's work shall consist of forty-six hours for men working day shifts and afternoon shifts, and forty-seven hours for men working night shifts, work to commence on Monday at 1 o'clock a.m., and cease on Saturday at 8 o'clock p.m.

2. That the minimum rate of pay per day shall be: Shift-bosses, 10s.; men working in the face, driving or stopping, 8s.; truckers, experienced, 8s.; truckers, inexperienced, 7s. 6d.; blacksmiths, 9s. 6d.; tool-sharpeners, 8s.; engine-drivers, 9s. 6d.; shaft-men, 9s.; shaft-men working in wet shafts for a day of six hours, 9s.; chamber-men, 8s.; brace-men, 8s.; brace-men's assistants, 7s. 6d.; rock-drill men, 9s.; carpenters and timber-men, 9s.; pit-men, 10s.; stokers, 7s. 6d.; filling-in men, 8s.

3. That the proportion of boys or youths employed shall not be more than one to every four competent miners.

4. That all overtime-workers between 1 o'clock a.m. on Monday and 11 o'clock p.m. on Saturday shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first three hours, and time and a half for all overtime worked after the first three hours. Work on Sundays shall be paid at the rate of double time, except in the cases of the influx of water that would be detrimental to the mine, or to secure ground that would in any way be dangerous to human life, or in order to effect repairs to machinery on the surface or below, the neglect of which would cause operations to cease on the recognised working-days, which work shall be paid at ordinary rates.

5. That preference of employment be given to members of the Miners' Union, provided they are equally qualified with non-members to do the particular work required.

6. That this industrial agreement shall continue in operation for a period of two years—viz., from the 1st September, 1899, to the 31st August, 1901. The penalty for any breach of this industrial agreement shall be any sum not exceeding £20.

Miners' Hall, Waihi, 3rd August, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Before the Board of Conciliation, Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Waihi-Silverton Gold-mines (Limited) and the Thames Miners' Industrial Union, and a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board having considered this case, and having heard evidence and made a recommendation thereon, have been unable to bring about a settlement. The Board have to report that clauses 1 and 3 of the Board's recommendations were accepted by the representative of the Waihi-Silverton Gold-mines (Limited), and that clauses 2, 4, 5, and 6 were rejected. The Board therefore refer the dispute to the Court of Arbitration for settlement.

Miners' Hall, Waihi, 3rd August, 1899.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

SIR,—

Board of Conciliation, Canterbury District, Christchurch, 1st August, 1899.

No. 208.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Association and Messrs. J. Goss and others: The Board's recommendation in the above case is as per sheets enclosed.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

1. That the minimum wage for a tradesman competent for the work in which he is employed shall be 1s. 3d. per hour. The proportion of inferior tradesmen receiving less than this amount shall be not more than one to every three competent workmen or fraction of first three employed. Men who are considered to be unable to earn the minimum wage shall be paid such lesser sum, if any, as shall be decided upon by the presidents of the Carpenters' Unions to which they belong and the president of the Christchurch Builders' Association, and in the event of their failing to agree, then by the Chairman for the time being on the Canterbury Conciliation Board. When non-union men are concerned the Committee to consist of the president of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the president of the Builders' Association, with the Chairman of the Conciliation Board as referee.

2. That forty-four hours constitute a week's work, divided as follows: August to April (inclusive), 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (one hour for dinner); May to July, 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (half-hour for dinner); except on Saturdays, when the time worked shall be from 8 a.m. till 12 noon.

3. That all time worked beyond eight hours on the first five days of the week and four hours on Saturday, also all holidays—viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day (local), Show Day, Anniversary Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day—to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours and time and a half afterwards.

4. All walking-time beyond one and a half miles from the Post-office shall be paid for by the employer, and all men sent to country jobs shall be conveyed or have their travelling-expenses and their time paid for going and returning. Excess time not to be paid for travelling unless men are working on day of travelling. An additional 10 per cent. to their wages to be paid when the distance necessitates lodgings. Employers to find tents or accommodation when on country jobs, if necessary.

5. 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, providing that the members of the union are equally qualified with the 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.

6. That on all outside jobs employers shall afford facilities for sharpening tools, and a suitable place, properly secured, for the safety of men's tools; also necessary sanitary conveniences, and when men are discharged two hours' notice shall be allowed to put tools in order where men have been employed for not less than one week.

7. Wages shall in all cases be paid weekly and in cash, and, when not paid on the job, walking- and waiting-time shall be paid for: Provided that this condition regarding payment and walking- and waiting-time shall not apply where two men or less are employed on any job.

8. That the proportion of apprentices allowed be one to every three journeymen or fraction of three employed, such journeymen to have been employed for the four preceding months on full time; but three months' exemption may be allowed if the number of journeymen fall below the scale.

Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years, and shall be indentured. This provision not to apply to boys at present serving without indentures.

Apprentices shall be paid 5s. per week, with an increase at the commencement of each subsequent year of 5s. per week. All apprentices or boys employed, whether now serving an apprenticeship or not, and whether indentured or not, shall be paid the above rate of wages as a minimum.

9. The above conditions to apply to the Christchurch Meat Company, Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, and Messrs. Bowron Brothers, provided they employ carpenters for erection of buildings or work coming into competition with the building trade.

10. No joint insurance policy shall be entered into between employer and employé.

An industrial agreement, embodying the foregoing conditions, to be entered into on or before the 7th August, 1899, by the parties interested, and to remain in force until the 1st August, 1901.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

SIR,—

Board of Conciliation, Canterbury District, Christchurch, 7th August, 1899.

No. 208.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association, and Messrs. J. Goss and others: I have to intimate to you that in the above case the Board has been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH TAILORS.

SIR,— Board of Conciliation, Canterbury District, Christchurch, 22nd July, 1899.
Christchurch Tailoring Trade and Industrial Union of Workers and Messrs. Munday and Sons, T. Armstrong and Co., J. H. Parker and Co., Shaw, Robinson, and Co., and Working-men's Co-operative Society: I have to report that in the above cases the Board has been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

I have, &c.,

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

SIR,— Board of Conciliation, Canterbury District, Christchurch, 17th July, 1899.
No. 206.—Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters' Industrial Union and Messrs. Hement Brothers and others: I have to report that in the above case the Board has been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute.

I am, &c.,

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS.

SIR,— Canterbury Board of Conciliation, Christchurch, 24th July, 1899.
Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Union and others: I have to report that in the above case the Board has been unable to bring about any settlement of the dispute.

I have, &c.,

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

BOOT-MANUFACTURERS AND EMPLOYÉS, NELSON.

AN AGREEMENT made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 24th day of July, 1899, between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workmen's Association"), of the one part, and the several persons, companies, and firms whose names are hereunto subscribed to this agreement (hereinafter called "the employers"), of the second part.

Whereas, by an award in the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial Districts, made and published on the 9th day of September, 1898, in the matter of an industrial dispute between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Association of Workmen (therein called "the Workmen's Association") and the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (therein called "the Employers' Union"), it was awarded that, as between the Workmen's Association and the members thereof, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, that the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule of the said award should be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and should be deemed to be incorporated in and to form part of the said award: And whereas the employers, parties hereto, of the second part, are not members of the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Union of Employers, and claim that the said award is not binding on them: And whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the Workmen's Association and the employers, parties hereto, touching the same matters which were taken into consideration by the Court of Arbitration in the matter of the dispute between the Workmen's Association and the Employers' Union, and in respect to which the said award was made, and it has been agreed by and between the Workmen's Association and the employers, parties hereto, that this agreement shall be entered into as an industrial agreement made in the pursuance of the before-mentioned Act:

Now it is hereby agreed between the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, in manner following, that is to say,—

1. That all and singular the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule to the said award shall be deemed to be the terms, conditions, and provisions of this agreement, and shall be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, as and from the date hereof.

2. That the Workmen's Association and the members thereof, and the employers, parties hereto, and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing which by the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award and the schedule hereto are by the said award to be done, observed, and performed, or may be required to be done, observed, and performed, by the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and by the Employers' Union and every member thereof respectively.

3. The failure by the parties hereto, or either or any of them, to observe and perform any matter or thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions to be done, observed, and performed by either of the parties to the said award, and the doing of anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions by either of the parties hereto, shall constitute a breach or breaches of this agreement within the meaning of the said Act.

4. A copy of the said award and of the schedule thereto, hereinbefore referred to, is annexed to this agreement, and shall be deemed and taken by both parties to this agreement as forming a portion thereto, and to be incorporated in and form part of this agreement as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same were set out in these presents instead of being merely annexed thereto.

5. If either party to this agreement shall in any particular commit or suffer a breach of this agreement, or of the said terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award, or any of them, such party shall forfeit and pay a penalty of _____, which shall be enforceable as provided in section 23 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

6. This agreement shall continue in force and binding on the parties hereto until the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

As witness the hands of the parties—

ADAM MILLAR,
Boot-manufacturer, Nelson.

J. F. ARNOLD,

For the New Zealand Federated Industrial Union of Workmen.

Witness—J. Joyce, Clerk to A. Millar, Nelson.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

The following are copies of the award of the Court of Arbitration in the bootmakers' dispute at New Plymouth; the recommendations of the Auckland Conciliation Board in the local butchers' and carriers' disputes; four judgments of the Arbitration Court in cases for breach of awards of the Court in the plumbers' dispute, the tailors' dispute, and the bakers' dispute (two cases); an agreement by four employers in Wellington to abide by the Arbitration Court's award in the boot trade dispute; and an amendment to the recommendations of the Dunedin Conciliation Board in the seamen's dispute:—

BOOTMAKERS' DISPUTE.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workmen and Hal Goodacre, of New Plymouth, in the Industrial District of Taranaki, boot-manufacturer.

This Court having taken into consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having heard the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workmen's Union") by their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the above-named Hal Goodacre in person, and also

having heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the said Hal Goodacre, and examined and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby award that, as between the Workmen's Union and the members thereof, and the said Hal Goodacre as an employer of journeymen bootmakers, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall be binding upon the Workmen's Union and every member thereof, and upon the said Hal Goodacre, and shall be deemed to be incorporated in and to form part of this award. And that the Workmen's Union and every member thereof and the said Hal Goodacre shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions on the part of the Workmen's Union and the members thereof, and on the part of the said Hal Goodacre, 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.

And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 24th day of July, 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 office of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Northern District, at New Plymouth.

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 signed his hand, this 18th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

The Schedule before referred to.

1. *General Rules.*—Subject to rule 2, it is hereby declared as follows: (a.) It is the individual right of the employer to decide who he shall employ or dismiss. (b.) It is the individual right of the workman 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 Workmen's Association who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between the 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 decided by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 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, such division or subdivision shall be allowed subject to the minimum wage. Weekly hands may be employed in connection with machinery subject to payment of the minimum wage hereinafter 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 hereinafter provided. Provided that in the slack seasons weekly hands and pieceworkers employed on 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 connection with the trade.

8. All work on the statement embodied in rule 26 shall be performed in the factory or workshops only, except when permits to work at home are granted to workmen for special reasons. Such permit shall be obtained from the Chairman of the Conciliation Board of the district in which the question shall arise, or, until there shall be such Chairman, from the Stipendiary Magistrate for the district.

9. The various departments shall be classified as follows: (1) The clicking 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 herein provided) pay to any such workman any less sum than 10d. for each and every hour worked.

12. For weekly wages: All overtime shall be paid for as time and a quarter. For piecework: 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 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. Until there shall be such Chairman, any such case may be referred to and determined by the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court for the district.

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 department—One apprentice to every three men or fraction of the first three. Benching department—One apprentice to every four men or fraction of the first four. Finishing department—One apprentice to every four men or fraction of the first four. Machinery department—One apprentice to every three men or fraction of the first three. (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 full time. (d.) For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices who may be employed in the machinery department, all branches of the trade to which this 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.

16. All soles for riveted work shall be pricked before being given out to the benchmen.

17. The ground-work for all bottoms made by benchmen shall consist of one colour only; ink excepted.

18. The ground-work for all bottoms made by finishers shall be one colour only.

19. The base or ground-work for all classes shall be riveted.

20. Bottoms on plain work may be filed either by benchers or finishers.

21. Every benchman shall file tips and toe-plates clean on all first- and second-class work on which he makes the bottoms, and tip and toe-plate nails only on all third- and fourth-class where he makes the bottoms, filing tips and toe-plates where no bottoms are made by benchmen. Tips and toe-plate nails, 4d. per pair.

22. Each finisher shall file tips and toe-plates clean on all first- and second-class work on which he makes the bottoms, and tip and toe-plate nails only on all third- and fourth-class work on which he makes the bottoms.

23. Tip fillings on plain work are to be dressed same as the bottom; top fillings to be left level with tip.

24. The price of all extras shall apply to all 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 required is nailing, a penny 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 hereunder specified for such piecework, according to the nature of the work executed, that is to say: [The schedule of prices is not published.]

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 signed his hand, this 18th day of July, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

AUCKLAND BUTCHERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between R. Salmon and others and the Auckland Butchers' Industrial Union, and a reference for settlement.

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, recommends as follows:—

1. That the hours of labour for all butchers shall be sixty-one hours and a half per week in the summer months and fifty-nine hours and a half per week in the winter months, divided as follows: Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Friday, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the months of May to October inclusive, and 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. during the months of November to April inclusive; Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. during the months of May to October inclusive, and 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. during the months of November to April inclusive.

The time allowed for meals shall be one hour and a half on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, half an hour on Wednesday, and two hours and a half on Saturday. Overtime shall be paid after these hours, at the rate of 1s. per hour up to 12 p.m., and after 12 p.m. 2s. per hour. Boys and youths shall be paid overtime at the rate of 6d. per hour up to 12 p.m. and 1s. per hour after 12 p.m. All Sunday labour shall be paid at the rate of double time, except in the case of slaughtermen, who, when engaged in killing on Sundays, shall receive an equivalent in time on Saturdays.

2. That the minimum rate of wages shall be as follows: Foremen, £3 per week; first shopman, whose work is confined to the shop, £2 3s. per week; small-goodsmen, which shall mean only those who are constantly employed in the manufacture of small goods, and shall not include boys learning the trade, £2 2s. per week; second shopman, £2 per week; other butchers, £1 15s. per week.

3. That boys going to the trade shall receive 15s. per week up to sixteen years of age; seventeen years of age, 17s. 6d. per week; eighteen years of age, £1 per week; nineteen years of age, £1 2s. 6d. per week; twenty years of age, £1 5s. per week; twenty-one years of age, £1 10s. per week. Certificates of age shall be provided by the Auckland Butchers' Union.

4. That the wage of beef-carters shall be—One- or two-horse carts, £2 2s. per week; two- or three-horse wagons, £2 5s. per week; four-horse wagons, £2 10s. per week.

5. That the wages for salters and cellar-men shall be—First hand, £2 5s.; second hand, £2 2s.; assistants, £1 15s. The hours to be the same as for shop hands.

6. That the wages of boners shall be—First hand, £2 2s.; second hand, £2. Hours and overtime shall be the same as shop hands.

7. That all wages shall be paid in full. Arrangements may be mutually agreed upon for board or lodging, or either.

8. That the rate of wages for slaughtermen shall be as follows: Foremen, £3; first slaughtermen, £2 10s. per week; second slaughtermen, £2 2s. per week; boys, same rates as in clause 3. All butchers killing at the rate of six beasts and sixty calves, sheep, &c., per week and over shall pay their slaughtermen £2 10s. per week; butchers killing less than this number shall pay £2 2s. per week. The hours and overtime as provided in clause 1.

9. That the wages of hawking-carters shall be £2 per week; first-class adult delivery-carters, £2 2s. per week; and second-class, £1 17s. 6d. Hours and overtime as per clause 1.

10. The above rates of wages shall in every instance be the minimum.

11. In all cases of an employé leaving his situation, or an employer discharging his hands, one week's notice shall be given.

12. This industrial agreement shall come into force on the 2nd day of October, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 1st day of April, 1901; and the penalty for any breach by either party to the agreement shall be any sum not exceeding £10.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Supreme Court, Auckland, 4th September, 1899.

AUCKLAND CURRIERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation, Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between Ireland Brothers and others and the Auckland Curriers' Industrial Union, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, recommend as follows:—

1. That the working-hours for curriers shall not exceed forty-eight hours per week; the week's work to end at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday.

2. That all journeymen curriers other than those engaged on piecework rates shall receive a weekly wage of not less than £2 10s. per week.

3. That all wages shall be paid in full.

4. That all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

5. That only two classes of workers shall be recognised—viz., journeymen curriers and apprentices, except as provided in clause 9.

6. That apprentices be employed at the rate of one to every three journeymen or fraction thereof, provided such journeymen have been employed two-thirds full time for the previous six months. That all such apprentices be legally indentured for a term of five years, three months' probation being allowed in each case, which three months shall be included in the term of apprenticeship. The rate of pay to be 5s. per week for the first year, 10s. per week for the second year, 15s. per week for the third year, £1 5s. per week for the fourth year, and £1 10s. per week for the fifth year. But that youths at present engaged in the trade, and not indentured, shall be allowed to complete the balance of their term on becoming legally indentured to any employers.

7. That no youth shall be employed as an improver after having served five years at the trade. In any case of hardship to an apprentice, such as an employer's retiring from business, dying, or otherwise, by which he is unable to complete his full term, then such apprentice may be bound again to another employer to complete his full term of five years' service.

8. That no unskilled labour be employed to do any part of a currier's work except at machines, and dubbing and colour-making, and handling sumacs.

9. That, in the case of any currier who, from old age or infirmity, may be unable to earn the minimum rate of wages, it shall be referred to a committee consisting of two members of the Auckland Curriers' Union of Workers

and two members of the Master Tanners and Curriers' Union of Employers to decide. Should this committee fail to come to an agreement, then the matter shall be referred to the Chairman of the Conciliation Board, whose decision shall be final.

10. That, whether engaged on piecework or weekly wage, all curriers shall receive a fair share of general current work.

11. That employers shall employ members of the Workmen's Union in preference to non-members, provided 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 ready and willing to perform it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between the members and non-members; both shall work in harmony, and both shall work under the same conditions and receive equal pay for equal work. Any dispute under this clause shall be decided as provided in clause 9.

12. Employers shall have the option of employing their workmen by the system of weekly wage or piecework, and every employer employing workmen to execute by piecework shall pay to such workmen the prices hereunder specified for such piecework according to the work done, that is to say,—

Black harness, per hide, 5s.—Skiving, 5d. per side; scouring, 4d.; sleek, sumac, and oil, 1½d.; stuffing, 5d.; resetting, 3d.; seasoning, 3½d.; tallowing up, 4d.; finishing, 4d.: total, 2s. 6d. per side. Extras: Whitening, 4d. per side; flesh size, 2d.; stoning to length, 2d.

Black bridle or rein split, 5s. per hide. Same process as black harness, with 6d. extra for flattening. If hand-shaved and not split, 3d. per side extra.

Wax kip, split by union machine, 4s. 6d.—Skiving before splitting, 3d. per side; shaving after splitting, 3d.; scouring, 3d.; sumac, 1d.; stuffing, 3d.; rounding, 1d.; make-up, 2d.; whitening, 4d.; graining (two ways), 2d.; waxing, 5d.: total, 2s. 3d. per side. If split with band-splitter, 1d. off shaving price; if only buff skived, 1d. off skiving price; if flattened after splitting, 3d. per side extra. Hand-shaved, 5d. per side; flattening, 3d. per side.

Black grain kip, 5s. per hide; tweed, 5s.; waxed splits, 4d. per pound. Provided labelling be done by machine. Shaved, ¾d. per pound extra.

Brown harness, 5s. per hide.—Skiving, 5d. per side; scouring, 4d.; sleek, sumac, and oil, 1½d.; stone and flatt, 6d.; stuffing, 5d.; resetting, 4d.; rounding, 1½d.; finishing, 3d.: total, 2s. 6d. per side.

Brown bridle same as brown harness, if split, but if hand-shaved 3d. per side extra. Spiriting to be included in scouring.

Skirt, if flatted, 5s. per hide; not flatted, 4s. per hide.

Stained bridle same as brown bridle, with 1s. extra for staining.

Brown bags, printed, plain, or buffed, 5s. per hide.

Brown leggings, 5s. per hide. Staining, 1s. per side extra.

Waxed calfskins.—Up to 3½ lb., 6d. per pound; 3½ lb. to 6½ lb., 5d. per pound; over 6½ lb., 4d. per pound.

Bate shaving.—Kip, per hide, 6d.; kip, per hide, for white leather, 10d.; calfskins, heading (each), 1d.; medium, shaving, 2½d.; large, 4d.

Miscellaneous.—All classes of work not included in the foregoing bill of prices, such as tweed horse-hide, horse-butts, stained and brown straps, kangaroo kip, rigging, rough skirting, stained and black grain calfskins, tweed calf, &c., to be done at the day-work rate.

No piecework currier to be expected to make dubbing, handle sumac, and such necessary odd jobs about the currying-shop.

13. That this industrial agreement shall be for a period of two years—namely, from the 2nd October, 1899, to the 31st September, 1901; and that the penalty for any breach of this industrial agreement be any sum not exceeding £10.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Supreme Court, Auckland, 25th September, 1899.

SIR,—

Supreme Court, Auckland, 25th September, 1899.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between Ireland Brothers and others and the Auckland Curriers' Union, and of a reference thereof for settlement: The Board of Conciliation having heard evidence in the above case, and failed to effect a settlement, refers the same to the Court of Arbitration.

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Auckland.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

WELLINGTON PLUMBERS.

Before the Court of Arbitration, in the Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and its amendments; and in the matter of the dispute between the Wellington Plumbers' Industrial Union of Workers and Augustus Rizzi and George Remington, trading as the Alexandra Plumbing Company, Mercer Street, Wellington, plumbers, &c.

Whereas by an industrial agreement dated the 21st day of July, 1898, filed in the Supreme Court at Wellington, and registered as No. 4, it is therein directed, *inter alia*—(1.) That the rates of wages be 1s. 4d. per hour for competent workmen, and men who are not competent to be paid a lesser amount to be fixed by a committee consisting of two persons nominated by the employers and two persons nominated by the said union, and, if they cannot agree, by the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation. (2.) That the proportion of assistants to journeymen be not greater than one assistant to one journeyman. (3.) That the proportion of improvers be at the rate of one to three journeymen. (4.) That employers provide men with soldering-bolts, iron-pipe-fitting tools, metal-pots, plumbing-irons, and files: And whereas breaches of the said industrial agreement have been committed by the said Augustus Rizzi and George Remington, they being persons upon whom the agreement is binding, in that they, in the months of November and December, 1898, and in the month of January, 1899, up to the date hereof—(1.) Paid less wages than the wages stipulated by the said agreement. (2.) Have employed a greater number of assistants than allowed by the said agreement. (3.) Have employed a greater number of improvers than allowed by the said agreement. (4.) Have not found tools as required by the said agreement: Now the Wellington Plumbers' Industrial Union of Workers, being a party to the said industrial agreement, does hereby apply to the Court for the enforcement of the said industrial agreement herein referred to, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts.

Dated at Wellington, this 17th day of January, 1899.

The seal of the Wellington Plumbers' Industrial Union of Workers was hereto affixed by authority.

DAVID BARR,

(L.S.) President of the Wellington Plumbers' Industrial Union of Workers.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN,

Secretary of the Wellington Plumbers' Industrial Union of Workers.

At a sitting of the Arbitration Court on the 10th July last the Court held that Mr. Rizzi had deliberately set about breaking the agreement, and he was ordered to pay, on the first breach, £20; on the second, 5s.; on the third, £1; and he was further ordered to pay the union £7 7s., and costs of witnesses, &c.

Supreme Court Office, Wellington, 3rd October, 1899.

W. A. HAWKINS, Clerk of Awards.

WELLINGTON TAILORS.

Before the Court of Arbitration, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and its amendments; and in the matter of the dispute between the Wellington Tailors' Industrial Union of Workmen and Alfred Berry and Thomas Orr, of the City of Wellington, carrying on business as Berry and Orr, as tailors, at Cuba Street, Wellington.

Whereas by an industrial agreement dated the 25th day of May, 1897, filed in the Supreme Court at Wellington, and registered as No. 2, it is therein directed, *inter alia*, that (1) each pocket over two in sac-coats be paid for at the

rate of 1s. each; (2) basting, padding, and wadding as per agreement: And whereas a breach or breaches of the said industrial agreement has been committed by the said Alfred Berry and Thomas Orr, they being persons upon whom the said agreement is binding, in that they, in the months of November and December, 1898, at each payment of their employés, pieceworkers, members of the said union, paid to each employé, pieceworker, a sum or sums less than 1s. for each pocket over two as aforesaid, and have not paid for basting, padding, and wadding: Now the Wellington Tailors' Industrial Union of Workmen, being a party to the said industrial agreement, does hereby apply to the Court for the enforcement of the said industrial agreement herein referred to, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts.

Dated at Wellington, this 16th day of January, 1899.

The seal of the Wellington Tailors' Industrial Union of Workmen was hereto affixed by the authority of the said union.

(Seal.)

W. WATERWORTH,
President of the Wellington Tailors' Industrial Union of Workmen.

WM. MURDOCH,
Secretary of the Wellington Tailors' Industrial Union of Workmen.

[Attached to the original is a time-statement of 1s. per hour and classification of materials, &c.]

In Court.—Monday, 3rd July, 1899.

The application to enforce the within agreement was heard, and on the 5th July the Court made the following order: That no breach had been established under the agreement, and the application would therefore be dismissed, without costs.

W. A. HAWKINS, Clerk of Awards.

WELLINGTON BAKERS.

No. 12.—“The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894”: Application for Enforcement of Award No. 12.

In the matter of “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894,” and its amendments; and in the matter of the dispute between the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen and Michael Henry McCarthy, of Riddiford Street, in the City of Wellington, and others.

Whereas by an order of the Court of Arbitration dated the 14th day of October, 1898, it was directed, *inter alia*, 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: And whereas a breach of the order has been committed by the said Michael Henry McCarthy, he being a person upon whom the said award is binding, in that on the 3rd day of May last, and on divers other occasions prior to the 3rd day of May last, he allowed his workmen to start work before 4 o'clock in the morning, such days not being Saturdays: Now the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, being one of the parties to the said award, do hereby apply to the Court for the enforcement of the award herein referred to, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts.

Dated at Wellington, this 13th day of June, 1899.

(Seal.)

T. H. HOGG,
President of the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen.

In Court.—Monday, 10th July, 1899.

The order of the Court on the application for the enforcement of the award herein was as follows:—

- (1.) Held that work was begun at an early hour on Wednesday other than the hour as provided by the award.
- (2.) That a persistent breach of the award was established.

Ordered to pay a penalty of £2; also ordered to pay costs of application (£5 5s.) to union, and all witnesses' expenses according to scale, and Court fees.

W. A. HAWKINS, Clerk of Awards.

No. 9.—“The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894”: Application for Enforcement of Award No. 9.

In the matter of “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894,” and its amendments; and in the matter of the dispute between the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, whose registered office is at Trades Hall, Lambton Quay, Wellington, and William Tonks, of the City of Wellington, baker and employer.

Whereas by an order of the Court of Arbitration dated the 3rd day of February, 1898, it was directed, *inter alia*, that no baker or workman shall commence work before 4 o'clock in the morning except Saturdays, when he shall not commence work before 2 o'clock in the morning (see paragraph 4 of the award): And whereas a breach of the order has been committed by the said William Tonks, he being a person upon whom the said award is binding, in that a baker or bakers or workmen in his employ commenced work in the bakehouse of the said William Tonks before 4 o'clock in the morning or mornings, other than Saturday mornings, in the months of January and February, 1899: Now the Wellington Industrial Union of Bakers, being one of the parties to the said award, do hereby apply to the Court for the enforcement of the award herein referred to, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts.

Dated at Wellington, this 27th day of February, 1899.

(Seal.)

T. H. HOGG, Wellington Operative Bakers.
JAMES BINGHAM, Secretary.

In Court.—5th July, 1899.

The order of the Court on the application for the enforcement of the award herein was as follows: That a very deliberate breach of the award had been established, and that William Tonks do pay a penalty of £10; and that he further pay to the union the sum of £5 5s., together with all costs of necessary witnesses, and all fees paid.

W. A. HAWKINS, Clerk of Awards.

WELLINGTON BOOTMAKERS.

No. 5.—Industrial Agreement between the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers and D. Coronno and Others.

This agreement, made in pursuance of “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894,” this 7th day of August, 1899, between the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers and D. Coronno, whereby the members of the said union agree to carry out, abide by, and be bound by the terms, conditions, and provisions set forth in an award of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, a copy of which is hereunto attached; and the said D. Coronno, boot-manufacturer, agrees to observe and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions as set forth in the attached statement of wages and conditions of labour, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by the same. And this industrial agreement shall continue in force until the 1st day of September, 1900.

D. CORONNO.

Signed on behalf of the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers—

(Seal.)

ROBERT E. VANEY.

This agreement, made in pursuance of “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894,” this 8th day of August, 1899, between the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers and Edwards and Embury, whereby the members of the said union agree to carry out, abide by, and be bound by the terms, conditions, and provisions set forth in an award of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, a copy of which is hereunto attached; and the said

Edwards and Embury, boot-manufacturers, agree to observe and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions as contained in the said attached statement of wages and conditions of labour, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by the same. And this industrial agreement shall continue in force until the 1st day of September, 1900.

EDWARDS AND EMBURY.

Signed on behalf of the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers—

(Seal.)

ROBERT E. VANEY.

This agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 18th day of August, 1899, between the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers and J. Morris, whereby the members of the said union agree to carry out, abide by, and be bound by the terms, conditions, and provisions set forth in an award of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland District, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, a copy of which is hereunto attached; and the said J. Morris, boot-manufacturer, agrees to observe and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions as contained in the attached statement of wages and conditions of labour, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by the same. And this industrial agreement shall continue in force until the 1st September, 1900.

J. MORRIS.

Signed on behalf of the said Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers—

(Seal.)

ROBERT E. VANEY.

This agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 31st day of August, 1899, between the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers and J. B. Hulbert, whereby the members of the said union agree to carry out, abide by, and be bound by the terms, conditions, and provisions set forth in an award of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, a copy of which is hereunto attached; and the said J. B. Hulbert, boot-manufacturer, agrees to observe and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions as contained in the said attached statement of wages and conditions of labour, and shall not do anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by the same. And this industrial agreement shall continue in force until the 1st day of September, 1900.

J. B. HULBERT.

Signed on behalf of the Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers—

(Seal.)

ROBERT E. VANEY.

SEAMEN'S DISPUTE.

Re Industrial Disputes between the New Zealand Federated Seamen's Union and the Union Steamship Company and Mr. Keith Ramsay respectively.

At the adjourned hearing of this dispute on the 21st September, 1899, the Board made the following amendments to their recommendations:—

1. The word "greasers" was inserted after the word "firemen" in clause 5.
2. The words "or by sea-watches as circumstances require" were inserted after the words "as above" in clause 9.
3. In clause 14, (b), the words "after 5 p.m." were struck out, and the words "between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m." substituted.

4. The following clause defining the scope of the recommendations was added:—

"The Board, so far as regards its formal recommendation, limits its application so that it binds the shipowner in so far only as respects ships owned or chartered by it which trade within the limits of the Industrial District of Otago and Southland, or which trade in some trade one of the terminal ports of which is within the limits of the said industrial district, excluding, however, such vessels as are within the award of the Court dated the 29th day of June, 1899; but would prefer to see both parties agree to extend its operation to all vessels other than such last-mentioned vessels being or trading on the coast of New Zealand, or trading between New Zealand and the Australian Colonies or New Zealand and the islands of the Pacific, and desires that the parties will confer and consider this."

OCTOBER, 1899.

The following is an agreement made between the Dunedin Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers' Union and employers:—

AGREEMENT between the Dunedin Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers' Union and the Employers whose Names are attested at the End of the Agreement.

This agreement, made in pursuance of the Industrial Conciliation Act, this 1st day of October, 1899, between the said employers (hereinafter called "the employers"), of the one part, and the Dunedin Tinsmiths and Sheet-metal Workers' Union, an industrial union registered under the said Act (hereinafter called "the union"), of the other part, witnesseth that it is hereby mutually agreed between the said employers and the said union as follows:—

1. Forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work; work shall cease on Saturday at 12.30 p.m.
2. Only two classes of labour shall be recognised—viz., journeymen and apprentices.
3. Piecework shall not be permitted.
4. Except as hereinafter provided, the minimum rate of wages of journeymen shall be 9s. per day of eight hours.
5. 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, the chairman and secretary of the union, and the employer; or, 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.
6. All time worked beyond the hours hereinbefore mentioned shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the following rates: From 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., time and a quarter; from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m., time and a half. Time and a half shall be paid for all work done after 1 p.m. on Saturdays; and also on the following days time and a half shall be paid for all work done: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, New Year's Day, Labour Day, Anniversary Day, and the birthdays of the reigning Sovereign and the Prince of Wales.
7. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of six years.
8. All apprentices, whether now serving an apprenticeship or not, shall be paid as follows: They shall be paid during the first year of their apprenticeship the sum of 5s. for each and every week, with an increase of 2s. 6d. per week at the commencement of the second year. At the commencement of each subsequent year the increase shall be 5s. per week.
9. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen shall be one to every three journeymen or fraction thereof. An extra apprentice shall be allowed as soon as the previous one has served three years of his term of apprenticeship.
10. 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.
11. Any workmen 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.

12. 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 ready and willing to undertake it.

13. 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.

14. The union shall at all times keep in some convenient place, within one mile from the Chief Post Office, 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 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 agreement 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 daily papers published in Dunedin shall be given by the union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.

15. Any violation by either of the parties hereto of any agreement or stipulation on its part herein contained shall be deemed a breach of this agreement within the meaning of section 22 of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

16. The term of this agreement shall be for two years as from the 1st day of October, 1899.

Signed for and on behalf of the aforesaid union, this 4th day of October, 1899.

DUNEDIN TINSMITHS AND SHEET-METAL WORKERS' UNION
(Registered 29th April, 1899),

ARTHUR SUNDERLAND, President.
J. BREMNER, Secretary.

For A. AND T. BURT (LIMITED),
ALEXANDER T. BLYTH, Secretary.
WALKER BROTHERS.
JAMES COUSTON.
J. AND R. SCOTT.
STOTT AND HODGES.

Signatures of employers:—

FARRA BROTHERS.
A. DEACON.
A. MCFARLANE.
RENFREE, WALMSLEY, AND THOMSON.
F. J. LAKE [Not to interfere with canister-work.—F. J. L.].
ROBERT WALKER.

Witness—Robert C. Wilson.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

The following are the reports and recommendations of Conciliation Boards in the dispute between the Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited) and the Waikato Coal-miners' Union (recommendations); the Auckland bootmakers' dispute, Auckland carpenters and joiners' dispute, and Auckland saddlers and harness-makers' dispute (reports); and the Dunedin tailoresses and other clothing trades employés' dispute (recommendation):—

TAUPIRI COAL-MINES (LIMITED) AND THE WAIKATO COAL-MINERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited) and the Waikato Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, recommend as follows:—

1. That the hours of labour for all underground workers shall be as follows: That the men commence to leave the surface at 7.45 a.m. and leave the face at 4 p.m., and commence to ascend the shaft at 4.5 p.m.

2. That the places be drawn for every three months, the first middle weeks in January, April, July, and October, in the following order: The managers divide the mine into districts, and number the places in each district in consecutive order; the men drawing the last or highest numbers in any district must be the first to shift from that district. If there be more than one pair of men to shift from any district at one time they "cavil" for the fresh places. Men wishing to change mates can do so at cavilling.

3. *Special Work.*—Should the manager have any special work he must call for volunteers, to be approved by the managers three clear days before the cavil; and should there be more volunteers than required for the said special work, they cavil or ballot for it thirty minutes before the general cavil, and those unsuccessful be cast in the general cavil.

4. *Double-shifting.*—Should the managers require to double-shift any bord, the men in the bord to choose their mates within two days after having had notice from the manager, and should they fail to find their mates in the given time, then the managers shall find them, the men to receive 2d. per ton extra for being double-shifted. If three men are put in a bord they be paid 1d. per ton extra. If a heading be double-shifted, there shall be an addition to the extra tonnage of 6d. per foot.

5. Trucking to be done by the company.

6. *Yardage.*—All places not exceeding 64 ft. area shall be paid 6s. per yard; from 64 ft. to 80 ft., 4s. 6d. per yard. Bords 14 ft. wide up to 7 ft. high, 3s. per yard; bords 14 ft. wide, 7 ft. up to 8 ft. 6 in. high, 2s. per yard. Ribbing or taking off side coal up to 3 ft., 1s. 6d. per yard; 3 ft. to 6 ft., 3s. per yard. Opening out bords, 1s. per foot. Piercing up, 1s. per foot up to 8 ft. 6 in. high. Measuring, square across and perpendicular. Wet work, 1s. 6d. per yard extra. Cutting drains—in coal, 6d., in fireclay, 9d. per yard.

7. When men leave or are taken from the face their turn ceases. If a miner be taken from the coal by the manager to do any kind of odd work he be paid at the rate of 9s. per day, and 1s. 6d. per hour for overtime, and time and a half for Sunday. If boys be taken from the coal who do not receive full turn, they be paid according to their turn on the coal. Timbering to be paid for as follows: Props up to 8 ft., 1s.; over that height, 2d. per foot; sets of timber up to 6 ft. by 6 ft., 3s. per set; over these dimensions special arrangements.

8. Two shillings per tub to be paid for fireclay. Where the riddles are used, 1s. per tub to be paid for all unsaleable coal or mullock, band or clod, whether filled in or thrown back; 6d. per tub for all slack in excess of one tub of slack to every two tubs of steam.

9. Hewing rate to be reduced 1d. per ton all round, the company undertaking to do all the trucking.

10. Miners to lay all rounds in their bords; the company to sharpen all miners' tools.

11. Day-hands, underground: Onsetters, 8s. per day; assistant onsetters, 7s. per day; if he do the work of the onsetters he shall receive 8s. per day. Boys up to seventeen years of age, 4s. to 6s. per day; men employed as truckers, 7s. to 8s. per day.

12. Surface-hands : Bracemen, 8s. per day ; assistant bracemen, 7s. per day ; certificated engine-drivers, 9s. per day ; uncertificated engine drivers, 7s. 6d. per day. Boys up to eighteen years of age, 3s. to 6s. per day.

13. When members of the union and non-members are employed together 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.

14. The penalty for any breach of this industrial agreement shall be any sum not exceeding £20.

15. This industrial agreement shall continue in force from the 1st January, 1900, until the 1st May, 1902.

16. Boring in the roof, 4d. per foot up to 12 ft. ; 12 ft. and upwards, 6d. per foot ; boring in the floor, 6d. per foot.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Huntly, 29th November, 1899.

AUCKLAND BOOTMAKERS.

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

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, recommend as follows :—

That whereas under an award of the Court of Arbitration dated the 18th July, 1899, an industrial agreement was prepared and signed by the master bootmakers of the Northern Industrial District, and whereas, W. Suttie having commenced business as a master bootmaker since the above date, a dispute has arisen between the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers and the said W. Suttie in consequence of W. Suttie having refused to sign the said agreement, the Board recommend that the said W. Suttie be required to sign the said agreement on or before the 15th November at noon, and, failing to do so, the case is referred to the Court of Arbitration for settlement.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Auckland, 8th November, 1899.

AUCKLAND CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between Malcolm and Ferguson and others and the Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union, and a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, recommend as follows :—

That whereas under an award of the Court of Arbitration dated the 18th July, 1899, an industrial agreement was prepared and signed by the master builders of Auckland and the Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Industrial Union ; and whereas C. Reed, D. L. Cochran, and W. H. Edwards having failed to sign the said agreement, the Board recommend that the said C. Reed, D. L. Cochran, and W. H. Edwards be required to sign the said agreement on or before the 22nd November at noon, and, failing to do so, the case is referred to the Court of Arbitration for settlement.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Auckland, 8th November, 1899.

AUCKLAND SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.

Before the Board of Conciliation, in the Northern Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between J. Hill and others and the Auckland Saddlers, Harness-makers, and Bridle-cutters' Industrial Union, and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having heard evidence in the above case, have been unable to bring about a settlement, and refer the matter to the Court of Arbitration for settlement.

A. H. COLLINS, Chairman.

Auckland, 11th November, 1899.

DUNEDIN TAILORESSES.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of two references filed in connection with a dispute between the New Zealand Federated Tailoresses and other Clothing Trades Employés' Union and the New Zealand Clothing-manufacturers' Association.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago and Southland, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matters, and considered the evidence, hereby recommend as follows :—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a period commencing on the 13th day of November, 1899, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1900, or the date on which the log now in force in Auckland expires, whereby they agree to work under the existing log, save in so far as it is controlled by "The Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, 1899," or other legislation.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

Memorandum annexed to Recommendation.

The Board is of opinion that wages and conditions of labour should be uniform throughout New Zealand unless it can be shown that local circumstances give rise to necessary differences, and with the object of facilitating the bringing about of this the Board makes the recommendation which it has announced.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

DECEMBER, 1899.

The following are the recommendations of Boards of Conciliation in the Wellington drivers' dispute and the Dunedin carpenters and joiners' dispute ; the copy of an agreement between various North Canterbury employers and the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association ; and the awards of the Arbitration Court in the Dunedin wharf-labourers', Dunedin painters', Dunedin seamen's, and Otago coal-miners' disputes :—

WELLINGTON DRIVERS.

In the Board of Conciliation, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the amendments thereof : Between the Wellington Drivers' Industrial Union of Workers and the employers.

The recommendations of the Board are as follows :—

1. The hours for drivers connected with brick-yards and timber-yards shall be forty-six hours per week.
2. The hours for coal-dealers shall be forty-seven hours and a half per week.
3. The hours for retail parcel delivery shall be forty-seven hours and a half per week.
4. The hours for forwarding agents and carriers shall be forty-seven hours and a half per week.
5. The hours for laundrymen shall be forty-seven hours and a half per week.
6. The hours for tram-drivers shall be sixty hours per week.
7. The hours for 'bus-drivers shall be forty hours per week.
8. The weekly minimum wage to be paid to drivers of lorries and vans with two horses shall be £2 5s.
9. Competent men shall be paid a weekly minimum wage of £2 2s. as drivers of lorries, vans, spring-drays, cart and expresses with one horse.

10. That £2 2s. shall be the minimum wage paid to drivers delivering coal.
 11. That casual drivers shall be paid 1s. per hour.
 12. That the weekly wage to be paid to tram-drivers shall be on the basis of an agreement entered into between themselves and the proprietors, dated the 17th September, 1899, a copy of which is annexed hereto.
 13. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per hour for the first two hours, and afterwards time and a half.
 14. Sunday work shall be paid double time, excepting the necessary work of looking after the horses.
 15. Men shall not be in the stable before 7 a.m., and shall not leave the stable before 7.45 a.m. Where no stableman is kept, the driver, when it is his week on, shall feed and water the horses at 6 a.m. This is not to be deemed overtime.
 16. Pay-day shall be once a week.
 17. Except on Saturday, drivers shall have one hour for a meal. Tram-drivers shall have one hour for a meal each working-day.
 18. The following holidays shall be paid for, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Prince of Wales's Birthday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. This rule is not to apply to tram-drivers or laundry drivers. Tram-drivers shall have only Christmas Day; laundry drivers shall have all the above holidays excepting Boxing Day. All work of a compulsory nature on such holidays shall be paid double rate of pay for the time worked. Drivers for picnic parties shall be paid 5s. per day extra.
 19. These recommendations do not apply to employers who since this claim was filed have become parties to a duly executed industrial agreement. The cordial-manufacturers who have not signed an agreement which has been entered into by Thomson, Lewis, and Co. and C. W. Brodie, which is about to be filed, shall be bound by the terms of the said agreement, and for that purpose such terms shall be deemed to be incorporated in this award.
- The sand- and gravel-carters parties to this dispute who have not signed an agreement entered into by Enoch Edward Tonks and Frederick Lamberg, which is about to be filed, shall be bound by the terms of the said agreement, and for that purpose such terms shall be deemed to be incorporated in this award.
- This award is to last for two years from this date.
- An industrial agreement is to be drawn up embodying these clauses, and to be left at the office of the Clerk of Awards for signature on or before the 8th day of January next. If this be not done, or, having been done, the agreement is not signed by the parties by the 14th day of January next, the Chairman may file a report that this Board has been unable to bring about a settlement.
- W. H. QUICK, Chairman.
- Dated this 21st day of December, 1899.

Wellington, 17th September, 1899.

We, the undersigned drivers of the Wellington City Tramways, hereby agree to accept the following rate of wages for the hours that are at present worked on the tramway, and the rates will be as follows: Cuba Street drivers, £11 per month; Courtenay Place regular drivers, £10 a month (receiving at present £9); and Courtenay Place morning and Basin Reserve drivers, £9 10s. per month (at present receiving £8).

F. Beard.	H. Winter.	G. Richards.
J. McColl.	J. J. Maddock.	H. Matthews.
C. Sunncliffe.	W. H. Bennett.	J. Kanute.
W. H. Newson.	A. Edwards.	J. Hearfield.
H. Phillips.	John Young.	W. M. Hare.
H. Russell.	James Emeny.	

I, R. Petersen, manager, on behalf of the proprietors, hereby agree to pay the afore-mentioned drivers those rates of wages as set forth above.

R. PETERSEN.

DUNEDIN CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Dunedin Branch, No. 704, and certain employers.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago and Southland, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommends as follows:—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a term of two years from the 1st day of January, 1900, the agreement to contain the following provisions:—

1. *Hours of Employment.*—That the following be the hours of labour: In the building trade and generally the week's work shall consist of forty-four hours—five days of eight hours, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m., and a half-day from 8 o'clock and until noon on Saturdays.

In factories the week's work shall consist of forty-six hours, between 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week-days and between 7.30 and noon on Saturdays, the actual hours within these limits to be fixed by the custom of each factory. Time beyond the recognised hours of labour as hereinbefore mentioned shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid as follows: Time and a quarter from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. and after noon on Saturdays; after 8 p.m. time and a half. The following days are holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day; and for work on these days time and a half to be paid. Sundays double.

2. *Rate of Wages.*—The rate of pay shall be 1s. 3d. per hour.

3. Any workman who is not considered capable of earning the minimum wage shall be paid such less sum as shall from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such workman and the president 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 upon the application of the workman upon twenty-four hours' notice to the secretary of the Union, who shall have an opportunity of being heard by the Chairman.

4. *Safety of Tools.*—On all works excepting unimportant works the employer shall provide a properly secured place for the safety of the employees' tools, and also necessary sanitary convenience. Unimportant works are such as do not last more than a week.

5. *Suburban and Country Jobs.*—All men sent to a country job shall have their travelling-expenses paid, and their time paid for going and returning, and an addition of 1s. per day to their wages when the distance or agreement necessitates lodging. The limit to men walking to their work shall be one mile and a half from their employer's place of business; beyond that distance conditions as above to apply.

6. *Apprentices.*—All apprentices shall serve five years to the trade, and shall be properly taught the same by their employers. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full time for six months previous for the average of journeymen employed, such time to be taken from the employers' time-book. Each employer is to be allowed one apprentice to the first three journeymen or part thereof, and one additional apprentice to every three additional journeymen or part thereof. Should an employer from any unforeseen cause be unable to carry out his obligations to his apprentice it shall be allowable for the apprentice to complete his time with another employer, but such employer already having his full complement of apprentices shall not be allowed to take more than one such extra apprentice. This clause is not to affect existing apprentices.

7. *No Discrimination.*—No employer shall in employing labour discriminate against members of the society, and no employer shall, in the engagement or dismissal of his journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the society, whether directly or indirectly. Members and non-members shall, when employed together, at all times work in harmony with one another.

8. *Reinstatement of Tools.*—Two hours' pay, or time equivalent, shall be allowed for the reinstatement of tools on the discharge of men after they have been employed continuously for four weeks.

9. *Piecework abolished.*—All piecework shall be abolished.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1899.

FREDK. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

NORTH CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 1st day of September, 1899, between the undersigned employers and No. 2 Branch of Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association.

Wages.—The minimum rate of wages for a tradesman competent for the work in which he is employed shall be 10s. per day, from date 14th August, 1899, to 1st August, 1901. 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. 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's Birthday, Labour 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.

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.

5. The suburban limit for men walking to their work shall be two miles from their employers' 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.

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.

This agreement to remain in force from the 14th day of August, 1899, up to and inclusive of the 1st day of August, 1901.

WILLIAM J. ROWE, President,
STANLEY OGDEN, Acting Secretary,
Representatives from No. 2 Branch, Canterbury Carpenters
and Joiners' Association, Rangiora.

Employers.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Rangiora.	WILLIAM WADY, Rangiora.
JAMES UITHERS, Southbrook.	BOYD AND KEIR, Rangiora.
GULLIVER AND ROGERS, Rangiora.	THOMAS JAMES BURNETT, Woodend.
W. CHRISTIE, Kaiapoi.	WILLIAM WATERS, Waikari.
D. SHAW AND SONS, Leithfield.	J. FORBES, Cust.
J. LOUGH, East Oxford.	A. F. BLUETT, Oxford.
G. SMITH, East Oxford.	S. EARTY, Cust.
EDWARD RINALDI, West Eyreton.	

DUNEDIN WHARF-LABOURERS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Dunedin Wharf-labourers' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter referred to as "the Workers' Union") and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), Keith Ramsay, John Mill and Co., the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Shipping Company (Limited), the Otago Harbour Board, H. Guthrie, Neill and Co. (as agents for the Huddart-Parker Company, Limited), A. H. Crawford and Co., and the New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited) (all of whom are 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 heard the Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the following employers—namely, the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), by Mr. James Mills; the Otago Harbour Board, by Mr. Rawson; and Mr. Keith Ramsay in person—and none of the other employers appearing either in person or by representative, and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workers' Union and cross-examined by the employers appearing, and the employers appearing electing not to call any witnesses, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' 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 Workers' 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 Workers' 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 Workers' 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 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 30th day of November, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 29th day of November, 1901.

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 30th day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

The Schedule referred to by the Foregoing Award.

1. *Wages.*—For all classes of work performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. the rate of wages shall be 1s. 3d. per hour, except as hereinafter mentioned. Loading or discharging coals or coaling ships' bunkers between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour, except when loading bunker-coal in bags, when coal is to be treated as other cargo; when, however, the bags are carried by men 1s. 6d. is to be the rate.

2. *Overtime.*—All work done between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of 2s. per hour. Overtime rate shall be paid for all work done on Sundays and on holidays and during meal-hours. The dinner-hour shall be from 12 noon to 1 p.m.

3. *Holidays.*—The following shall be the recognised holidays, namely: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. In the event of any of these days falling on Sunday, work done on the day on which the holiday is observed shall be paid for as overtime.

4. *Regularity of Meals.*—No person shall be employed longer than five hours continuously without an interval for a meal. When nightwork is to be extended after midnight, one hour for supper shall be allowed between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m.; when working all night an interval shall be allowed for refreshments at or before 4 a.m.

5. *Payment for Waiting.*—In the event of men being told off to start work at any vessel between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. and of the work not being commenced at the time ordered, the men so told off shall, after the first hour has expired (for which no payment shall be made), be paid at the rate of half-time for the period during which they shall be waiting.

6. *Sunday Work.*—In the event of a vessel starting work at midnight on Sunday or before 8 a.m. on Monday the men required shall be told off on Saturday, and not on the arrival of a boat on Sunday. If any uncertainty exists as to the time of starting, a notice shall be posted on the corner or at the Sailors' Rest.

7. *Employers not to discriminate against Union.*—Employers in employing labour shall not discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and shall not, in the engagement or dismissal of men or in the conduct of their business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union directly or indirectly.

8. When members of the Workers' 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.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 30th day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

DUNEDIN PAINTERS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland 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 Dunedin Painters' Industrial Union of Workers and P. Omand, of George Street, Dunedin; A. Lees, of George Street, Dunedin; R. Waghorn, of George Street, Dunedin; F. Fogo, of Frederick Street, Dunedin; E. Admore, of Frederick Street, Dunedin; A. Gillies, of Moray Place, Dunedin; T. J. Wright, the younger, of Moray Place, Dunedin; Smith and Smith, of the Octagon, Dunedin; William Timms, of Filleul Street, Dunedin; J. Abbot, of Filleul Street, Dunedin; G. Drew and Co., of St. Andrew Street, Dunedin; J. Nesbit, of St. Andrew Street, Dunedin; J. Nicholson, of St. Andrew Street, Dunedin; Robertson and Randall, of King Street, Dunedin; F. Johnston, of King Street, Dunedin; T. Lake, of Duncan Street, Dunedin; Baker and Son, of Union Street, Dunedin; William Gillam, of Dundas Street, Dunedin; W. Mitchell, of Dundas Street, Dunedin; J. Wren and Co., of Princes Street, Dunedin; H. S. Fish and Son, of Princes Street, Dunedin; Beck Brothers, of Walker Street, Dunedin; S. Beek, of Maitland Street, Dunedin; H. Bennis, of George Street, Dunedin; M. Miller, of Kattray Street, Dunedin; G. Honeyman, of Russell Street, Dunedin; R. Gartshore, of Russell Street, Dunedin; McGregor Brothers, of Arthur Street, Dunedin; W. Henderson, of Clyde Street, Dunedin; S. Aburn, of Leith Street, Dunedin; Smith and Co., of McLaggan Street, Dunedin; W. Giles and Son, of Burnside; W. Welbourne, of Caversham; T. W. Munro, of Caversham Rise; E. Connor, of South Dunedin; A. Peterson, of South Dunedin; J. Fitzgerald, of South Dunedin; J. Chetwin, of South Dunedin; J. McKenzie, of South Dunedin; T. Fiddis, of South Dunedin; J. Cuddie, of St. Kilda; T. Wren, of Mornington; J. Harvey, of Mornington; C. Fottrell, of Mornington; Hardish and Proctor, of Mornington; H. Brooks, of Woodhaugh; J. Randall, of Kaikorai; W. Rawlinson, of Kaikorai; W. Sawell and Son, of Kaikorai; W. Knowles, of Kaikorai; J. Smith, of Opoho; M. Smith, of Opoho; T. J. Wright and Son, of North-east Valley; T. Pledger, of Abbott Street, Dunedin; Alfred Lowry, of Bayview Road, South Dunedin; Christopher Hickey, of Mornington; Walter Smith, of Roslyn; John Rigby and Son, of Maori Hill; Robert Watts, of Opoho; James Hughson, of Heriot Row, Dunedin; George Riddle, of Russell Street, Dunedin; and William Graham, of Fernhill Street, Dunedin, all of whom are employers of journeymen painters or are master painters, and all of whom are 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 heard the Dunedin Painters' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union") by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard such of the employers as were represented either in person or by their representatives, and having also heard the witnesses called and examined and cross-examined by and on behalf of the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' 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 and of this award shall be binding upon the Workers' 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 Workers' 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 this award and by the said terms, conditions, and provisions respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of this award or 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 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 the sum of £500: And the Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 30th day of November, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 29th day of November, 1901.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court hath been hereto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 30th day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule referred to by the Foregoing Award.

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 noon on Saturdays, one hour to be allowed each day for dinner (Saturdays excepted), from the 1st day of August to the 31st day of May (both inclusive), and from the 1st day of June to the 31st day of July from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on five days in the week, and from 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays, one half-hour to be allowed each day for dinner (Saturdays excepted).

2. *Wages.*—All journeymen working at any branch of the trade (except as hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid not less than 1s. 3d. per hour.

3. Any journeyman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less wage as may from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement within twenty-four hours after such journeyman has applied in writing to the secretary of the union stating his desire that such wage shall be so agreed upon, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such journeyman, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the Workers' Union, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman on such application. Any journeyman whose wage has been so fixed may work and may be employed by any employer for such less wage for the period of six calendar months thereafter, and, after the expiration of the said period of six calendar months, until fourteen days' notice in writing shall have been given to him by the secretary of the Workers' Union requiring his wage to be again fixed in manner prescribed by this clause.

4. *Overtime.*—All time worked beyond the time mentioned in rule 1 or on 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 on any day except Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Sunday, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time,

5. *Country and Suburban Work.*—"Country work" means work performed by a journeyman or apprentice which necessitates his lodging elsewhere than at his usual place of residence.

6. Any journeyman or apprentice employed in country work shall be conveyed by his employer to and from such work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses going to and returning from such work shall be paid by such employer, but once only during the continuance of the work if the work is continuous and the journeyman or apprentice is not in the meantime recalled by his employer.

7. Any journeyman or apprentice employed upon country work shall be paid in addition to his wages while employed upon such work, and while going to and returning from the same and to his overtime (if any) at the rates herein provided, a further sum of 1s. 6d. for every day while so employed.

8. "Suburban work" means work performed by a journeyman or apprentice at a distance of over a mile and a half from his employer's place of business, but which does not come within the definition of "country work."

9. Any journeyman or apprentice employed by his employer upon suburban work shall be conveyed by his employer to and from such work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses going to and returning from such work shall be paid by his employer, and he shall also be paid for his time while going to and returning from such work at the rates herein provided.

10. *Apprentices.*—All boys working in any branch of the trade shall be legally indentured as apprentices for the term of five years, but every boy so employed shall be allowed three calendar months' probation prior to being so indentured.

11. The proportion of apprentices to journeymen employed by any employer shall not exceed one apprentice to every three journeymen or fraction of three.

12. For the purposes of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, in taking any new apprentice the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment of the journeymen employed during the previous six calendar months.

13. Arrangements between employers and apprentices existing at the time of the hearing of this dispute in this Court shall not be prejudiced, but any employer then employing any apprentice otherwise than under indentures must procure such apprentice to be indentured within three calendar months after the coming into operation of this award.

14. If any employer shall from any unforeseen cause be unable to fulfil his obligation to an apprentice, it shall be lawful for such apprentice to complete his term with another employer, notwithstanding that such employer has already the full number of apprentices allowed by these conditions.

15. The wages to be paid to apprentices shall be as follows, namely: For the first year, 6s. 6d. per week; for the second year, 10s. per week; for the third year, 15s. per week; for the fourth year, £1 per week; and for the fifth year, £1 5s. per week.

16. *Preference of Unionists.*—If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed in the trade in this industrial district, and any other person now residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district who is of good character and sober habits, and who is a competent journeyman, to become a member of the union upon payment of an entrance-fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether weekly or not, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon the written application of the person so desiring to enter the Workmen's Union, indorsed by two members of the Workmen's Union or accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from some respectable person residing within the industrial district, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice in writing of such amendment, with a copy thereof, by publishing the same three times in the *Otago Daily Times* and in the *Evening Star* newspapers, published in the City of Dunedin, then and in such case and thereafter employers shall employ members of the Workers' Union in preference to non-members, provided that there are members of the Workers' Union equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it: Provided that this clause shall not interfere with engagements subsisting between employers and non-unionists at the time when such amendment as aforesaid shall be made and notice thereof shall be published as aforesaid, but that any employer may continue to employ any journeyman then actually employed by him in regular employment as theretofore, although such journeyman may not be a member of the Workers' Union.

17. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the conditions of the last clause employers may employ journeymen whether members of the Workers' Union or not, but no employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the employment or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

18. When members of the Workers' 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.

19. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the Workers' Union to preference under the foregoing clauses, and at all times thereafter, the Workers' Union shall keep, in some convenient place within one mile from the Chief Post Office, in the City of Dunedin, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the Workers' Union for the time being out of employ, with a description of the branch of the trade in which each such journeyman claims to be proficient, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom each such journeyman shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon any such journeymen obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' Union shall use their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and the Workers' Union shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall in any particular be wilfully false to the knowledge of the executive of the Workers' Union, or in case the executive of the Workers' Union 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 except Saturday, and on that day between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon. If the Workers' Union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, 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 of the Workers' Union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *Otago Daily Times* and in the *Evening Star* newspapers, published at the City of Dunedin, shall be given by the Workers' Union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.

The foregoing paragraphs numbered from 1 to 19, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the foregoing award, and hereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 30th Day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

FEDERATED SEAMEN.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland 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 Federated Seamen's Industrial Union of New Zealand (hereinafter called "the union") and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited) and Keith Ramsay, of Dunedin, shipowner (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the shipowners").

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 representative duly appointed, and having also heard the shipowners in person or by their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the union and of the shipowners respectively, and cross-examined by the

parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the union and the members thereof, and the shipowners and each and every of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall to the extent mentioned in the said schedule hereto be binding upon the union and upon every member thereof, and upon the shipowners 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 shipowners 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 shipowners 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 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 1st day of December, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of July, 1901.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 30th day of November, 1899. W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule referred to by the Foregoing Award.

1. *Limitation of Award.*—The provisions of the above award and the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in this schedule shall bind the shipowners respectively in so far only as respects ships owned and chartered by the shipowners respectively which trade within the limits of the Industrial District of Otago and Southland, or which trade in some trade one of the terminal ports of which is within the limits of the said industrial district (save such ships as are affected by the award made by the Court at Wellington on the 29th day of July, 1899), and also in so far as respects ships owned or chartered by the shipowners respectively which trade in the coastal trade in the Colony of New Zealand, and whether such ships trade also in any other trade or not.

The said terms, conditions, and provisions shall not bind the shipowners or either or any of them in so far as respects ships owned or chartered by them or either or any of them which trade exclusively in any foreign or inter-colonial trade, notwithstanding that such ships may load or discharge at any port or ports in the Colony of New Zealand; provided that such ships are not in any way engaged in coastal trade within the said colony.

2. *Wages.*—The following shall be the rates of wages which shall be paid by the shipowners respectively to the men employed by them respectively, that is to say: A.B.s, £6 10s. per month; trimmers, £6 10s. per month; firemen, £8 10s. per month; greasers, £8 10s. per month; donkeymen, £9 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers, £6 10s. per month; lamp-trimmers and A.B.s, £7 10s. per month; boatswains, £7 10s. per month; first-class ordinary seamen, £4 10s. per month; second-class ordinary seamen, £3 10s. per month; first-class boys, £2 per month; second-class boys, £1 10s. per month.

3. Wages shall be paid monthly, or on the first arrival of the ship after the wages shall have become due at the port where the articles were drawn out.

4. *Overtime.*—Overtime shall be paid for at the following rates, namely: A.B.s, ordinary seamen, and firemen, 1s. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in trimming coal at loading ports, 1s. 3d. per hour; A.B.s or ordinary seamen when engaged in carrying or stowing grain in bags, in cargo-steamers only, 1s. 3d. per hour.

5. Boys shall not be worked overtime.

6. *Hours of Labour at Sea.*—On deck: Watch and watch of four hours each.

7. In stokehold: Watches of four hours on and eight off. On small steamers running short trips and on steamers where only two firemen, greasers, or trimmers are carried, watch and watch of six hours, but men employed on six-hour watches shall be paid £1 per month extra.

8. Between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. on intercolonial steamers, and between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. on coastal steamers, seamen on watch shall perform any work required of them. Any work performed by them outside these hours shall be paid for as overtime, with the following exceptions—namely: (a) Work necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship; (b) clearing decks, stowing cargo, gear, &c., for half an hour after leaving port.

9. Firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall work as required during their watches.

10. When the watch below is required to do any work otherwise than what is necessary for the navigation or safety of the ship they shall be paid overtime.

11. When a steamer is under banked fires night or day the whole watch shall, if it be necessary in the opinion of the chief engineer, remain on duty in the engine-room and stokehold, and perform any duty that may be required. No overtime shall be paid for cleaning tubes nor for discharging ashes after leaving port.

12. *Hours of Labour in Port.*—The hours of labour for seamen in all ports, bays, and roadsteads shall be eight—namely, from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m., with two hours for meals.

13. During the above-mentioned hours the seamen shall work cargo, &c., as required.

14. Where three watches are kept, firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall give eight hours' work in each twenty-four. Any work done beyond this shall be paid as overtime, or an equivalent time shall be allowed off in port.

15. When time off is charged against overtime it shall be equivalent to the same in monetary value, and shall be given at the home port, or at the port where the man resides. This clause shall not affect nightwatchmen.

16. When in port or at anchor in bays or roadsteads the eight hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. as above or by sea-watches, as circumstances require.

17. In vessels where only two firemen, greasers, or trimmers are carried they shall keep watch and watch at sea and in ports or at anchor in bays or roadsteads when required.

18. Sea-watches in stokehold on days of sailing and arrival shall count as portion of the eight hours.

19. *Overtime in Port.*—Seamen shall be paid overtime for all classes of work performed in any port, bay, or roadstead between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., or during meal-hours, except work necessary for the safety of the ship.

20. Firemen, greasers, and trimmers shall be paid overtime for all hours worked in excess of eight hours out of the twenty-four, except for work necessary for the safety of the ship.

21. Night watch in port to be from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

22. Nightwatchmen shall be paid overtime or allowed equivalent in time, hour for hour, when giving time off.

23. Donkeymen's overtime shall commence from the time when steam is ordered.

24. It shall be optional with married members of the crew to work overtime at their home port or to go ashore, so long as not less than one-half of the crew remains on board; the selection, when necessary, to be made by the officer in charge.

25. *Overtime on Sundays and Holidays.*—When a ship arrives in port after 5 p.m. on the day preceding a Sunday or holiday two hours shall be allowed, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., on the Sunday or holiday for washing decks and decorating ship without payment of overtime.

26. When a ship arrives in port on a Sunday or a holiday, or after 5 p.m. on other days, half an hour shall be allowed to land mails, luggage, or live-stock without payment of overtime.

27. No overtime shall be paid for any work necessary for the safety of the ship.

28. When a vessel leaves port on a Sunday or holiday, having been in port the previous day, only those of the crew actually employed in loading mails, luggage, or cargo shall be allowed overtime at schedule rates for the time so employed.

29. When vessels leave port prior to 5 p.m. on a holiday each man shall be paid not less than 3s. each. In the event of the men working time that exceeds 5s. in value, such excess of time shall be paid for at schedule rates.

30. When a vessel arrives in port on Sunday and sails again on the same day, or the crew is required to attend on duty to be employed on an excursion on any of the holidays stated below, or on Boxing Day or Easter Monday, overtime shall be paid to the whole crew for the time so employed, not exceeding in all 8s. and not less than 4s. per man. Firemen getting up steam before the ship leaves port shall also be paid overtime for the time so employed.

31. *Public Holidays in Port.*—Public holidays shall comprise Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Labour Day, and the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, but if any of these days should fall upon a Sunday the following day shall be allowed in lieu thereof, if such following day is observed as a public holiday.

32. Only one holiday shall be allowed for Labour Day. Any crew having had one such holiday shall not be entitled to a second, or to overtime, on any other Labour Day in any other port.

33. *General.*—Galley-bunkers shall be filled by firemen and trimmers, and when required to do so they shall give their assistance in the general work of the ship.

34. Seamen must provide themselves with and wear the uniform of the service in which they are employed (if any) when on duty.

35. The whole crew must, when required, attend boat- and fire-drill without payment of overtime, and must be clean and tidy for inspection on any day appointed.

36. *Signing off.*—Twenty-four hours' notice on either side shall be the rule of discharge in the port where the ship's articles have been drawn out; but, should the ship be laid up in any other port in the Australasian Colonies, the crew may accept their discharge with wages then due, but shall be entitled to a free passage back to the final port.

37. *Union Company's Benefit Society.*—It shall be optional with men employed by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited) whether or not they will join the mutual benefit society established in connection with the men employed by that company.

38. *No Discrimination against Unionists.*—Shipowners in employing labour shall not discriminate against members of the union, and shall not, in the engagement or dismissal of men or in the conduct of their business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the union, whether directly or indirectly.

39. 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 under the same conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work.

The foregoing paragraphs numbered from 1 to 39, both inclusive, constitute the schedule referred to in the foregoing award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 30th day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

OTAGO COAL-MINERS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Otago Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union") and the New Zealand Collieries, Railway, and Oil Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the company").

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 Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the company by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the witnesses called and examined by and on behalf of the Workers' Union and of the company respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and the company, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall be binding upon the Workers' Union and upon every member thereof and upon the company, 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 Workers' Union and every member thereof and the company shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions on the part of the Workers' Union and the members thereof and on the part of the company 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, person, or company 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 December, 1899, and shall continue in force until the 30th day of November, 1901.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 30th day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule referred to by the Foregoing Award.

1. *Balloting for Places.*—Balloting for places shall take place every three calendar months, and shall be under the following rules:—

- (a.) Headings, levels, dips, pillars, and robbing-work to be balloted for specially.
- (b.) The names of those thrown out to be put in the general ballot.
- (c.) In case of blanks in the general ballot, those drawing them to ballot for the first place or places to start, or which may be vacant.
- (d.) Unsuccessful balloters for special places (if desirous) to ballot for the first special places to start, or which may be vacant.
- (e.) One man to ballot for his place out of two or more men in the same manner as two or more men would ballot for one place.

Piecework.—The words "three boxes" where used herein mean three boxes of the size now used in the mine filled with coal up to the level of the sides of each box and in the centre to the height of 6 in. above the level of the box.

2. Headings shall be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. for every three boxes and 7s. per yard when worked by one shift, and 3s. 6d. for every three boxes and 8s. per yard when worked by two shifts.

3. Levels shall be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. for every three boxes and 5s. per yard when worked by one shift, and 6s. per yard when worked by two shifts.

4. Bords 14 ft. wide to be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. for every three boxes.

5. Stentons not less than 12 ft. wide shall be paid for at the rate of 3s. 6d. for every three boxes and 6s. per yard.

6. Pillars shall be paid for at the following rates: When taken back in the solid, 3s. for every three boxes; when taken back in strips, 3s. 6d. for three boxes, or shift wages shall be paid.

7. Head coal shall be paid for at the rate of 3s. for every three boxes when there is not less than 6 ft. of a carry. When there is less than 6 ft. of a carry shift wages shall be paid, or a rate for every three boxes shall be agreed upon.

8. *Shift Wages.*—Shift wages shall be 10s. per shift.

9. *Deficient Places.*—Deficient places shall be paid shift wages, and shall mean all places driven through faults or in faulty coal, or places less than 6 ft. wide or less than 4 ft. 6 in. high, and extremely hard places: Provided always that this clause is not to apply to stonework.

10. *Wet Places.*—Wet places shall be paid shift wages for six-hour shifts.

11. *Brushing Headings*.—Shift wages to be paid when brushing headings.
 12. *Helpers*.—In headings where four or more bords or places are working a helper shall be supplied by the company. Where there are less than four places being worked the men shall receive extra rates for every three boxes proportionate to the loss sustained through the helper being taken away.
 13. *Places where Piece Rates fixed*.—No coal shall be worked on shift wages in places where piece rates have been fixed except by special arrangement between the mine-manager and the local committee of the Workers' Union.
 14. *Number of Workmen*.—No more than two workmen shall be employed in one place on the same shift unless special arrangement has been made with regard to prices between the mine-manager and the local committee of the union.
 15. *Hours*.—Hours shall be eight hours per shift at the face.
 16. *Saturday Half-holiday*.—Saturday shall be a half-holiday when the mine has worked three full days previously in the same week.
 17. *Idle Days*.—The horn shall be blown at 8.30 p.m. when the manager knows for certain that the next day will be an idle day.
 18. *Timbering Work*.—Any timbering work required to be done shall be paid for by shift wages.
 19. The company shall cut all timber to the lengths required by the workmen and place it in the working-places.
 20. *Hot Places*.—Hot places shall be fairly distributed so that no workman shall be required to perform an undue proportion of work therein.
 21. *Truckers' Wages*.—Truckers over nineteen years of age shall be paid not less than 7s. per day when employed by the day, and truckers under nineteen years of age shall be paid not less than 5s. per day when employed by the day, but a special wage less than the wage above mentioned may be fixed for any trucker by agreement between the mine-manager and the local committee of the Workers' Union.
 22. *Matters not provided for*.—Any matter not provided for in this award may be settled by agreement between the company and the local committee of the Workers' Union.
 23. *Preference of Unionists*.—If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed as a miner in this industrial district, and any other person now residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district and who is of good character and sober habits, and who is a competent miner, to become a member of such union upon payment of an entrance-fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether payable weekly or otherwise, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon a written application of the person so desiring to join the Workers' Union, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice of such amendment, with a copy thereof, to the company, then and in such case and thereafter the company shall employ members of the Workers' 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 ready and willing to undertake it: Provided that this clause shall not interfere with engagements subsisting between the company and non-unionists at the time when such amendment as aforesaid shall be made and notice thereof shall be given to the company as aforesaid, but that the company may continue to employ any miner then actually employed by the company as theretofore, although such miner may not be a member of the Workers' Union, and although such miner may, from want of trade or otherwise, be from time to time not actually employed in the mine.
 24. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the conditions of the last clause the company may employ miners whether members of the Workers' Union or not, but the company shall not discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and shall not, in the employment or dismissal of men or in the conduct of the mine, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.
 25. When members of the Workers' 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.
 26. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the union to preference under the foregoing clauses the Workers' Union shall keep, in some convenient place in Kaitangata, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the Workers' Union who shall from time to time be desirous of obtaining employ with the company, and the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons by whom such member of the Workers' Union shall have been employed during the preceding two years. Immediately upon any such member of the Workers' Union ceasing to desire employ with the company a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' Union shall use their best endeavours to verify the entries contained in such book, and the Workers' Union shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false to the knowledge of the executive of such union, or in case the executive of such union shall not have used reasonable endeavours to verify the same. Such book shall be open to the company and to its servants, without fee or charge, at all hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working-day. If the Workers' Union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, then and in such case and so long as such failure shall continue the company may employ any person or persons, whether a member of the union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice shall be given by the union to the company in writing of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.
- The foregoing paragraphs numbered from 1 to 26, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the foregoing award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.
- In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 30th day of November, 1899.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

JANUARY, 1900.

The following are the recommendations of the Canterbury Conciliation Board in the disputes between Rangiora Branch, Canterbury Carpenters' Union, and employers; New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Union and employers; and the Christchurch United Tramway and Livery Stables Grooms and Drivers' Union and employers; of the Otago Conciliation Board in dispute between Otago Coal-miners' Union and certain employers in Green Island district; and the awards of the Court of Arbitration in the following disputes: Reefion Gold-miners, Rangiora carpenters and joiners, Christchurch carpenters and joiners, Christchurch bakers and pastrycooks, and Christchurch plumbers and gasfitters; also an agreement between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen and the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Union of Employers.

RANGIORA CARPENTERS.

SIR,—

Board of Conciliation (Canterbury District), Christchurch, 4th November, 1899.

No. 217.—Canterbury Carpenters and Industrial Union, Rangiora Branch (No. 2), and C. Blake and others:

The Board's recommendation in the above case is, "That the award hitherto in existence be renewed for a period ending the 1st August, 1901, and that an industrial agreement embodying the above conditions be entered into on or before the 14th November, 1899."

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,

A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

SIR,— Board of Conciliation (Canterbury District), Christchurch, 1st December, 1899.
In the matter of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Rangiora Branch, and C. Blake and others :

I have to report that in the above case the Board has been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,
A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH BOOTMAKERS.

SIR,— Board of Conciliation (Canterbury District), Christchurch, 4th December, 1899.

No. 218.—New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Union and Messrs. Skelton, Frostick, and Co. :

The Board's recommendation in the above case is, "That, as in the opinion of the Board the present award was based upon work to be done on iron lasts, if wooden lasts be substituted an extra rate of 12½ per cent. shall be paid benchmen thereon until the expiration of the present award. When the present award expires this question then to be brought forward for reconsideration."

To the Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,
A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

SIR,— Board of Conciliation (Canterbury District), Christchurch, 6th December, 1899.

No. 218.—New Zealand Federated Bootmakers' Union and Messrs. Skelton, Frostick, and Co. :

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

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,
A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

CHRISTCHURCH TRAMWAY DRIVERS.

SIR,— Canterbury Board of Conciliation (Christchurch District), Christchurch, 4th December, 1899.

No. 219.—Christchurch United Tramway and Livery Stables Grooms and Drivers' Union and Christchurch Tramway Company and others :

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

1. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work and forty-eight hours a week's work.
2. That guards and horse-drivers be paid a minimum wage of 7s. 6d. per day, and roadmen and grooms a minimum wage of 7s. per day.
3. All wages to be paid weekly.
4. That all time worked in excess of eight hours in any one day shall be considered overtime, and paid for at the rate of time and a quarter up to ten hours per day, and beyond ten hours at time and a half.
5. All work performed on statutory and (or) public holidays and (or) Sundays to be paid for at time and a half.
6. That employers shall give preference of employment to unionists.

An industrial agreement embodying the above conditions to be entered into on or before the 9th instant, and to be for a term of two years from that date.

The Clerk of Awards, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,
A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

DEAR SIR,— Board of Conciliation (Canterbury District), Christchurch, 12th December, 1899.

No. 219.—Tramway Employés and Livery Stable Union and Christchurch Tramway Company and others :

I have to intimate that in the above case the Board has been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The Clerk of Awards, Supreme Court, Christchurch.

I have, &c.,
A. H. TURNBULL, Chairman.

OTAGO COAL-MINERS.

In the matter of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and in the matter of a dispute between the Otago Coal-miners' Industrial Union of Workers and certain employers in the Green Island district.

The Conciliation Board for the Industrial District of Otago and Southland, having received the necessary proofs establishing its jurisdiction in the above matter, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, hereby recommends as follows :—

That the parties to the said dispute enter into an industrial agreement for a term of one year and ten months from the 1st day of February, 1900, such agreement to contain the following provisions :—

1. *Balloting for Places.*—Balloting every three months. All places to be balloted for. Headings and levels to be balloted for specially. General ballot to take place afterwards. Names of those thrown out of the special ballot to be put in the general one. One man to ballot for his place in the same manner as two or more men would ballot for one place. First man out of a place to be put into the first place vacant or to start: Provided that the mine-manager may withdraw a man, if during the three months he thinks it necessary for the safety of the place, in order to put a more competent man in his place.

2. *Rates.*—The following hewing rates shall be paid: Round coal, 11d. per box; small coal (1½ in. riddle), 9d. per box; small coal (1 in. riddle), 7d. per box; tripping, 6d. per box; dross, 4d. per box.

3. *Pillars.*—Pillars, when taken back in the solid, 1d. per box less than above rates; otherwise, the above rates or shift wages, at the option of the employer, shall be paid.

4. *Boxes.*—Four boxes of existing sizes in use at each mine shall constitute a ton.

5. *Narrow Places.*—For narrow places yardage at the following rates is to be paid in addition to the above tonnage rates, viz.: Headings, 6 ft.—7 ft., 4s.; levels, 6 ft.—7 ft., 3s. 3d.; levels, 7 ft.—9 ft., 2s. 6d.; stentons, per yard, 2s. 6d.

6. *Piecework only.*—All coal-hewing to be done on piece rates, except in deficient places, provided that the mine-manager may enter into any arrangement which he thinks proper with the men for the working of the 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 on between the mine-manager and the mine committee. This clause is not to prevent the overseer and lads employed in trucking being allowed to work in their spare time hewing coal or doing other work.

7. *Deficient Places.*—Deficient places are places less than 7 ft. high or 6 ft. wide, or with stone in them, soft faulty places, and extremely hard places. These are to be paid for at shift wages.

8. *Shift Wages.*—Shift wages shall be 9s. per day.

9. *Wet Places.*—Wet places to be paid for at shift wages for six-hour shifts.

10. *Eight-hours Day.*—Eight hours at the face to constitute a day's work.

11. *Regulation of Boxes.*—Boxes to be regulated throughout the mine so that each man gets his share, provided the man can take his turn.

12. *Miner shifted.*—If a miner be taken from the face to do any work in connection with the mine (whether outside or in) shift wages to be paid him.

13. *Trucking Distances.*—Trucking distances from the face not to exceed 4 chains; beyond that to be paid for at 1d. per box for every chain or part of a chain.

14. *Sharpening Tools.*—Tools to be sharpened by the employers free of cost to the workmen, or all requisites for sharpening to be provided and facilities given for sharpening.

15. *Truckers', &c., Wages.*—Truckers, horse-drivers, and rope-attendants' wages to be as follows: For men over nineteen years of age, not less than 7s. per day; for lads or boys under nineteen, not less than 5s. per day; but a special wage less than the above-mentioned wage may be fixed for any trucker by agreement between the mine-manager and the mine committee.

16. *Timbering*.—Any timbering work required to be done shall be paid for at shift wages.

17. *No Discrimination*.—No employer shall, in employing labour, discriminate against members of the union; and no employer shall, in the engagement or dismissal of his journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the society, whether directly or indirectly. Members and non-members shall, when employed together, at all times work in harmony with one another.

18. *Matters not provided for*.—Anything not provided for herein shall be referred to the manager and a mine committee of the employes in the mine. In case of difference, the matter to be referred to the Chairman of the Board, whose decision shall be final.

FREDERICK CHAPMAN, Chairman.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1900.

REEFTON GOLD-MINING DISPUTE.

In the Court of Arbitration, Westland Industrial District.

The following is the award of the Arbitration Court in the dispute between various companies and the Miners' Union:—

1. *Wages*.—The following shall be the minimum rates of wages which shall be paid by the companies respectively in the capacities under-mentioned, that is to say:—

	Per Shift. s. d.		Per Shift. s. d.		Per Shift. s. d.
Mine-shift bosses	11 8	Battery-feeders	8 0	Men working in rock-drills not in charge	9 6
Timber-men on surface ..	11 8	Men working rock-breaker ..	8 0	Men in charge of rock-drills in rise	11 0
Men employed on rise, winze, or shaft	10 0	Men in charge of aerial ..	11 8	Men working rock-drill in rise, not in charge ..	10 0
Miners	9 6	Brakemen of aerial	10 0	Men exclusively employed in filling from rock-drills ..	9 0
Winders requiring Government certificates ..	11 8	Men employed filling aerial ..	9 0	Men timbering in mine ..	9 6
Engine-drivers not requiring Government certificate ..	10 0	Men employed tipping aerial ..	8 0	Firemen	10 0
General blacksmiths ..	13 4	Men in charge of shift at batteries	10 0	Carpenters	11 8
Blacksmiths ordinarily employed in sharpening tools ..	11 8	Men working vanners	8 0	Pick-and-shovel labour ..	9 0
Blacksmiths' assistants, strikers ..	8 0	Men working at slime-tables ..	8 0	Ordinary surface labour other than pick and shovel ..	8 0
Bracemen	9 0	Men working at chlorination-works, roasters	9 6		
Chamberman	10 0	Men working in chlorination-works, other than roasters ..	8 6		
Truckers	8 0	Men working at cyanide ..	9 0		
		Men in charge of rock-drills ..	10 6		

2. Men taken from the face in the mine to do temporary work on the surface, but not exceeding two successive shifts, shall be paid the same rate as if at the face, and the same hours of labour shall be observed.

3. *Youths*.—Youths under twenty-one years of age may be employed as blacksmiths' strikers, truckers, battery-feeders, tipping the aerial, working vanners, working at slimes tables, working at cyanide, and any other work which may at any time and from time to time be agreed upon in writing between any of the companies and Workers' Union, at the following rate of wages, that is to say: For the first year, not less than 5s. for each working-day of eight hours, with an increase at the end of each year of not less than 1s. per day until such youth reaches the minimum wage of the branch of employment in which he is employed.

4. *Winding Men*.—Where the shaft exceeds a depth of 250 ft. and there is machinery the company shall at all times hoist the men: Provided that any company may from time to time agree in writing with the Workers' Union that this clause shall be suspended with respect to any mine or portion of a mine mentioned in such agreement for the period therein specified, and in such case this provision shall cease to be operative to the extent and for the period mentioned in such agreement.

5. *Contracts*.—In all cases in which tenders are called for work written specifications shall be provided to work by, and no company shall enter into any contract for the performance of work in or about a mine without making it a binding stipulation of such contract that the contractor shall pay to the wages-men employed by him the minimum rates of wages provided by this award.

6. *Holidays*.—The Christmas holidays shall be from the 24th December to the 1st January, both days inclusive, but if New Year's Day should fall upon a Sunday, then the Monday following shall be observed as a holiday also. The Queen's Birthday and Labour Day shall also be holidays, provided that this clause shall not apply to battery or reduction-works; but it shall be incumbent upon each company to allow to each man employed in batteries or reduction-works holidays of equal duration at some other convenient time, without thereby affecting the employment of any such man; this proviso shall also apply to youths when employed in batteries or reduction-works.

7. No work shall be done on Sundays or any of the holidays above mentioned except in batteries or reduction-works, and except work which is of absolute necessity.

8. *Monday and Saturday Shifts*.—The night shift following the Sunday shall go on at 1 a.m. on Monday morning and shall cease work at 8 a.m. The day shift on Saturday shall go on at 8 a.m., and shall cease work at 2 p.m. The afternoon shift on Saturday shall go on at 2 p.m., and shall cease work at 8 p.m.

9. *Hours of Labour*.—Except as mentioned in the last clause, the hours of work shall be eight hours at the face in each shift, in which eight hours the usual allowance shall be made for crib-time.

10. *Matters not provided for*.—Any matter not provided for in this award may be settled by agreement between the company concerned and the committee of the Workers' Union.

11. *Preference of Unionists*.—If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed as a miner in this industrial district, and any person now residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district, and who is of good character and sober habits, and who is a competent miner, to become a member of such union upon payment of an entrance-fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether payable weekly or not, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon a written application of the person so desiring to join the Workers' Union, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice of such amendment, with a copy thereof, to each of the companies, then and in such case and thereafter each of the companies shall employ members of the Workers' Union in preference to non-members, provided that there are members of the Workers' Union equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it: Provided that this clause shall not interfere with engagements subsisting between any company and non-unionists at the time when such amendment as aforesaid shall be made, and notice thereof shall be given to such company as aforesaid, but that such company may continue to employ any miner or other person then actually employed by such company as heretofore, although such miner or other person may not be a member of the Workers' Union, and although such miner or other person may from want of work in the mine or otherwise be from time to time not actually employed in the mine.

12. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the conditions of the last clause any company may employ miners and other persons, whether members of Workers' Union or not; but no company shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no company shall, in the employment or dismissal of men or in the conduct of the mine, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

13. When members of the Workers' 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.

14. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the union to preference under the foregoing clauses, the Workers' Union shall keep in some convenient place in Reefton a book, to be called

the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the Workers' Union for the time being out of employ and desirous of obtaining employment, with a description of the branch of mining employment in which each such person claims to be proficient, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every company or person by whom any such member of the Workers' Union has been employed during the preceding nine calendar months. Immediately upon any such member of the Workers' Union obtaining employment, or ceasing to desire employment, a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' Union shall use their best endeavours to verify the entries contained in such book, and the Workers' Union shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false to the knowledge of the executive of the Workers' Union, or in case the executive of the union shall not have used reasonable endeavours to verify the same. Such book shall be open to each of the companies and to the servants of each of them at all hours between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working-day except Saturday, and on that day between 9 a.m. and noon. If the Workers' Union should fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, then and in such case, and so long as such failure shall continue, the companies or any of them may employ any person or persons, whether a member of the Workers' Union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice shall be given by the Workers' Union to each company in writing of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.

The foregoing paragraphs numbered from 1 to 14, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the foregoing award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court hath been hereto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 20th day of January, 1900.

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

Memorandum.—With reference to the application of Mr. McNeill to add to the award, in the case of the Inangahua Miners' Industrial Union of Workers v. the Consolidated Goldfields of New Zealand and other mining companies at Reefton, a clause providing for shorter hours upon Saturday for surface labour, I have to say that, apart from other objections, I do not see my way to agree to such a clause unless there was a corresponding diminution of the wages. I am unable to see that surface labour in connection with mines places those engaged in it in a worse position than those engaged in surface labour of any other description, and the reasons which, in my opinion, are cogent for allowing the miners who work underground a special concession in this respect do not apply to surface labour. Wherever this Court has provided for shorter hours upon Saturdays in connection with surface labour there has been a diminution of the wages, and I could not see my way to depart from that principle in the present case. Moreover, the intimation made by the Court, in consequence of which the companies agreed to a conference between the members of the Court and a representative for each party, was that the Court did not see its way either to raise or to reduce wages. To give shorter hours upon Saturday at the same wage would be to increase the wage, and for this reason also I could not see my way to adopt the demand of the union in this respect.

W. B. EDWARDS, President.

Reefton, 20th January, 1900.

RANGIORA CARPENTERS.

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 Rangiora Branch (No. 2) of the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners' Association (hereinafter called "the association") and Charles Blake, of Waikari; Edward Rodgers, of Amberley; James Harris, of Amberley; Thomas Osborne, of Amberley; Colin Shilton, of Woodend; John Wilson, of Sifton; Alfred Pearce, of Kaiapoi; and Henry Cook, of Rangiora, all of whom are employers of journeymen carpenters and joiners or are master carpenters, and all of whom are 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 heard the association by its representatives duly appointed, and none of the employers appearing either personally or by representative, doth hereby order and award that, as between the 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 and of this award shall be binding upon the 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 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 this award and by the said terms, conditions, and provisions respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of this award, or of the said terms, conditions, and provisions, but shall in all respects abide by and observe and perform the same: And this 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 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 by virtue of this award shall not exceed the sum of £500: And the Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 23rd day of December, 1899, and shall continue in force up to and until the 1st day of August, 1901: And the Court doth lastly order that each of the employers above named shall pay to the association in respect of its costs of the reference the sum of 5s.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule referred to by the Foregoing Award.

1. *Wages.*—The minimum rate of wages for a tradesman competent for the work in which he is employed shall be 10s. per day.

2. 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.

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

4. *Country Work.*—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 board and lodging are provided by the employer the 10 per cent. is not to apply.

5. *Suburban Work.*—The suburban limit for men walking to their work shall be two miles from their employers' 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.

6. *Preference of Unionists.*—Employers shall employ members of the association in preference to non-members, provided that the members of the association are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it.

7. Where non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between members and non-members, and both shall work together in harmony, and receive equal pay for equal work.

8. Any dispute under the two last foregoing rules, if it cannot be settled by the committee above referred to, shall be decided by the Board of Conciliation.

The foregoing rules numbered respectively from 1 to 8, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the foregoing award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereto affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

[NOTE.—The above conditions are made in the words of the award made on the 10th October, 1898, under the presidency of his Honour Mr. Justice Denniston, following the recommendation of the Conciliation Board, as a majority of the employers have entered into an industrial agreement with the union in these terms, and it is desirable that the same conditions should regulate the whole of the trade. The Court, however, considers that when the matter comes under consideration again both parties will do well to consider the more recent awards affecting the building trade, which contain provisions which experience has shown to be more conducive to the interests of both parties.]

CHRISTCHURCH CARPENTERS.

In the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Canterbury Industrial District.—In the matter of “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894,” and of the amendments thereof; and in the matter of an industrial dispute between the Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners’ Industrial Union of Workmen, and the Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners’ Industrial Union of Workmen (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Workers’ Unions”), and the Builders and Contractors’ Association of Canterbury Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter referred to as “the Employers’ Union”), and James Goss, of Durham Street, Christchurch; Williams and Stevens, of Tuam Street, Christchurch; Edward Welsh, of St. Asaph Street, Christchurch; Thomas Lyons, of South Belt, Christchurch; Bowron Brothers, of Manchester Street, Christchurch; the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company (Limited); and the Christchurch Meat Company (Limited).

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 Workers’ Unions by their respective representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the Employers’ Union by its representatives duly appointed, and the said James Goss in person, and the said Bowron Brothers by George Bowron, a member of the said firm, and the Christchurch Meat Company (Limited) by its representative duly appointed; and having also heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workers’ Unions and of the Employers’ Union and the others of the said parties appearing respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, and the other parties above named not appearing either personally or by representative, doth hereby order and award as follows:—

1. *Award not to affect Meat Companies.*—The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company (Limited) and the Christchurch Meat Company (Limited) are hereby dismissed from this dispute, and shall not be affected by the provisions of this award.

Meaning of the Words “Individual Employers.”—The words “the individual employers,” where used in this award, shall mean and include the said James Goss, Williams and Stevens, Edward Welsh, Thomas Lyons, and Bowron Brothers.

2. *Wages.*—All journeymen carpenters, or journeymen carpenters and joiners, or journeymen joiners shall be paid not less than 10s. 8d. for each day’s work of eight hours.

3. *Wages of Inferior Workmen.*—Any journeyman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less wage as may from time to time be agreed upon between such journeyman and the president of the union to which he belongs, and if he does not belong to either of the above-named unions, then between such journeyman and the president of the second named of the above-mentioned unions; and in default of such agreement within twenty-four hours after such journeyman shall have applied in writing to the secretary of the union the president of which is hereby empowered to agree with him as to his wage, stating his desire that such wage shall be so agreed upon, then such wage as shall be fixed by the president of the union to which he belongs and the president of the Employers’ Union, and if he does not belong to either union, then by the president of the second named of the said unions and the president of the Employers’ Union; and if such wage shall not be fixed by the persons hereby empowered to fix the same within twenty-four hours after such journeyman has applied in writing to the persons hereby empowered to fix the same, then such wage as shall be fixed by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district, after twenty-four hours’ notice in writing to the secretary of the second named of the above-mentioned unions, who shall (if desired by him) be heard by such Chairman on such application. Any journeyman whose wage has been so fixed may work and be employed for such less wage for the space of six calendar months thereafter, and, after the expiration of the said period of six calendar months, until fourteen days’ notice in writing shall have been given to him by the secretary of either of the said Workers’ Unions requiring his wage to be again fixed in manner prescribed by this clause.

4. *Wages on Existing Contracts.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 hereof, journeymen may be employed and may work for a wage not less than 10s. for each day’s work of eight hours for the purpose of completing contracts by which any employer was bound on the 12th day of December, 1899; but any employer desiring to take advantage of this provision shall, within fourteen days from the day of the date hereof, give to the secretary of each of the Workers’ Unions, and also to the secretary of the Employers’ Union, notice in writing of the contracts in respect of which he claims to be entitled to the benefit of this provision, stating the date of each such contract, the name of the person with whom the same has been entered into, and the nature of the work and where the same is to be performed; and no employer shall be entitled to the benefit of this provision in respect of any contract of which he has not so given notice.

5. *Hours of Work.*—The recognised hours of work shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on each day except Saturday, one hour to be allowed each day for dinner, and on Saturday from 8 a.m. until noon, from the 1st day of August to the 30th day of April; and from 8 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. on each day except Saturday, one half-hour to be allowed each day for dinner, and on Saturday from 8 a.m. until noon, from the 1st day of May until the 31st day of July.

6. *Overtime.*—Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours and time and a half afterwards for all time worked on any day beyond the time mentioned in the last rule, and also for all time worked upon Sunday, or upon any of the following days, which shall be considered to be holidays, namely: New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, Labour Day, Show Day, Anniversary Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day.

7. *Walking-time.*—Journeymen shall be at the place where their work is to be performed at the hour appointed for the commencement of work, but, if such place is distant more than a mile and a half from the Chief Post-office in the City of Christchurch, each journeyman employed thereon shall be paid at the ordinary rate of wages for the time occupied in proceeding thereto at the rate of four miles for every hour (with a proportionate allowance for more or less than an hour), however and by whatever means he may proceed thereto; but there shall be deducted from such allowance the time occupied in proceeding for the first one and a half miles from the residence of such journeyman. This rule shall apply also to apprentices.

8. *Country Work.*—Any journeyman or apprentice employed upon country work shall be conveyed by his employer to and from his work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses going to and returning from such work shall be paid by his employer, but once only during the continuance of the work if such work is continuous, and the journeyman or apprentice is not in the meantime recalled by his employer.

9. *Travelling-time.*—Time occupied in travelling shall be paid for at ordinary rates, but no journeyman shall be paid more than an ordinary day’s wages for any day occupied by him in travelling, although the hours occupied may exceed eight, unless he is upon the same day occupied in working for his employer.

10. *Allowance for Country Work.*—When the distance requires journeymen employed upon country work to sleep away from their homes an additional allowance of 15 per cent. upon the amount of their wages for the time so occupied shall be paid to them, and their employers shall also provide them with tents, or other suitable sleeping-accommodation.

11. *Allowances to Apprentices.*—When apprentices are employed upon country work their employers shall provide them with suitable board and lodging at the expense of such employers.

12. *Sharpening Tools.*—On all outside jobs the employers shall afford facilities for sharpening tools, and a suitable place properly secured for the safety of the journeymen's tools.

13. *Sanitary Conveniences.*—The employers shall also provide necessary sanitary conveniences for their journeymen.

14. *Time for putting Tools in Order.*—When men who have been employed for not less than one week are discharged, two hours shall be allowed to them to put their tools in order.

15. *Payment of Wages.*—Wages shall in all cases be paid weekly, and in money, and, when not paid at the place where the work is in the course of being performed, the time occupied by the journeymen in walking to the place of payment and in waiting for payment shall be paid for at ordinary rates: Provided that such time shall not be paid for when two men or less are employed upon any job.

16. *Apprentices.*—No limitation shall be put upon the number of apprentices. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years, and shall be legally indentured: Provided that apprentices who, on the 1st day of August, 1899, were serving an apprenticeship without indentures may complete such apprenticeship; but it shall be incumbent upon the employers with whom such apprentices were so serving to give notice in writing within one calendar month from the date of this award of the name of each such apprentice, and of the period when his service began and when it is to end.

17. *Wages of Apprentices.*—The wages to be paid to apprentices shall be: During the first year of the apprenticeship not less than 5s. for each week, during the second year not less than 10s. for each week, during the third year not less than 15s. for each week, during the fourth year not less than £1 for each week, and during the fifth year not less than £1 5s. for each week. Such wages shall be paid to all apprentices, whether serving an apprenticeship at the time of the making this award or not, and whether indentured or not.

19. *Preference of Unionists.*—If and after either of the Workers' Unions shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed in the trade in this industrial district, and any person who may hereafter reside in this industrial district who is of good character and sober habits, and who is a competent journeyman, to become a member of such union upon payment of an entrance-fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether payable weekly or not, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon a written application of the person so desiring to join such union, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice in writing of such amendment, with a copy thereof, to the Employers' Union, and shall also publish a notice of such amendment, with a copy thereof, in the *Lyttelton Times*, and also in the *Press*, newspapers published at the City of Christchurch, then and in such case and thereafter employers shall employ members of one or other of the Workers' Unions in preference to non-members, provided that there are members of either union equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it.

20. *No Discrimination.*—Until compliance by one or other of the Workers' Unions with the conditions of the last clause employers may employ journeymen whether members of either of the Workers' Unions or not, but no employer shall discriminate against the members of either of the Workers' Unions, and no employer shall, in the employment or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring either of the Workers' Unions, whether directly or indirectly.

21. *Unionists and Non-unionists to work in Harmony.*—When members of the Workers' Unions or of either of them and non-members are employed together there shall be no distinction between members and non-members, and both shall work together in harmony, and receive equal pay for equal work.

22. *Employment book.*—So soon as either of the Workers' Unions shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the Workers' Unions to preference under the foregoing clauses, and at all times thereafter, each of the Workers' Unions shall keep in some one convenient place, to be agreed upon between such Workers' Unions, within one mile from the Chief Post-office in the City of Christchurch, a book, to be called the "employment-book" of the union keeping the same, wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all the members of the union keeping such book who are for the time being out of employ, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom such member of such union shall have been employed during the preceding nine calendar months. Immediately upon any such journeyman obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' Union keeping each such book shall use their best endeavours to verify 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. Each 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 except Saturday, and on that day between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon. If either of the Workers' Unions fails to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, then and in such case and so long as such failure shall continue the members of the union failing to keep such book shall lose their right to preference under the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, newspapers published at the City of Christchurch, shall be given by each of the Workers' Unions of the place where the employment-book of such union shall be kept, and of any change in such place, and notice thereof shall also be given in writing to the Employers' Union.

23. *Preference of Service.*—Members of the Workers' Unions, when entitled to and claiming preference of employment under the provisions of this award, shall, when out of employment and seeking employ, whenever possible, and if the conditions of employment are equal, having regard to the place of residence and other circumstances of each such member, give preference of service to members of the Employers' Union, provided that notice is given to such member of either of the Workers' Unions of the desire of any such member of the Employers' Union to employ him.

24. And the Court doth hereby further order and award that, as between the Workers' Unions and each of them and the members of each of them, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and the individual employers and each of them, the terms, conditions, and provisions herein contained shall be binding upon the Workers' Unions and upon each of them and upon the members of each of them, and upon the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and upon the individual employers and each of them; and, further, that the Workers' Unions and each of them and every member of each of them, and the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and the individual employers and each of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every act, matter, and thing by the terms, conditions, and provisions of this award on the part of the Workers' Unions or either of them or the members of either of them, and also on the part of the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and of the individual employers and of each 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.

25. And this Court doth hereby 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 the sum of £500.

26. And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 22nd day of January, 1900, and shall continue in force and its provisions may be enforced up to the 21st day of January, 1902.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

CHRISTCHURCH BAKERS.

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 Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union"), and the Christchurch Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the Employers' Union"), and the following persons and firms who are employers of journeymen bakers or who are master bakers (and who are all hereinafter collectively referred to as "the individual employers"), namely: William Thompson, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; William Robertson, of Victoria Street, Christchurch; Frederick Blogg, of Madras Street, Christchurch; Thomas Rowley, of Crescent Road, St. Albans; Joseph Broadly, of Richmond; George Hawker, of New Brighton; James Samuel Slade, of Oxford Terrace, Christchurch; Andrew Schumacher, of Ferry Road, Christchurch; William Baily, of Ferry Road, Christchurch; George Drew, of Sumner; Samuel Besley, of Sydenham; William Lenhart, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; David Neave and Son, of Montreal Street, Christchurch; John Hopper, of Lincoln Road, Addington; Frederick Williams, of Tuam Street, Christchurch; Harry R. Cater, of Tuam Street, Christchurch; Frederick Dowdle, of St. Albans Lane; Joseph Johnston, of Tai Tapu; Frank Wilson, of Buffon Street, Sydenham; William Shepherd, of Lyttelton; Joseph P. Kissel, of Templeton; James F. Norton, of Lyttelton; John Hanson, of Riccarton; Hinds and Cordlin, of Lyttelton; John S. Oliver, of Lyttelton; Shields Brothers, of Coldridge Street, Sydenham; Alexander Ritchie, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; James Hastie, of Prebbleton; Frederick Norton, of Lincoln; Mrs. Flavell, of Selwyn Street, Addington; James Baunton, of Opawa; Esther Ann Lanyon, of Lyttelton; John Gilmour, of Ferry Road; John Pollock, of Holly Road; James Heath, of Colombo Street, Sydenham; Mrs. Bligh, of Victoria Street; — Beaumon, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; Charles Agar, of Lyttelton; James Bird, of Burwood; John Woodfield, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; — Napier, of Belfast; James Heron, of Worcester Street, Linwood; Frederick Wilson, of Opawa; C. Faville, of Addington; Woodfield Brothers, of Sydenham; William Shepherd, of Lyttelton; A. H. Blake, of Colombo Street, Christchurch; Frederick Malton, of Richmond; David Barnes, of Richmond; Walter Harris, of Linwood; John Oliver, of Lyttelton.

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 Workers' Union and the Employers' Union by their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard such of the individual employers as appeared in person or by their representatives, and having also heard the witnesses called and examined and cross-examined by and on behalf of the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and also as between the Workers' Union and the members thereof and the individual employers and each and every of them, the terms, conditions and provisions set out in the schedule hereto and of this award shall be binding upon the Workers' Union and upon every member thereof, and also upon the Employers' Union and the members thereof, and upon the individual 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 Workers' Union and every member thereof, and the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and the individual employers and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing by this award and by the said terms, conditions, and provisions respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of this award or 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 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 the sum of £500: And the Court doth hereby further order that this award shall take effect from the 22nd day of January, 1900, and shall continue in force up to and until the 21st day of January, 1902.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereunto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule referred to by the foregoing Award.

1. *Hours of Employment.*—Eight hours and one half-hour shall constitute a day's work, exclusive of half an hour which shall be allowed for breakfast; but, where one journeyman baker only is employed, he must in each day's work turn out 140 loaves at the least; where two journeymen bakers are employed they must in each day's work turn out 280 loaves at the least; where three journeymen bakers are employed they must turn out 420 loaves at the least, provided that there are two ovens.

2. Time allowed on Thursdays shall, if required by the employer, be made good by each journeyman during the week.

3. Except as hereinafter mentioned, the hour for beginning work shall not be earlier than 4 a.m., except on Saturdays, when work may be commenced not earlier than 3 a.m.

4. Employers whose places of business are beyond three miles from the City of Christchurch may begin work at any time that may be agreed upon between themselves and their journeymen.

5. *Wages.*—The wages to be paid to journeymen shall be not less than the following: For foremen, £2 15s. per week; for second hand, £2 5s. per week; and for third hands, £2 per week.

6. Jobbers shall be paid 10s. per day, or, when engaged for a week, not less than £2 10s.; and at the same rate as permanent hands for overtime.

7. Sunday sponging shall cover all statutory holidays; but any journeyman working on holidays shall receive payment at the rate of time and a half in addition to his weekly wage.

8. *Overtime.*—Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours and time and a half afterwards.

9. *Boarding with Employer.*—It shall not be a condition of employment that any journeyman shall board and sleep upon his employer's premises; but this clause shall not prevent the matter from being arranged between an employer and his journeyman. When a journeyman boards on his employer's premises the charge for board and lodging shall not exceed 15s. a week.

10. *No Carter in Bakehouse.*—No carter shall be employed in any bakehouse, but a journeyman baker may be employed in delivering bread, provided he does not work more than eight hours and a half in any day.

11. *Apprentices.*—One apprentice shall be allowed for every two journeymen. An employer who personally works at the trade shall be considered for this purpose as a journeyman.

12. The period of apprenticeship shall be four years.

13. *Preference of Unionists.*—If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed in this industrial district in this trade, and any other person now residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district who is of good character, and who is a competent journeyman, to become a member of the Workers' Union upon payment of an entrance-fee not exceeding 5s., and of subsequent contributions, whether weekly or not, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon the written application of the person so desiring to join the Workers' Union, recommended by two members of the Workers' Union, or accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from some respectable person residing within the industrial district, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice in writing of such amendment, with a copy thereof, to the Employers' Union, and shall also publish such notice in the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, newspapers published at Christchurch, then and in that case and thereafter employers shall employ members of the Workers' Union in

preference to non-members, provided that there are members of the Workers' Union equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it.

14. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the last clause employers may employ journeymen whether members of the Workers' Union or not, but no employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union; and no employer shall, in the employment or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

15. When members of the Workers' 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.

16. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the Workers' Union to preference of employment under the foregoing clauses, and at all times thereafter, the Workers' Union shall keep in some convenient place, within one mile from the Chief Post-office in the City of Christchurch, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all members of the Workers' Union for the time being out of employ and desiring employment, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom each such journeyman shall have been employed during the preceding nine calendar months. Immediately upon any such journeyman obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' Union shall use their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and the Workers' Union shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall be wilfully false in any particular to the knowledge of the executive of the Workers' Union, or in case the executive of the Workers' Union 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 except Saturday, and on that day from 8 a.m. until noon. If the Workers' Union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, 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 of the Workers' Union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, newspapers published at the City of Christchurch, shall be given by the Workers' Union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place, and notice thereof in writing shall also be given by the Workers' Union to the Employers' Union.

17. *Preference of Employers' Union.*—Members of the Workers' Union, when entitled to and claiming preference of employment under the provisions of this award, shall, when out of employment and seeking employ, whenever possible, and if the conditions of employment are equal, having regard to the place of residence and other circumstances of each such member, give preference of service to members of the Employers' Union, provided that notice is given to such members of the Workers' Union of the desire of any such member of the Employers' Union to employ him. The foregoing paragraphs numbered from 1 to 17, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the foregoing award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

CHRISTCHURCH PLUMBERS.

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 Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workers' Union") and Hement Brothers, of Christchurch; Taylor and Oakley, of Christchurch; Falkinder and Colville, of Christchurch; George Fry, of Christchurch; Charles Dallison, of St. Albans; John Cull, of Christchurch; J. Bigwood and Sons, of Christchurch; Joseph Perks, of Sydenham; Alfred Holloban, of Christchurch; James Killick, of Christchurch; Powrie Brothers, of Christchurch; James Greig, of Christchurch; Henry Pyne, of Christchurch; James Goss, of Christchurch; James Troupe, of Christchurch; Arthur H. Hill, of Christchurch; William Congreve, of Christchurch; Herbert Jones, of Christchurch; Thomas J. Watters, of Christchurch; Arthur Chidgey, of Christchurch; Philip H. Venables, of Christchurch; Joseph Venables, of Christchurch; John Campbell, of Christchurch; Morrison and Bradford, of Christchurch; James Thomas, of Christchurch; Thomas Danks, of Christchurch; Alfred E. Bradley, of Christchurch; George Adcock, of Christchurch; William H. Harris, of Christchurch; and James Mercer, of Christchurch, all of whom are employers of journeymen plumbers or are master plumbers (and all of whom are hereinafter collectively referred to as "the employers"); and Scott Brothers, of Christchurch; the Crown Ironworks Company (Limited); and the Christchurch Gas Company (Limited).

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 Workers' Union by its representatives duly appointed, and having also heard such of the employers as were represented either in person or by their representatives, and having also heard the witnesses called and examined and cross-examined by and on behalf of the said parties respectively, doth hereby order and award that, as between the Workers' 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 and of this award shall be binding upon the Workers' 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 Workers' 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 this award and by the said terms, conditions, and provisions respectively required to be done, observed, and performed, and shall not do anything in contravention of this award or 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 said 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 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 the sum of £500: And the Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 22nd day of January, 1900, and shall continue in force and its provisions may be enforced up to and until the 21st day of January, 1902: And the Court doth hereby further order that Scott Brothers, the Crown Ironworks Company (Limited), and the Christchurch Gas Company (Limited) shall be dismissed from this dispute, and shall not be bound by the provisions of this award.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereunto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule referred to by the foregoing Award.

1. *Hours of Employment.*—The recognised hours of work shall be eight on each working-day except Saturday, and shall be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. During this time the journeymen shall have an interval, not being less than half an hour or more than an hour, for dinner, as may from time to time be agreed between them and their employers, but the ordinary hours of work shall not exceed eight on any one day. The hours of employment on Saturday shall be from 8 a.m. until noon.

2. *Wages.*—All journeymen when employed upon any work which if done within the area of the Christchurch Drainage District requires a Drainage Board certificate, or which would require such certificate if done within such area (notwithstanding that it may be beyond such area), shall be paid at the rate of not less than 10s. per day.

All journeymen when employed upon any other work shall be paid at the rate of not less than 9s. per day. Each day consists of eight hours, worked within the hours above mentioned.

3. Any journeyman who considers himself not capable of earning the minimum wage may be paid such less wage as may from time to time be agreed upon in writing between such journeyman and the chairman and secretary of the Workers' Union; and, in default of such agreement within twenty-four hours after such journeyman has applied in writing to the secretary of the Workers' Union stating his desire that such wage shall be so agreed upon, as shall be fixed in writing by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the industrial district upon the application of such journeyman, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the secretary of the Workers' Union, who shall, if desired by him, be heard by such Chairman on such application. Any journeyman whose wage has been so fixed may work and be employed by any employer for such less wage for the period of six calendar months thereafter, and, after the expiration of the said period of six calendar months, until fourteen days' notice in writing shall have been given to him by the secretary of the Workers' Union requiring his wage to be again fixed in manner provided by this clause.

4. *Overtime*.—All time worked between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter; between the hours of 8 p.m. and midnight, double time; between midnight and 8 a.m., double time. On Saturdays, from noon to 5 p.m., time and a half; from 5 p.m. on Saturday to 8 a.m. on Monday, double time; on Christmas Day, double time; on the following days, which shall be deemed to be holidays, time and a half, namely: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the birthday of the reigning Sovereign, Boxing Day, Show Day, and Anniversary Day.

5. Any work required to be done to the plant or works of the employer during holidays or night-time shall be paid for at ordinary rates only.

6. *Country and Suburban Work*.—"Country work" means work performed by a journeyman or apprentice which necessitates his lodging elsewhere than at his usual place of residence.

7. Any journeyman or apprentice employed upon country work shall be conveyed by his employer to and from such work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses going to and returning from such work shall be paid by his employer, but once only during the continuance of the work if the work is continuous, and the journeyman or apprentice is not in the meantime recalled by his employer.

8. Any journeyman or apprentice employed upon country work shall be provided by his employer free of charge with suitable board and lodging while so employed.

9. Time occupied in travelling shall be paid for at ordinary rates, but no journeyman or apprentice shall be paid more than an ordinary day's wages for any day occupied by him in travelling, although the hours occupied may exceed eight, unless he is on the same day occupied in working for his employer.

10. "Suburban work" means work performed by a journeyman or apprentice at a distance of over a mile and a half from his employer's place of business, but which does not come within the definition of "country work."

11. Journeymen and apprentices shall be at their employer's place of business at the hour appointed for the commencement of work, but, if previously required so to do, they shall proceed directly to the place where the work is to be performed; but they shall not be required to travel any greater distance to such place than the distance to their employer's place of business, and if the distance be greater they shall be paid at the ordinary rate of wages for the time occupied in proceeding to such work for the excess of such distance, reckoning the time occupied at the rate of four miles per hour, with a proportionate allowance for more or less than an hour, however or by whatever means they may proceed thereto.

12. Any journeyman or apprentice employed by his employer upon suburban work to reach which a conveyance is required shall be conveyed by his employer to and from such work free of charge, or his travelling-expenses to and from such work shall be paid by his employer, and he shall also be paid for his time while going to and returning from such work. Any work coming within this rule shall be excluded from the operation of the last rule.

13. *Employers to provide Tools*.—Employers shall provide their journeymen with soldering-bolts, iron-pipe-fitting tools, metal-pots, plumbing-irons, mandrils, files, and chisel-bars.

14. *Apprentices*.—The proportion of apprentices shall be one to each journeyman, such journeyman to have been employed in the establishment in which such apprentice shall be taken for the preceding six calendar months on at least two-thirds full time.

15. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years, and shall be legally indentured: Provided that apprentices who on the 30th day of May, 1899, were serving an apprenticeship without indentures may complete such apprenticeship; but it shall be incumbent on the employer with whom such apprentices were so serving to give notice in writing to the Workers' Union, within one calendar month from the date of this award, of the name of each such apprentice, and of the period when his service began and when it will end.

16. The wages to be paid to apprentices shall be: During the first year of the apprenticeship, not less than 5s. for each week; during the second year, not less than 10s. for each week; during the third year, not less than 15s. for each week; during the fourth year, not less than £1 for each week; and during the fifth year, not less than £1 5s. for each week. Such wages shall be paid to all apprentices, whether serving an apprenticeship at the time of the making of this award or not, and whether indentured or not.

17. *Preference of Unionists*.—If and after the Workers' Union shall so amend its rules as to permit any person of good character and sober habits now employed in the trade in this industrial district, and any other person now residing or who may hereafter reside in this industrial district who is of good character and sober habits, and who is a competent journeyman, to become a member of the Workers' Union upon payment of an entrance-fee not exceeding 10s., and of subsequent contributions, whether weekly or not, not exceeding 6d. per week, upon the written application of the person so desiring to enter the Workers' Union, recommended by two members of the Workers' Union, or accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from some respectable person residing within the industrial district, without ballot or other election, and shall give notice in writing of such amendment, with a copy thereof, by publishing the same in the *Lyttelton Times* and in the *Press*, newspapers published in the City of Christchurch, then and in such case and thereafter employers shall employ members of the Workers' Union in preference to non-members, provided that there are members of the Workers' Union equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it.

18. Notwithstanding the provisions of the last clause employers may in cases of urgency from time to time employ upon daily wages master tradesmen who are not members of the Workers' Union: Provided that not more than one of such shall be so employed by any employer at any one time, and that no such master tradesman shall be employed in any one week for a greater length of time than sixteen hours, and that the employer so employing any master tradesman shall within seven days thereafter give notice in writing of such employment to the Workers' Union.

19. Until compliance by the Workers' Union with the conditions of clause 17 employers may employ journeymen whether members of the Workers' Union or not, but no employer shall discriminate against members of the Workers' Union, and no employer shall, in the employment or dismissal of journeymen or in the conduct of his business, do anything for the purpose of injuring the Workers' Union, whether directly or indirectly.

20. When members of the Workers' 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.

21. So soon as the Workers' Union shall perform the conditions entitling the members of the Workers' Union to preference under the foregoing clauses, and at all times thereafter, the Workers' Union shall keep, in some convenient place within one mile from the Chief Post-office in the City of Christchurch, a book, to be called the "employment-book," wherein shall be entered the names and exact addresses of all the members of the Workers' Union for the time being out of employ and desiring employment, and a note as to whether or not such members hold a Drainage Board certificate, and the names, addresses, and occupations of every employer by whom each such journeyman shall have been employed during the preceding nine calendar months. Immediately upon any such journeyman obtaining employment a note thereof shall be entered in such book. The executive of the Workers' Union shall use

their best endeavours to verify all the entries contained in such book, and the Workers' Union shall be answerable as for a breach of this award in case any entry therein shall in any particular be wilfully false to the knowledge of the executive of the Workers' Union, or in case the executive of the Workers' Union 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 except Saturday, and on that day between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon. If the Workers' Union fail to keep the employment-book in manner provided by this clause, 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 of the Workers' Union or not, to perform the work required to be performed, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions. Notice by advertisement in the *Lyttelton Times* and in the *Press*, newspapers published at the City of Christchurch, shall be given by the Workers' Union of the place where such employment-book is kept, and of any change in such place.

The foregoing paragraphs numbered from 1 to 21, both inclusive, embody the terms, conditions, and provisions referred to in the foregoing award, and thereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part thereof.

In witness whereof the seal of the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand hath been hereto put and affixed, and the President of the Court hath hereto set his hand, this 17th day of January, 1900.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

NEW ZEALAND BOOTMAKERS.

AN AGREEMENT made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and the Acts amending the same, between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen (who, together with every member thereof, are hereinafter called "the said Workmen's Association"), of the first part, and the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (who, together with every member thereof, are hereinafter called "the said Employers' Union"), of the second part.

Whereas by an award in the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District, made and published on the 9th day of September, 1898, in the matter of an industrial dispute between the said Workmen's Association and the said Employers' Union, it was awarded that, as between the said Workmen's Association and the said Employers' Union, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule to the said award should be binding upon the said Workmen's Association and the said Employers' Union, and should be deemed to be incorporated in and to form part of the said award: And whereas it has been agreed by and between the said Workmen's Association and the said Employers' Union that certain other and additional terms, conditions, and provisions shall be added to the said award, as in manner hereinafter appearing, and that such other and additional terms, conditions, and provisions shall be binding upon the said Workmen's Association and the said Employers' Union, and that this agreement shall be and be deemed to be an industrial agreement entered into by the parties hereto in pursuance of the said Act and the Acts amending the same, and shall be enforceable by and against the said Workmen's Association and by and against the said Employers' Union respectively, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the Acts amending the same relating to industrial agreements:

Now this agreement witnesseth, and it is hereby agreed between the said Workmen's Association and the said Employer's Union and each and every of them, in manner following, that is to say,—

1. That all and singular the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall be deemed to be the terms, conditions, and provisions of this agreement, and shall be binding upon the said Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the said Employers' Union and every member thereof, as and from the 15th day of December, 1899.

2. That the said Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the said Employers' Union and every member thereof, and each and every of them, shall respectively do, observe, and perform every matter and thing which by the terms, provisions, and conditions set forth in the schedule hereto are or ought to be done, observed, and performed by the said Workmen's Association and every member thereof and by the said Employers' Union and every member thereof respectively.

3. The failure by the parties hereto, or either or any of them, to observe and perform any matter or thing by the said terms, conditions, and provisions to be done, observed, and performed by either of the parties hereto, and the doing of anything in contravention of the said terms, conditions, and provisions by either of the parties hereto, shall constitute a breach or breaches of this agreement within the meaning of the said Act and the Acts amending the same.

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect or be deemed to affect or vary in any manner whatsoever, or to prevent or hinder the enforcement, as by the said Act and the Acts amending the same provided, of any of the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award as set forth in the schedule thereto and incorporated therewith, in so far as the said terms, conditions, and provisions, or any of them, have not been added to by the terms, provisions, and conditions set forth in the schedule hereto.

5. If either of the parties hereto shall in any particular commit or suffer any breach or breaches of this agreement, or of the terms, conditions, and provisions set forth in the schedule hereto, or any of them, such party shall forfeit and pay such penalty or penalties as may be imposed by the Court under the provisions of the said Act and the Acts amending the same.

6. A printed copy of the said award and the schedule thereto is hereunto attached, in order that the same shall be referred to for the purpose of explaining and applying the terms, conditions, and provisions of this agreement in so far as it purports to add to the terms, conditions, and provisions of the said award and the schedule thereto.

7. This agreement shall continue in force until the 1st day of September, 1900.
In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their seals respectively on the 29th day of January, 1900.

Schedule referred to in the above Agreement.

The following rule shall be added to rule 5 in the schedule to the said award :—

"(d.) Provided, further, in the event of pieceworkers being kept waiting for work for any time exceeding one hour without having received any definite intimation from their employers as to whether their services will or will not be required, then such pieceworkers shall be entitled to receive the sum of 6d. for every hour after the first hour, or for any fraction of an hour after the first hour, during which they shall have been kept waiting.

"(e) For the purpose of more effectually carrying out the last-mentioned provision, a representative of the industrial union, appointed for that purpose by the union and employed in the workshop, shall be entitled from time to time to call the attention of the foreman of the workshop, or of his employer, whenever any necessity shall arise for the observance of this rule."

The following rule shall be added to rule 15 in the schedule to the said award :—

"(g.) Boys employed in putting in lasts, feeding heeling-machines, and in inking edges for edge-setting machines in the machinery department shall not be counted as apprentices, but the proportion of boys for inking edges is not to exceed one to each single edge-setter, and such boys so employed as last mentioned shall not be permitted to do any other work or operation in the machinery department."

A copy of this rule is to be posted in the machinery department in each factory or workshop belonging to members of the said Employers' Union.

Rule 26 in the schedule to the said award, referring to the work and the prices to be paid for the same, as specified thereunder, shall also apply to the following work and the prices to be paid for the same:—

Canvas-back leather-front shoe to be considered a new line on the statement:—

[illegible]

That this line shall not be made of a material of a higher quality than that contained in rate 3 of men's boots' rate for quality A, rate 4 for quality B.

Blucher Rates.—With reference to rates 1a and 2b in the statement appended to rule 26 to the said award, long middles and watertight tongues are to be paid for as an extra at the prices named in that part of the statement referring to benching extras.

Blucher boots, known as rate No. 3c, and so mentioned in that part of the schedule referring to blucher boots, are to be made in strict accordance with the sample of the same held by the parties to this agreement in each town in the colony where boot-manufacturing is carried on.

Soilable Leather.—Only the following leathers, unless fully protected, are to be considered soilable, and to be subject to the benching and finishing extras, as provided in the statement of work and prices appended to rule 26 in the schedule to the said award: Tan glace kid, American ooze, bronze kid, real Russia leather, buckskin, all imported tan calf, second ooze, calf, imitation buckskin, tan colonial calf.

Finishing Extras.—The extras mentioned in the statement appended to rule 26 in the schedule to the said award, relating to fair-stitch extras, shall apply henceforth to all finishing fair-stitch work done from a machine-sewn base.

Passed under the corporate seal of the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen in the presence of—

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, President.

GEORGE HARPER, Solicitor, Christchurch.

Signed by James Arthur Frostick, chairman of the above-mentioned Employers' Union, in the presence of Charles Gelders, Christchurch, Accountant.

JAS. A. FROSTICK, President.

(L.S.)

Statement of Wages and Conditions of Labour.

Award in the Court of Arbitration of New Zealand, Otago and Southland Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen and the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers.

This Court, having taken into consideration the matter of the above-mentioned dispute, and having heard the New Zealand Federated Boot Trade Industrial Association of Workmen (hereinafter called "the Workmen's Association") by their representatives duly appointed, and having also heard the New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Industrial Union of Employers (hereinafter called "the Employers' Union") by their representatives duly appointed, and also having heard the witnesses called by and on behalf of the Workmen's Association and the Employers' Union respectively, and cross-examined by the said parties respectively, doth hereby award that, as between the Workmen's Association and the members thereof, and the Employers' Union and the members thereof, the terms, conditions, and provisions set out in the schedule hereto shall be binding upon the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and upon the Employers' Union and every member thereof, and shall be deemed to be incorporated in and to form part of this award; and that the Workmen's Association and every member thereof, and the Employers' Union and every member thereof, 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' Union and the members thereof, 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: And this Court doth further order that this award shall take effect from the 12th day of September, 1898, 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 office of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Otago and Southland District, at 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 signed his hand, this 9th day of September, 1898.

(L.S.)

W. B. EDWARDS, J., President.

The Schedule before referred to.

1. *General Rules.*—Subject to rule 2, it is hereby declared as follows:—

(a.) It is the individual right of the employer to decide who he shall employ or dismiss.

(b.) It is the individual right of the workman 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 Workmen's Association who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and ready and willing to undertake it. When non-members are employed there shall be no distinction between the 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 decided by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 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, such division or subdivision shall be allowed, subject to the minimum wage. Weekly hands may be employed in connection with machinery, subject to payment of the minimum wage hereinafter 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 hereinafter provided: Provided that in the slack seasons weekly hands and pieceworkers employed on the same class of work shall start and cease work 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 connection with the trade.

8. All work on the statement embodied in rule 26 shall be performed in the factory or workshops only, except when permits to work at home are granted to workmen for special reasons. Such permit shall be obtained from the Chairman of the Conciliation Board for the district in which the question shall arise.

9. *Classification of Departments.*—The various departments shall be classified as follows:—

(1.) The clicking 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. *Working - hours.*—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. *Minimum Weekly Wages.*—No employer employing workmen at weekly wages shall (except as herein provided) pay to any such workman any less sum than £2 sterling for each week's work.

12. *Scale of Overtime Pay for Weekly Wages.*—All overtime shall be paid for as time and a quarter.

Piecework.—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. *Employment of Apprentices.*—(a.) All apprentices shall serve for a term of five years.

(b.) The proportion of apprentices to journeymen in the several branches shall be as follows, and no greater:—

Clicking department: One apprentice to every three men or fraction of the first three.

Benching department: One apprentice to every four men or fraction of the first four.

Finishing department: One apprentice to every four men or fraction of the first four.

Machinery department: One apprentice to every three men or fraction of the first three.

(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 full time.

(d.) For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices who may be employed in the machinery department, all branches of the trade to which this 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 apprentices 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.

16. All soles for riveted work shall be pricked before being given out to the benchmen.

17. The ground-work for all bottoms made by benchmen shall consist of one colour only, ink excepted.

18. The ground-work for all bottoms made by finishers shall be one colour only.

19. The base or ground-work for all classes shall be riveted.

20. Finishers shall file all bottoms on plain work.

21. Every benchman shall file tips and toe-plates clean on all first- and second-class work on which he makes the bottoms, and tip- and toe-plate nails only on all third- and fourth-class work where he makes the bottoms, filing tips and toe-plates where no bottoms are made by benchmen. Tips and toe-plates, nails, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pair.

22. Every finisher shall file tips and toe-plates clean on all first- and second-class work on which he makes the bottoms, and tip- and toe-plate nails only on all third- and fourth-class work on which he makes the bottoms.

23. Tip-fillings on plain work are to be dressed same as the bottoms; tip fillings to be left level with tip.

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 required is nailing, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 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 hereunder specified for such piecework, according to the nature of the work executed. [The schedule is not published.]

MARCH, 1900.

The following are an agreement between the tailors and employers of Invercargill; an agreement in Wellington between drivers of gravel- and sand-carts and employers, and one between drivers of cordial-manufacturers' carts and employers; recommendations of the Wellington Board in the bakers' dispute, and an agreement thereto; the recommendations of the Wellington Board in the coachbuilders' dispute; and an agreement between Wellington tramway drivers and their employers:—

INVERCARGILL TAILORS.

In accordance with "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," the under-mentioned master tailors and journeymen tailors of Invercargill do hereby agree to adhere to the present log, and conditions attached to the same, for a period of two years, from the 1st February, 1900, to 1st February, 1902:—

Thomas Millar.	Price and Bullied.
J. H. Geddes, per A. Geddes.	C. McDonald.
E. Norton.	A. R. Porter.
Thomson and Beattie.	R. Tooley.
Pro Herbert Haynes and Co., W. Spite, Manager.	Fred Snowden.

WELLINGTON DRIVERS (GRAVEL- AND SAND-CARTERS).

This agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 20th day of December, 1899, between the Wellington Drivers' Union, a union duly registered under the provisions of the said Act, of the one part, and the employers of gravel- and sand-drays in the City of Wellington (whose signatures appear at the foot hereof, and who are collectively hereinafter referred to as and comprised in the term "employers"), of the other part:

Whereas certain differences have arisen between the parties hereto regarding the hours of labour, rate of pay, number of holidays, and other matters, and in order to settle such differences the parties hereto have agreed to enter into and execute this agreement: Now it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The term of this agreement shall be two years from the date hereof.

2. That all men employed by the employers shall commence work at 7 a.m., and shall not work later than 6 p.m. One hour shall be allowed for dinner. On Saturdays the hours shall be 7 a.m. to 2 p.m., and one hour shall also be allowed for dinner on Saturday.

3. That the employers shall pay all men employed by them wage at a minimum rate of £2 5s.

4. That all men employed by the said employers as casual hands shall receive payment at the rate of 1s. per hour from 7 a.m.

5. That all overtime shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour, any fraction of an incomplete hour to count as a complete hour for the purpose of this clause.

6. That the employers shall give preference of employment to members of the Wellington Drivers' Union.

7. That work done by any men employed by the employers on Sunday shall be paid for at the rate of 2s. 6d. per hour. Only works of necessity shall be done on that day.

8. That, in the event of any horse requiring to be buried, the employer owning the same shall pay the sum of 7s. 6d. for such job.

9. That the employers shall pay all the men employed by them respectively full wages for the following holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Prince of Wales's Birthday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and Anniversary Day; and all work of a compulsory nature done on any of these days shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour. Drivers for picnic parties, &c., shall receive 10s. per day in addition to their ordinary wages for such days as they shall be so employed.

10. That all wages shall be paid on the Saturday of each and every week.

11. That if any dispute shall arise between the parties hereto, or any two or more of them, regarding the interpretation of any clause herein set out, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of three persons, one to be appointed by each party to the dispute, and the third or umpire to be the Chairman for the time being of the Conciliation and Arbitration Court, or, in the event of his being unable to act, the third umpire to be chosen by the other two arbitrators. The decision of the arbitrators or their umpire on all questions submitted to them or him to be final and conclusive.

12. That if the parties hereto or any one or more of them shall commit or suffer a breach of the agreement, covenants, or conditions on their or his part herein contained or implied, such parties or person shall for every such breach be guilty of an offence against the said Act, punishable by a penalty not exceeding the sum of £20.

And it is hereby agreed that this memorandum of agreement shall be filed in the office of the Registrar at Wellington of the Arbitration Court under the said Act, and shall become an award of the said Court.

As witness the hands of the parties—

ALLAN ORR,
WILLIAM HANNAFIN,
LOUIS LLOYD COSNAHAN MOORE
(For the Wellington Drivers' Union).

Witness to the signatures of Allan Orr, William Hannafin, and Louis Lloyd Cosnahan Moore—F. H. Ellison,
75, Cuba Street, Confectioner.

ENOCH EDMOND TONKS } Employers.
FREDERICK LAMBERG }

Witness to the signature of Enoch Edmond Tonks—Enoch Tonks, Brickmaker, Webb Street, Wellington.

Witness to the signature of Frederick Lamberg—William Watson, Labourer, Tasman Street, Wellington.

It is hereby agreed that, during the continuance of the contract for the supply of sand and gravel to the Bank of New Zealand, Enoch Edmond Tonks, of Wellington, an employer, shall have the right and liberty to employ two men at a weekly wage of £1 16s. each; the minimum wage of £2 5s. to be paid to all employes immediately on completion of the said contract. And, further, that during the continuance of a contract entered into by Frederick Lamberg and the Corporation of the City of Wellington, which expires on the 31st of March, 1900, the said Frederick Lamberg shall have the right and liberty to employ one man at a wage of £1 16s. per week; immediately on completion of the said contract wages shall be paid at a minimum rate of £2 5s. per week.

And this shall be read as part of the agreement made the 20th day of December, 1899, and attached hereto.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1899.

ALLAN ORR,
WILLIAM HANNAFIN,
LOUIS LLOYD COSNAHAN MOORE
(For the Wellington Drivers' Union).

Witness to signatures of Allan Orr, William Hannafin, and Louis Lloyd Cosnahan Moore—F. H. Ellison,
75, Cuba Street, Confectioner.

ENOCH EDMOND TONKS } Employers.
FREDERICK LAMBERG }

Witness to signature of Enoch Edmond Tonks—Enoch Tonks, Brickmaker, Webb Street, Wellington.

Witness to signature of Frederick Lamberg—William Watson, Labourer, Tasman Street, Wellington.

WELLINGTON DRIVERS (AERATED-WATER MANUFACTURERS).

This agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 21st day of December, 1899, between the Wellington Drivers' Union, a union duly registered under the provisions of the said Act, of the one part, and the employers of drivers of aerated-water and cordial vans in the City of Wellington (whose signatures appear at the foot hereof, and who are collectively hereinafter referred to as and are comprised in the term "the employers"), of the other part:

Whereas certain differences have arisen between the parties hereto regarding the hours of labour, rate of pay, number of holidays, and other matters, and in order to settle such differences the parties hereto have agreed to enter into and execute this agreement: Now it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The term of this agreement shall be two years from the date hereof.

2. That the drivers employed by the employers shall leave the stables by 7 in the morning and return to the stables by 5 in the afternoon during the months from April to October (both inclusive), and shall during the other months in the year leave the stables by 6 in the morning and return to the stables by 6 in the afternoon; except on Wednesdays in the months from April to October (both inclusive), when they shall return to the stables by 1 in the afternoon. One hour shall be allowed for breakfast and one hour for dinner, excepting on Wednesdays from April to October, when there shall be no allowance for dinner-hour.

3. That the employers shall pay the drivers employed by them at a minimum rate of £2 5s. per week, such wages to be paid on the Saturday of each and every week.

4. That preference of employment as drivers shall be given by the employers to members of the Wellington Drivers' Union, provided they shall have served their time in the trade, with this stipulation: that the hands employed in the factory of the employers requiring drivers may be taken in preference to others, and the employers shall have the right in cases of emergency, where necessary for them to catch or serve boats, steamers, or trains, to employ as drivers any hands employed in their factory.

5. That work done by any drivers employed by the employers on Sunday (with the exception of the drivers doing the necessary work in cleaning and attending to their horses and cleaning up the stables on Sundays) shall be paid for at the rate of 2s. 6d. per hour, but only work of absolute necessity beyond the work already excepted shall be done on Sunday.

6. That the employers shall pay their drivers for the following holidays, namely: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Anniversary Day, Prince of Wales's Birthday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day, with this stipulation: that the holidays on such days shall not commence until after the customers of the employers have been attended to in the mornings of such days; but the employers shall so arrange with their customers that there shall be the smallest amount of work required to be done by the drivers as possible.

7. That if any dispute shall arise between the parties hereto, or any two or more of them, regarding the interpretation of any clause or matter herein set out, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of three persons, one to be appointed by each party to the dispute, and the third to be appointed by such two arbitrators as umpire. The decision of the arbitrators to be final and conclusive.

And it is hereby further agreed that this agreement shall be filed in the office of the Registrar at Wellington of the Arbitration Court under the said Act, and shall become an award of the said Court.

As witness the hands of the parties—

ALLAN ORR,
WILLIAM HANNAFIN,
LOUIS LLOYD COSNAHAN MOORE
(For the Wellington Drivers' Union).

Witness to the signature of Allan Orr, William Hannafin, and Louis Lloyd Cosnahan Moore, representing the Wellington Drivers' Union—Robert Patton, Labourer, No. 2, Jacob's Place.

THOMSON, LEWIS, AND CO. } Employers.
G. W. BRODIE

Witness to the signature of Thomson, Lewis, and Co.—John Hawker, 2, Nairn Street.

Witness to the signature of C. W. Brodie—E. Brodie, Thorndon Quay.

WELLINGTON BAKERS.

No. 22.—Under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and its amendments.—Before the Board of Conciliation, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen (hereinafter called "the union") and Walter Macklin, Tory Street, Wellington; Patrick Moore, Adelaide Road, Wellington; George Bradley, Adelaide Road, Wellington; Davies and Son, Riddiford Street; Herbert Millar, Courtenay Place; Joseph Bell, Revans Street, Newtown; Walter Abraham Kellow, Taranaki Street; John Reed, Taranaki Street; John H. Kilduff, Taranaki Street; Francis McParland, Taranaki Street; Joseph Kirkus, Tory Street; George Dickson, Courtenay Place; Matthew Mackay, Clyde Quay; Harte Langdon, Brougham Street; Neil Rasmussen, Rintoul Street; William Jounnax, Berhampore; Mrs. D. J. Greeks, Riddiford Street; William Edward Timmings, Constable Street; Michael Henry McCarthy, Riddiford Street; Thomas Smith, Riddiford Street; John Skinner, Cuba Street; Robert Darroch, Cuba Street; Albert Ernest Dimock, Aro Street; William Isaac, Aro Street; Henry Denhard, Willis Street; William Tonks, Herbert Street; Mrs. Charlotte McDonald, Manners Street; McEwen and Churchill, Lambton Quay; William Freeman, Molesworth Street; James Cunliffe, Johnsonville; William Cook, Johnsonville; Thomas North, Johnsonville; Robert Auty, Porirua; Mrs. Robert Leadbetter, Tinakori Road; William Heintz, Petone; Martin Cargill, Petone; McVicar and Corson, Petone; Walter Jounnax, Petone; St. Clair Jounnax, Lower Hutt; Charles Pole, Lower Hutt; John George Raine, Karori; Arthur Wheatley, Lambton Quay; George Webb, Vivian Street (hereinafter called "the employers"); and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board having taken evidence, and having taken into consideration all matters arising out of the above dispute, do hereby make the following recommendations:—

1. That nine hours and one half-hour 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: Foremen, not less than £3 per week, with thirteen loaves; second hands, 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 a wage as may in each case be settled between the union and employers.

4. That no baker or workman shall commence work before 4 a.m., except on Saturdays, when he shall not commence before 2 a.m. After the stated hours are up overtime shall be paid as follows, viz.: Time and a quarter up to 5.30 p.m. in the afternoon, and time and a half after 5.30 p.m. in the afternoon.

5. That no apprentice shall be allowed to any employer unless two *bonâ fide* journeymen be employed; if four 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 bound by indentures for a period of five years. The indentures of the apprentices to be produced to the secretary of the union if required.

6. Jobbers to receive 10s. per diem of nine hours and a half-hour, and overtime as above stated in paragraph 4 hereof.

7. 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 the employers shall not discriminate against members of the union, nor shall they (the employers), in the engagement or dismissal of their employés or in the conduct of their business, do anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of injuring the union.

10. That, in case of a breach or breaches of this agreement, £10 shall be taken as the amount of damage due for each such breach to the employer or employers or the said union entitled to sue for the recovery thereof, and such sum shall be recovered as damages from the said employer or employers or the said union committing or suffering such breach in the Magistrate's Court holden in the district in which such breach or breaches is or are committed. The parties entitled to sue for and be sued for the recovery of the said sum of £10 for each breach of this agreement are: The Wellington Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers, or any individual member thereof; each or any of the individual employers and firms of employers whose names are subscribed to this agreement; and the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, or any individual member thereof.

11. That the employers, and each of them carrying on 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 conform thereto in like manner.

12. That a district committee be set up, consisting of five members of the Wellington Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers and five members of the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, to settle all minor disputes.

13. And in the event of a satisfactory decision not being arrived at, the Chairman of the Conciliation Board be called in to settle any dispute, and his decision to be final.

14. And the employers shall assist the members of the union.

15. An industrial agreement is to be drawn up embodying these clauses, and to be left at the office of the Clerk of Awards for signature on or before the 20th February, 1900. If this be not done, or, having been done, the agreement is not signed by the parties by the 27th February, 1900, the Chairman shall file a report that the Board has been unable to bring about a settlement.

The above agreement is to be for a period of twelve calendar months from the 27th February, 1900.

Dated at Wellington, this 17th day of February, 1900.

JOHN CREWES, President.

SIR,—

1st March, 1900.

Re bakers' dispute: I beg to inform you, on behalf of my union, that we have accepted the industrial agreement as drawn up herein, and the same has now been filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court. My union accepts Mr. Kellow's signature on behalf of the Master Bakers' Union. Enclosed you will find a list of the employers who have failed to sign the said agreement who are outside of the Master Bakers' Union.

Yours, &c.,

The Chairman, Board of Conciliation.

W. H. PAYNE, Secretary, W.O.B.U.

R. Darroch, Cuba Street, City; W. Tonks, Herbert Street, City; Mrs. C. McDonald, Manners Street, City; W. Isaacs, Aro Street, City; G. Bradley, Adelaide Road, Newtown; T. J. Bell, Revans Street, Newtown; Davies and Sons, Riddiford Street, Newtown; W. E. Timmings, Constable Street, Newtown; W. Cook, Johnsonville; P. Moore, Adelaide Road, Newtown; North and Angel, Johnsonville; J. G. Raine, Karori; W. Hopper, Taranaki Street; D. McKain, Petone.

The above employers have not signed the said agreement, and do not belong to the Master Bakers' Union.

W. H. PAYNE, Secretary.

THIS agreement, made in pursuance of "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," this 27th day of February, 1900, between the Wellington Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers, being a union of employers registered and incorporated under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and carrying on operations in the Wellington Industrial District, and whose registered office is at Riddiford Street, in the City of Wellington, and the several persons and firms whose names are subscribed to this agreement, with their several respective addresses and occupations set opposite their names, being employers in the baking trade in the Wellington Industrial District (the said Wellington Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers and the several persons and firms, employers as aforesaid, are hereinafter collectively and individually referred to as "the employers"), of the one part; and the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, being a union of workers registered and incorporated under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and whose registered office is at the Rechabite Hall, Manners Street, in the City of Wellington, of the other part; whereby it is agreed as follows:—

1. That nine hours and one half-hour 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: Foremen, not less than £3 per week, with thirteen loaves; second hands, 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 a wage as may in each case be settled between the union and the employers.

4. That no baker or workman shall commence work before 4 a.m., except on Saturdays, when he shall not commence before 2 a.m. After the stated hours are up overtime shall be paid as follows: Time and a quarter up to 5.30 p.m. in the afternoon, and time and a half after 5.30 p.m. in the afternoon.

5. That no apprentice shall be allowed to any employer unless two *bonâ fide* journeymen be employed; if four 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, and each apprentice to be bound by indentures for a period of five years. The indentures of the apprentices to be produced to the secretary of the union if required.

6. Jobbers to receive 10s. per diem of nine hours and a half-hour, and overtime as stated in paragraph 4.

7. Sunday sponging shall cover all statutory holidays, as expressed in rule 24 of the union. If workmen requested to work 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 the employers shall not discriminate against members of the union, nor shall they (the employers), in the engagement or dismissal of their employés or in the conduct of their business, do anything directly or indirectly for the purpose of injuring the union.

10. That in case of a breach or breaches of this agreement £10 shall be taken as the amount of damage due for each such breach to the employer or the said union entitled to sue for the recovery thereof, and such sum shall be recovered as damages from the said employer or employers or the said union committing or suffering such breach in the Magistrate's Court holden in the district in which such breach or breaches is or are committed. The parties entitled to sue for and be sued for the recovery of the said sum of £10 for each breach of this agreement are: The Wellington Master Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers, or any individual member thereof; each or any of the individual employers and firms of employers whose names are subscribed to this agreement; and the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, or any individual member thereof.

11. That the employers and each of them carrying on 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 conform thereto in like manner.

12. That a district committee be set up, consisting of five members of the Wellington Bakers' Industrial Union of Employers and five members of the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen, to settle all minor disputes.

13. And in the event of a satisfactory decision not being arrived at, the Chairman of the Conciliation Board be called in to settle any dispute, and his decision to be final.

14. And the employers shall assist the members of the union.

The above agreement is to be for the period of twelve calendar months from the 27th day of February, 1900.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto subscribed their names.

W. A. KELLOW, Baker, Taranaki Street, President.

T. H. HOGG, Baker, President.

Before the Board of Conciliation, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Operative Bakers' Industrial Union of Workmen and Walter Macklin, Tory Street; Patrick Moore, Adelaide Road, Wellington; George Bradley, Adelaide Road, Wellington; Davies and Son, Riddiford Street; Herbert Millar, Courtenay Place; Thomas Joseph Bell, Revans Street, Newtown; Walter Abraham Kellow, Taranaki Street; John Reed, Taranaki Street; John H. Kilduff, Taranaki Street; Francis McParland, Taranaki Street; Joseph Kirkus, Tory Street; George Dickson, Courtenay Place; Matthew Mackay, Clyde Quay; Harte Langdon, Brougham Street; Neil Rasmussen, Rintoul Street; William Jounnax, Berhampore; Mrs. J. D. Greeks, Riddiford Street; William Edward Timmings, Constable Street; Michael Henry McCarthy, Riddiford Street; Thomas Smith, Riddiford Street; John Skinner, Cuba Street; Robert Darroch, Cuba Street; Albert Ernest Dimock, Aro Street; William Isaac, Aro Street; Henry Denhard, Willis Street; William Tonks, Herbert Street; Mrs. Charlotte McDonald, Manners Street; McEwen and Churchill, Lambton Quay; William Freeman, Molesworth Street; James Cunliffe, Johnsonville; William Cook, Johnsonville; Thomas North, Johnsonville; Robert Auty, Porirua; Mrs. Robert Leadbetter, Tinakori Road; William Heintz, Petone; Martin Cargill, Petone; McVicar and Corson, Petone; Walter Jounnax, Petone; St. Clair Jounnax, Lower Hutt; Charles Pole, Lower Hutt; John George Raine, Karori; Arthur Wheatley, Lambton Quay; George Webb, Vivian Street; and of a reference thereof for settlement.

I hereby report that, as some of the parties to the dispute have not signed the industrial agreement embodying the recommendations of my Board, the Board have to that extent been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute. I was, however, asked by the employers present before the Board to express their great pleasure at the manner in which their employés had worked with them under the old agreement, and had met them in regard to the recommendations wanted. The representatives of the union present also desired to reciprocate the expression of proposals for good feeling made by the employers.

Signed at Wellington this 7th day of March, 1900.

JOHN CREWES, Chairman of the Board.

WELLINGTON COACHBUILDERS.

Under "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894," and its amendments.—Before the Board of Conciliation, Wellington District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Coachworkers' Industrial Union of Workers (hereinafter called "the union") and Messrs. Rouse and Hurrell, Courtenay Place,

Wellington; Rouse, Black, and Son, Taranaki Street, Wellington; C. R. Mitchell and Co., Tory Street, Wellington; John Fitchett, Wordsworth Street, Wellington; Michael Bohan, Victoria Street, Wellington; Charles Tandy, Taranaki Street, Wellington; John Blandford, Riddiford Street, Wellington; Walter Samuel Cobham, Riddiford Street, Wellington; Cyrus Arthur Annison, Martin Street, Wellington; Andrew Williams, Courtenay Place, Wellington; and George McIlvride, Lower Hutt; and Alexander Lumsden, Lower Hutt (hereinafter called "the employers"); and of a reference thereof for settlement.

The Board, having taken evidence and heard arguments, and having taken into consideration all matters arising out of the above dispute, do hereby make the following recommendations:—

1. That the Board recognises four classes of labour in this dispute, viz.: Competent journeymen, journeymen unable to earn the minimum wage, apprentices, and labourers.

2. That all competent journeymen coachworkers shall be paid not less than 1s. 3d. per hour.

3. Should the question of competency be raised, it shall be submitted to a committee for settlement, the committee to consist of two representatives from the employers' side and two to be elected by the union, and the Chairman of the Conciliation Board shall be the chairman of the committee. The committee shall report to both sides within seven days.

4. That the week's work shall consist of forty-eight hours, to be divided up as follows: On five days in the week work shall commence at 8 a.m. and cease at noon; commence again at 12.45 p.m. and cease at 5.30 p.m. each day. On Saturdays work to commence at 8 a.m. and cease at 12.15 p.m.

5. All work beyond the time mentioned in the preceding clause shall be considered overtime, and paid for at the following rates: From 5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m., time and a quarter; after 9 p.m., time and a half; for work done on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Labour Day, time and a half; Sundays, double time.

6. All boys working in any branch of the trade shall be legally indentured as apprentices for five years, but every boy so employed shall be allowed six calendar months' probation prior to being so indentured.

7. That the proportion of boys employed by any employer shall not exceed one boy to three journeymen, or fraction of the first three journeymen, in the following branches of the trade, viz.: Body-makers, carriage-makers, trimmers, smiths, wheelers, and painters. For the purpose of determining the proportion of apprentices to journeymen in taking any new apprentice, the calculation shall be based on a two-thirds full-time employment of journeymen for the previous twelve calendar months. In the smithing department an apprentice shall be entitled to a fire when he has served three years of his apprenticeship. In the case of small workshops where no journeymen are employed, one apprentice in each shop shall be allowed.

8. The number of labourers shall be unrestricted, provided they are strictly confined to the work of labourers. Should a dispute arise as to the proper work of labourers, such dispute shall be settled by the committee provided for in clause 3 of these recommendations.

9. Arrangements between employers and apprentices existing at the time of the coming into operation of this agreement shall not be prejudiced, but any employer then employing any apprentice under any verbal agreement must procure such apprentice to be duly apprenticed within three calendar months thereafter.

10. That piecework shall not be allowed.

11. That employers shall employ members of the Wellington Coachworkers' Industrial Union of Workers 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 under the provisions of these recommendations 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.

12. That for every breach of the foregoing provisions any employer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for each and every such breach; and that members of the union shall be liable to a similar penalty for each and every such breach.

13. That an industrial agreement is to be drawn up embodying these clauses, and to be left at the office of the Clerk of Awards for signature on or before the 19th February, 1900.

14. If this be not done, or, having been done, the agreement is not signed by the parties by the 24th February, 1900, the Chairman shall file a report that this Board has been unable to bring about a settlement.

15. The above agreement is to be for a period of twelve calendar months from the 24th February, 1900.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1900.

JOHN CREWES, Chairman.

Before the Board of Conciliation, Wellington Industrial District.—In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Wellington Coachworkers' Industrial Union and Rouse and Hurrell, Courtenay Place; Rouse, Black, and Son, Taranaki Street; C. R. Mitchell and Co., Tory Street; John Fitchett, Wordsworth Street; Michael Bohan, Victoria Street; Charles Tandy, Taranaki Street; John Blandford, Riddiford Street; Walter Samuel Cobham, Riddiford Street; Cyrus Arthur Annison, Martin Street; Andrew Williams, Courtenay Place; Alexander Lumsden, Lower Hutt; George McIlvride, Lower Hutt; and of a reference thereto for settlement.

I hereby report that my Board have been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

Signed at Wellington, this 7th day of March, 1900.

JOHN CREWES, Chairman of the Board.

WELLINGTON TRAMWAY DRIVERS.

Wellington, 17th September, 1899.

WE, the undersigned drivers of the Wellington City tramways, hereby agree to accept the following rates of wages for the hours that are at present worked on the tramway, and the rates will be as follows: Cuba Street drivers, £11 per month; Courtenay Place regular drivers, £10 per month (receiving at present £9); and Courtenay Place morning and Basin Reserve drivers, £9 10s. per month (at present receiving £8).

F. Beard.	H. Winter.	G. Richards.
J. McColl.	J. J. Maddock.	H. Matthews.
C. Sunnicliff.	W. H. Bennett.	J. Kanute.
W. H. Newson.	A. Edwards.	J. Herefield.
H. Phillips.	John Young.	W. M. Hare.
H. Russell.	James Emeny.	

I, R. Petersen, manager, on behalf of the proprietors, hereby agree to pay the aforesaid drivers the rates of wages as set forth above.

R. PETERSEN.

LEGAL DECISIONS DURING 1899-1900 UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, THE SHOPS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS ACT, THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT, THE TRUCK ACT, AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS OR GIRLS WITHOUT WAGES PREVENTION ACT.

APRIL, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for hawking goods on the half-holiday, although repeatedly cautioned; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

Blenheim.—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 failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Ashburton.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing assistant on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Dunedin.—One appeal case under the Factories Act against the decision of the Stipendiary Magistrate in March, who dismissed a case brought by the Inspector against the Salvation Army Rescue Home for failing to register as a factory. The appeal was also dismissed.

One case (two charges) under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing waitresses in a restaurant for more than fifty-two hours, excluding meal-times, in a week. Penalty on first charge, £1, with £1 10s. costs; the other charge then withdrawn, as the first conviction was enough.

MAY, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing girls on overtime without permit (two charges); penalty, £1 on each charge, with £3 3s. costs. Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs. Two for employing females longer than 11½ hours on one day in a week. In the first case (two charges), penalty, £2 on each charge, with £3 6s. costs; penalty for latter case, £2, with £1 12s. costs. In this case there was also a charge for failing to allow female an hour for meal; penalty, 10s., with £1 8s. costs.

Napier.—Three cases under the Factories Act, for employing females on Saturday afternoon; penalty in each case, 10s., with 7s. costs each. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for selling goods on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 10s. costs. One for employing an assistant on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 12s. costs.

Foxton.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing two lads under eighteen years of age on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 10s., with 7s. costs. There was an appeal entered by nineteen flaxmillers against an order issued by the Inspector for loose pulleys and belt-shiftings to be provided on flaxmilling machinery. The appeal was dismissed.

Christchurch.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing carters on half-holiday; defendant convicted and discharged. One case under the Factories Act, for employing five girls on Saturday afternoon; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

JUNE, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing lad under eighteen years of age delivering goods on Saturday afternoon; penalty, 10s., with £1 10s. costs.

Wellington.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to report accident in factory; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 13s. 3d. costs. The other case, for employing assistant on the half-holiday, was dismissed, the Magistrate ruling that the employment was not in connection with the business.

Christchurch.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

JULY, 1899.

Napier.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing females for more than fifty-two hours in each of two succeeding weeks; penalty on each of four charges, £1, with £3 18s. costs: total, £7 18s.

Wellington.—Two cases under the Factories Act, for employing two persons under sixteen years of age without certificate of fitness by Inspector; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs in each case.

Christchurch.—Two cases under the Factories Act: One for failing to report an accident to the Inspector of Factories; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs. The other, for allowing thirteen girls to take meals in workroom; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs. One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act against a hotelkeeper, for failing to grant the half-holiday to bar-assistant; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs.

AUGUST, 1899.

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

New Plymouth.—One case under the Servants' Registry Offices Act, for refusing to register office under the Act; penalty, 1s., with £1 8s. costs.

Wanganui.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty in first case, 5s., with costs 7s. The other case dismissed.

Pahiatua.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shops at 9 p.m., in accordance with *Gazette* notice under section 17 Amendment Act of 1895. The informations were withdrawn.

Greytown North.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for delivering goods on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 14s. 6d. costs.

Wellington.—One case under the Factories Act—two charges: One for failing to guard machinery in factory, and one for failing to send to the Inspector of Factories report of accident that occurred with the machinery. Both charges were dismissed—the first because defendant was not notified of the necessity of guarding the machinery; the second because the Magistrate believed the report was posted, but had miscarried in delivery.

Dunedin.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing females on Saturday afternoon: penalty, 10s., with £1 18s. 6d. costs.

Invercargill.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing assistants on the half-holiday; penalties—5s., with £1 15s. costs; and 1s., with £2 0s. 6d. costs.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Factories Act, for neglecting to keep premises of bakery in cleanly condition; penalty, £2, with £1 17s. costs. One case under the Shops Act, for employing female assistants for more than 9½ hours in a day (three charges); penalties—£1 on each charge, with £2 9s. costs—total, £5 9s.

Wanganui.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to close chemist's shop on the half-holiday. Case dismissed; the Magistrate basing his decision on that of Chief Justice in a previous case in December, 1897, against another chemist.

Wellington.—One case under the Shops Act, for failing to provide sanitary accommodation on shop premises. As the department had arranged with the defendant that there would be no expense in the case, a nominal penalty of 1s. without costs was made.

Christchurch.—One case under the Shops Act, for employing driver of delivery-cart on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Invercargill.—One case under Shops Act, for employing assistant on the half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with 5s. costs.

OCTOBER, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to keep bakehouse in cleanly condition; penalty, 5s., with £1 8s. costs.

Feilding.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing hand on the weekly half-holiday; penalty, 10s., with £1 14s. costs.

Westport.—Three cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shops on the half-holiday. Defendants were convicted and discharged, these being the first cases in Westport under this Act.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

Wellington.—One case under the Truck Act, for failing to pay an employé his wages in full. As the Magistrate was informed that this was the first case of the kind, a nominal penalty of 1s., with £1 18s. costs, was ordered.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday. Defendant convicted and discharged.

DECEMBER, 1899.

Auckland.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to give shop-assistants the half-holiday; penalty, 5s., with £1 10s. costs.

JANUARY, 1900.

Napier.—Two cases under the Factories Act, for employing boys on Saturday afternoon; penalty—first case, £2, with £1 10s. costs; second case (two charges), £4, with £3 costs.

Nelson.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £2, with 9s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing lad under fourteen years in factory; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to close shop on half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs.

Timaru.—One case under "The Employment of Boys or Girls without Payment Prevention Act, 1899," for employing a girl in dressmaking-room without wages; penalty, 5s., with £1 1s. costs, and an order for the amount of wages due. Two cases under the Factories Act: One for employing lad under sixteen years of age without certificate of fitness from Inspector; penalty, 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs. One for employing the same lad overtime; penalty, 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

Wellington.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for failing to provide sanitary accommodation; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs.

Nelson.—One case under the Factories Act, for employing eight females between 6 p.m. and 7.45 a.m.; penalty, £2, with £1 3s. costs.

Christchurch.—Two cases under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act: One for failing to close shop on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with £1 8s. costs. The second for delivering goods on the half-holiday; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs.

Dunedin.—One case under the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, for employing lad under eighteen years of age for more than 11½ hours on a Saturday; penalty, 5s., without costs.

MARCH, 1900.

Napier.—One case (three charges), for employing clerks later than half an hour after prescribed time; penalty, £2 on first charge and £1 each on other two, with £4 10s. costs.

Christchurch.—One case under the Factories Act, for failing to register factory; penalty, £1, with 7s. costs. Four cases under the Shops Act: Two for delivering bread on the half-holiday; penalties, £1 each. Two for failing to close shops on half-holiday; one dismissed, penalty in other case £1, with 7s. costs.

Invercargill.—Two cases under the Shops Act, for failing to give employés the half-holiday; penalty, 1s., with £1 8s. in each case costs.

PERMITS GRANTED (14 to 16 Years of Age), under Sections 57 to 60, Factories Act, during the Year 1899.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Auckland	188	187	94	31	63	..	84	44	58	1
Ashburton	5	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..
Christchurch	144	154	49	26	69	..	62	40	52	..
Cromwell	6	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dunedin	192	164	72	41	79	..	57	38	69	..
Gore	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Huntly	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill	35	31	6	9	20	..	10	7	13	1
Masterton	4	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	1
Milton	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mosgiel	6	4	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..
New Plymouth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napier	11	13	7	1	3	..	7	2	4	..
Palmerston North	11	15	6	..	5	..	7	3	4	1
Rangiora	5	3	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	1
Timaru	24	14	21	1	2	..	3	6	4	1
Te Aroha	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Temuka	2	30	1	..	1	..	2	7	21	..
Thames	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Te Awamutu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui	11	12	4	2	4	1	3	6	3	..
Wellington	158	148	73	30	26	29	57	42	32	17
Totals	811	785	342	150	289	30	296	199	267	23

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS.

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Akaroa	14	Accommodation, with the exception of one, good. In this case the Inspector has served notice on the owner to have improvements made.
Ashburton	7	Accommodation good.
Amberley	23	Notice served on three owners to build or enlarge quarters; the remaining twenty stations are satisfactory.
Arrowtown	2	Accommodation good.
Ashhurst	2	Accommodation good.
Awanui (Port)	12	Accommodation satisfactory.
Blenheim	39	Accommodation good.
Balclutha	3	Accommodation good.
Bull's	..	Accommodation good.
Cambridge	5	Accommodation good.
Carterton	6	Good accommodation provided.
Cromwell	4	Accommodation good; improvements requested by Inspector carried out.
Clinton	5	Accommodation good.
Coalgate	9	Accommodation good in most cases. Three owners served with notices to make improvements.
Culverden	23	Nineteen stations have good accommodation; notices sent to remainder to erect proper accommodation.
Dannevirke	..	At one station the accommodation is very poor; notices served for improvement.
Eltham	..	Accommodation good.
Eketahuna	8	Satisfactory on the whole.
Fairlie	20	Accommodation good. In two cases old huts to be replaced by new.
Featherston	3	Accommodation good.
Feilding	..	Accommodation good.
Foxton	9	Accommodation good.
Gisborne	39	Accommodation good on the large stations.
Geraldine	6	Accommodation fair.
Gore	2	Accommodation good.
Greytown	4	Accommodation good.
Hamilton	3	Accommodation good.
Hampden	6	Accommodation good, with one exception. In this case owner has been served with notice by the Inspector to make improvements.
Hawkesbury	2	Accommodation provided good.
Hastings	22	Accommodation good, with the exception of one case. The Inspector has served a notice on the manager to have improvements made.
Herbertville	6	Accommodation provided good.
Hunterville	19	In two cases better accommodation is required; the owners have been served with notices to provide improvements. Other accommodation good.
Kaikoura	10	Accommodation good, with the exception of three cases. The owners have been served with notices by the Inspector to have improvements made.
Kurow	19	Accommodation in some cases requires improvement; others good.
Kimbolton	1	Satisfactory.

REPORTS ON ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR SHEARERS—*continued.*

District.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
Lawrence	2	Accommodation very good.
Little River	11	Accommodation good.
Lumsden	18	Accommodation in this district is good, with a few exceptions. In these cases the owners have been served with notices by the Inspector to make improvements.
Malvern (Annat) ..	7	Accommodation good, with the exception of one case; notice has been served by the Inspector to make improvements.
Masterton	8	Accommodation good.
Mercer	7	Accommodation fair.
Middlemarch	..	Accommodation good, except in one case; improvements to be made.
Milton	2	Accommodation good.
Moawhanga	9	Notice served on five owners to comply with the Act. Other accommodation good.
Mataura	5	Accommodation good.
Martinborough	..	Report not to hand.
Marton	1	Accommodation good.
Napier	6	Some stations have bad accommodation, and the Inspector has served notices to have improvements made.
Naseby	4	Accommodation very good.
Ngaruawahia	..	Accommodation good.
Ngapara	4	Accommodation good.
Oamaru	2	Accommodation satisfactory.
Ophir	2	Accommodation good.
Oxford	5	In one case improvements required; notice given. Others have good accommodation.
Ormond	17	Accommodation very good.
Ohingaiti	3	Two have good accommodation; third no accommodation for shearers, and the shed not fit for men to work in. Notice has been served on owner.
Otaki	5	Accommodation good. Mostly Maoris employed.
Palmerston North ..	..	Accommodation in most cases good; others to make improvements to comply with Act.
Palmerston South ..	9	Accommodation good.
Pembroke	6	Accommodation good.
Pleasant Point	4	Accommodation good.
Queenstown	..	Accommodation good.
Raglan	1	Accommodation good.
Roxburgh	4	Accommodation good.
Russell	4	Accommodation fair.
St. Bathans	3	In two cases accommodation good; the other to have new quarters erected.
Stratford	6	Accommodation good.
Tapanui	4	Accommodation good.
Te Aroha	2	Accommodation very good.
Temuka	2	Accommodation good.
Timaru	4	Accommodation good; on some stations improvements will be required.
Tenui	15	Inspector has served notices on two owners to have improvements made; other accommodation good.
Tolago Bay	18	A few have good accommodation; others fair.
Waipawa	14	Accommodation good.
Waipukurau	13	Accommodation satisfactory.
Wanganui	44	Accommodation satisfactory.
Waimate	7	Accommodation good.
Waihuna	1	Ample accommodation.
Wyndham	4	Accommodation good.
Waitotara	5	Fair accommodation.
Wellington	19	Accommodation good in most cases. Notice sent to four owners to comply with requirements of the Act.

RETURN of HOURS of OVERTIME worked during 1899 in the Factories of the Principal Towns of New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Palmerston North.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Timaru.	Oamaru.	Invercargill.	Totals.
Printing, stationery, and cardboard-box making	1,430	1,064	1,375	4,464	...	40	...	118	...	...	310	8,801
Laundry-work ...	293	5,724	340	1,662	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,025
Dressmaking ...	4,028	3,696	8,278	2,765	1,123	115	58	538	97	99	1,979	22,776
Tailoring...	4,931	20,569	6,772	3,871	1,049	...	78	96	242	124	1,905	39,637
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	...	4,455	...	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,769
Woollen-milling ...	...	1,289	...	7,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,409
Hosiery-making ...	...	...	481	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	436	1,060
Embroidery-making ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72
Hat-making ...	921	...	...	805	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780
Umbrella-making ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Clothing- and shirt-manufacturing	1,032	1,064	13,503	14,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,233
Bootmaking ...	822	301	8,788	441	...	...	...	...	6	15	50	10,423
Saddle-making ...	12	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Sail- and tent-making	...	...	...	778	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	787
Cordial-manufacturing	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	52
Fruit-preserving ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tea-packing ...	24	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Brewing ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Confectionery ...	31	...	1,853	3,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,915
Blacksmithing and engineering	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	540	609
Coachbuilding ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	163	226
Cycle-engineering...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24
Plumbing ...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	213
Basket- and perambulator-making	104	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Brush-making ...	38	...	372	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	427
Ammunition-making	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Wax-vesta making	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
Sundries ...	6	494	242	1,139	...	...	...	10	21	...	40	1,952
	14,301	39,689	42,154	42,024	2,232	379	136	779	399	242	5,523	147,858

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.
NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND.					NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND—continued.				
Fitters..	14	£ s. d. 0 9 1	5	£ s. d. 0 16 9	Lifters ..	2	£ s. d. 0 7 3	..	£ s. d. ..
Turners ..	5	0 9 7	2	1 1 0	Watchmen ..	2	0 7 0	..	..
Machinists ..	7	0 6 9	..	..	Shop Enginemen ..	1	0 8 0	..	..
Sawyers ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	Moulders ..	..	..	1	0 12 0
Brass-moulders ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	Workshop Foremen ..	2	£235 p. yr.	..	..
Coppersmiths ..	1	0 10 6	1	0 15 0		128		23	
Pattern-makers ..	1	0 10 0	..	..	AUCKLAND MAINTENANCE DEPOT.				
Boilermakers ..	5	0 9 7	2	0 6 0	Blacksmiths ..	2	0 9 6	..	..
Boilermakers' Improvers	1	0 7 0	..	..	Carpenters ..	1	0 9 0	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	17	0 9 8	5	0 9 7	Strikers ..	2	0 7 0	..	..
Strikers ..	19	0 6 4	..	..		5		..	
Labourers ..	18	0 6 1	..	..	AUCKLAND LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.				
Holders-up ..	1	0 8 0	..	..	Fitters ..	..	1 0 10 0	1 0 6 0	
Painters ..	7	0 9 2	2	0 9 10					
Painters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 6	..	..					
Sailmakers ..	2	0 7 9	..	..					
Trimmers ..	1	0 8 6	..	..					
Carpenters ..	18	0 9 3	5	0 13 2					
Carpenters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..					

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS: BUILDING AND REPAIRING ENGINES AND MAINTAINING ROLLING-STOCK—*ctd.*

		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.
WHANGAREI LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						HILLSIDE, DUNEDIN.					
Fitters	2	£ s. d.	0 10 0	..	£ s. d.	Workshop Foremen ..	3	£213 6/8	per year.	£ s. d.	per year.
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Fitters	42	0 9 9	12	0 11 3	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	Fitters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Strikers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Labourers	33	0 6 8	..	..	..
Labourers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Turners	21	0 9 8	6	0 13 6	..
	6					Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0	1	0 9 0	..
OPUA LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						Tinsmiths	2	0 9 0	1	0 9 0	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Machinists	31	0 7 5	..	..	..
Labourers	1	0 4 6	..	..	..	Boilermakers	10	0 10 1	3	0 14 0	..
	2					Holders-up	8	0 7 9	..	..	..
DARGAVILLE LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						Rivet-boys	3	0 2 10	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Blacksmiths	20	0 9 8	5	0 9 7	..
Fitters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	Forgers	1	0 15 0	..	..	..
	2					Furnacemen	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
ADDINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH.						Strikers	35	0 6 11	..	..	..
Fitters	47	0 9 8	12	0 12 9	..	Painters	13	0 9 0	2	0 8 1	..
Fitters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Painters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Turners	18	0 9 6	5	0 16 0	..	Carpenters	40	0 9 10	7	0 8 2	..
Turners' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Lifters	11	0 6 1	..	..	..
Machinists	27	0 7 3	..	..	..	Trimmers	2	0 8 6	1	0 5 5	..
Moulders	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Watchmen	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
Moulders' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Shop Enginemen ..	3	0 8 0	..	..	..
Coppersmiths	2	0 9 3	1	0 9 0	..	Hammer-boys	2	0 3 3	..	..	..
Pattern-makers	2	0 10 0	1	0 9 0	..	On Piecework.					
Tinsmiths	2	0 9 0	1	0 9 0	..	Blacksmiths	3	0 9 8	..	..	..
Boilermakers	22	0 9 9	4	0 11 3	..	Strikers	10	0 7 7	..	..	..
Boilermakers' Improvers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Hammer-boys	2	0 3 6	..	..	..
Holders-up	18	0 7 8	..	..	..		301		38		
Rivet-boys	4	0 3 8	..	..	..	DUNEDIN LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.					
Spring-makers	1	0 8 0	1	0 6 0	..	Fitters	2	0 9 6	1	0 12 0	..
Blacksmiths	28	0 9 6	4	0 12 9	..	Blacksmiths	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
Blacksmiths' Improvers	1	0 7 0	..	..	..	Labourers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..
Strikers	44	0 7 1	..	..	..		5		1		
Forgers	1	0 15 0	..	..	..	DUNEDIN MAINTENANCE DEPOT.					
Forgers' Helpers ..	2	0 8 3	..	..	..	Shop Foreman	1	£200 p.yr.	..	..	..
Furnacemen	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Blacksmiths	4	0 10 3	..	..	..
Trimmers	2	0 9 6	..	..	..	Carpenters	8	0 9 11	2	0 5 0	..
Painters	11	0 8 9	4	1 1 0	..	Painters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..
Carpenters	31	0 9 5	6	0 14 6	..	Plumbers	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
Sawyers	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	Fitters	2	0 9 0	..	..	..
Lifters	7	0 6 4	..	..	..	Strikers	4	0 7 0	..	..	..
Sailmakers	8	0 8 1	..	..	..	Labourers	3	0 7 0	..	..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 3	..	..	..		24		2		
Shop Enginemen ..	4	0 8 1	..	..	..	PETONE, WELLINGTON.					
Crossing Fitters ..	2	0 8 9	..	..	..	Workshops Foremen ..	3	£230 p.yr.	..	..	..
Labourers	59	0 6 9	..	..	..	Fitters	25	0 9 4	7	0 12 10	..
Workshop Manager ..	1	£325 p.yr.	..	..	..	Fitters' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0	..	..	..
Workshop Foremen ..	5	£218 p.yr.	..	..	..	Labourers	36	0 6 3	..	..	..
On Piecework.						Machinists	18	0 6 7	..	..	..
Moulders	1	0 11 1	..	..	..	Turners	9	0 9 6	3	0 11 0	..
	359			39		Tinsmiths	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
CHRISTCHURCH MAINTENANCE DEPOT.						Moulders	3	0 9 2	..	..	..
Shop Foreman	1	£200 p.yr.	..	..	..	Coppersmiths	2	0 8 9	..	..	..
Carpenters	6	0 4 6	1	0 15 0	..	Pattern-makers ..	2	0 9 9	1	0 6 0	..
Blacksmiths	3	0 10 4	..	..	..	Boilermakers	7	0 10 2	2	0 13 6	..
Strikers	3	0 7 0	..	..	..	Holders-up	5	0 7 10	..	..	..
Fitters	1	0 10 0	..	..	..	Blacksmiths	18	0 9 8	4	0 15 9	..
Crane-drivers	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Strikers	22	0 7 2	..	..	..
Labourers	2	0 6 9	..	..	..	Rivet-boys	2	0 3 6	..	..	..
Signal-cleaners ..	1	0 7 6	..	..	..	Spring-makers ..	1	0 9 0	..	..	..
Plumbers	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	Painters	7	0 8 9	2	0 15 0	..
	19			1		Carpenters	30	0 9 3	3	0 7 0	..
CHRISTCHURCH LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.						Lifters	2	0 7 6	..	..	..
Fitters	2	0 9 6	1	0 12 0	..	Watchmen	3	0 7 0	..	..	..
Boilermakers	1	0 9 0	..	..	..	Trimmers	2	0 9 0	1	0 9 0	..
Labourers	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	Shop Enginemen ..	2	0 8 0	..	..	..
	4			1		Sailmakers	3	0 7 10	..	..	..
WELLINGTON MAINTENANCE DEPOT.						Brass-moulders ..	..	..	1	0 6 0	..
Carpenters	2	0 9 6	..	..	..		204		24		
Blacksmiths	2	0 9 0	..	..	..						
Strikers	2	0 7 0	..	..	..						
	6			..							

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS: BUILDING AND REPAIRING ENGINES AND MAINTAINING ROLLING-STOCK—*ctd.*

	Men.			Apprentices.	
	Number employed.	Average Wages per Day, Timework.		Number employed.	Average Wages per Week.
OAMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.					
Fitters	1	£ s. d. 0 9 0		1	£ s. d. 0 6 0
TIMARU MAINTENANCE DEPOT.					
Carpenters	2	0 10 0		..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0		..	..
Strikers	1	0 7 0		..	..
	4			..	
TIMARU LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.					
Turners	1	0 10 0		..	..
Fitters	..	..		1	0 6 0
	1			1	
PICTON.					
Fitters	1	0 8 6		..	..
Carpenters	1	0 9 0		..	..
Painters	1	0 9 0		..	..
Labourers	1	0 7 0		..	..
	4			..	
EASTOWN, WANGANUI.					
Workshops Foremen ..	2	£235 p. yr.		..	..
Fitters	15	0 9 7		5	0 7 2
Fitters' Improvers ..	2	0 7 0		..	..
Labourers	17	0 5 8		..	..
Turners	4	0 9 8		2	0 13 6
Machinists	7	0 6 6		..	..
Holders-up	3	0 8 0		..	..
Tinsmiths	1	0 9 0		..	..
Coppersmiths	1	0 10 0		..	..
Boilermakers	6	0 9 9		1	0 12 0
Blacksmiths	6	0 10 0		2	1 1 0
Strikers	7	0 6 9		..	..
Painters	7	0 8 11		1	1 1 0
Carpenters	10	0 9 4		1	0 12 0
Lifters	7	0 5 9		..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 8 0		..	..
Trimmers' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0		..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0		..	..
Shop Enginemen	1	0 8 0		..	..
	100			12	
EASTOWN LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.					
Fitters	1	0 10 6		1	1 1 0
Labourers	1	0 2 6		..	..
	2			1	
WANGANUI MAINTENANCE DEPOT.					
Carpenters	1	0 10 0		..	..
WESTPORT.					
Workshop Foreman ..	1	£190 p. yr.		..	..
Fitters	4	0 9 8		2	0 7 6
Turners	1	0 9 6		1	0 9 0
Boilermakers	2	0 10 0		1	0 12 0
Blacksmiths	3	0 10 0		1	0 12 0
Carpenters	2	0 9 0		..	..
Painters	2	0 8 3		..	..
Shop Enginemen	1	0 8 0		..	..
Strikers	2	0 7 6		..	..
Riveters	1	0 8 0		..	..
Labourers	19	0 5 1		..	..
	38			5	
WAIPUKURAU MAINTENANCE DEPOT.					
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0		..	..
Strikers	1	0 7 0		..	..
	2			..	
INVERCARGILL.					
Fitters	2	0 10 6		1	0 12 0
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 6		..	..
Labourers	2	0 7 0		..	..
Carpenters	1	0 10 0		..	..
Shop Enginemen	1	0 8 0		..	..
	7			1	
INVERCARGILL MAINTENANCE DEPOT.					
Carpenters	3	0 10 4		..	..
Blacksmiths	2	0 9 0		..	..
Fitters	1	0 9 6		..	..
Strikers	2	0 7 0		..	..
Labourers	1	0 7 6		..	..
	9			..	
NELSON.					
Fitters	1	0 10 6		..	..
Blacksmiths	1	0 10 0		..	..
Boilermakers	1	0 10 0		..	..
Painters	1	0 9 0		..	..
Labourers	1	0 5 0		..	..
Strikers	1	0 8 0		..	..
	6			..	
NAPIER.					
Workshop Foremen ..	2	£205 p. yr.		..	..
Fitters	6	0 9 6		2	0 7 6
Labourers	2	0 5 3		..	..
Turners	1	0 10 0		1	0 6 0
Turners' Improvers ..	1	0 7 0		..	..
Machinists	1	0 3 0		..	..
Boilermakers	2	0 10 0		1	0 15 0
Holders-up	2	0 6 9		..	..
Blacksmiths	2	0 9 6		1	0 15 0
Strikers	3	0 4 0		..	..
Painters	1	0 9 0		1	1 10 0
Carpenters	2	0 9 0		1	1 10 0
Lifters	2	0 7 3		..	..
Sailmakers	1	0 8 0		..	..
Watchmen	2	0 7 0		..	..
Shop Enginemen	1	0 9 0		..	..
	31			7	
CROSS CREEK LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING SHED.					
Fitters	2	0 9 6		..	..
GREYMOUTH.					
Workshop Foreman ..	1	£210 p. yr.		..	..
Fitters	4	0 9 5		2	0 13 6
Blacksmiths	2	0 9 6		1	0 6 0
Boilermakers	2	0 10 0		..	..
Strikers	2	0 7 3		..	..
Carpenters	2	0 10 0		..	..
Painters	3	0 9 6		..	..
Labourers	12	0 4 11		..	..
Machinists	1	0 7 0		..	..
	29			3	

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.	Locality.	Men.	Apprentices.
Christchurch	382	41	Waipukurau	2	..
Wellington	210	24	Invercargill	16	1
Dunedin	330	41	Nelson	6	..
Auckland	144	24	Napier	31	7
Oamaru	1	1	Cross Creek	2	..
Timaru	5	1	Greymouth	29	3
Picton	4	..			
Wanganui	103	13			
Westport	38	5	Totals	1,303	161

FACTORIES.

[In each case the foremen and forewomen mentioned are included in the numbers.]

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.						
AUCKLAND (CITY).												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ammunition-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	10	7/6	7/6 to 10/	..	8/ to 9/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	32	15/ to 20/	10/ to 15/	..	10/6 to 18/	1	..	12/	..	..	..
Over 20	11	19	32/6 to 72/	13/ to 30/	..	13/6 to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baking-powder Making.												
14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket- and Perambulator-making.												
14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 10/	..	12/6	..	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	6	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	25	2	25/ to 42/	15/	30/ to 53/	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Shoeing and General Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	41	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	92	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat-building.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/	..	..	..	1	..	7/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..
Over 20	58	..	32/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	52	26	5/ to 15/	4/ to 18/	8/ to 37/6	..	29	17	5/ to 18/	4/ to 9/	..	..
17 to 20	63	61	8/ to 44/	7/6 to 32/	34/ to 36/	..	51	14	8/ to 25/	5/ to 12/	..	..
Over 20	427	102	17/ to 80/	10/ to 53/6	15/ to 50/	15/	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Butter-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	2	20/ to 30/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	2	22/6 to 90/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	8	1	6/ to 16/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	2	6/ to 35/	12/ to 16/	..	..	7	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	160	3	15/ to 70/	20/	45/	..	2	..	5/ to 40/6	..	..	..
Biscuit- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	25	5	5/ to 10/	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	32	25	11/ to 32/6	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	62	19	25/ to 65/	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing and Bottling.												
14 to 16	13	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	137	..	15/ to 160/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick- and Pottery-making and Lime-burning.												
14 to 16	9	..	7/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	39	..	8/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	189	..	15/ to 80/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush- and Broom-making.												
14 to 16	11	6	6/ to 20/	4/ to 7/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	6	16/ to 25/	8/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	2	25/ to 60/	..	38/ to 45/	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing.												
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage-building.												
14 to 16	32	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	47	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
Over 20	117	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaff- and Firewood-cutting.												
14 to 16	7	..	6/ to 15/	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	30/ to 48/	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

Foundries (Moulding).

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 7/	..	..	2	..	5/ to 12/	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	8/ to 18/	..	..	1	..	9/	..	..
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foundries (Engineering and Fitting).

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 6/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	9/6 to 20/	..	..	30	..	5/ to 20/	..	..
Over 20	55	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	4	..	7/ to 20/	..	..

Foremen, 66/.

Brass Founding and Finishing.

14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	4	..	6/ to 12/	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..
Over 20	23	..	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Feather Dyeing and Cleaning.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 9/	..
Over 20	*1	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Occupier.

Fellmongering.

14 to 16	2	..	16/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	15/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	2	..	9/ to 15/	..	..	1	..	17/6	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	2	..	17/6 to 25/	..	..
Over 20	46	..	25/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flax-milling.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flock-making.

Over 20	2	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Fruit-preserving.

14 to 16	3	2	7/ to 12/	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	15/ to 16/	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	27	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	137	6	12/ to 90/	10/ to 20/	43/	..	..	..	..	..

Fly-paper and Fire-kindler Making.

14 to 16	1	1	} Members of family; board and lodging	}	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..								
Over 20	..	1								

Galvanised-iron Working.

14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	11/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foremen, 80/ to 100/.

Gas and Coal-tar Manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	206	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gum Sorting and Packing.

14 to 16	8	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	..	11/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	171	..	24/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gunsmithing.

14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hat- and Cap-making.

14 to 16	6	7	7/6 to 17/6	5/	..	7/ to 13/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	15	..	17/6 to 22/6	29/	8/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	10	30/ to 45/	10/ to 40/	35/	15/ to 21/	..	..	..	..

Heel- and Toe-plate Making.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—continued.

Jam-, Sauce-, and Vinegar-manufacturing.

14 to 16	8	10	6/ to 9/	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	9	11/ to 15/	7/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	1	25/ to 90/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Joinery and Carpentering.

14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	8/ to 40/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	57	..	15/ to 80/	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hosiery-knitting.

14 to 16	..	6	..	4/ to 6/	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	..	9/	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	3	..	..	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Laundry Work (Europeans).

14 to 16	..	10	..	4/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	29	12/ to 18/	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	33	30/ to 60/	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Laundry Work (Chinese).

Over 20	16	1	15/ to 18/*	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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* Including board, &c.

Lapidary Work.

Over 20	2	occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Mathematical-instrument Making.

17 to 20	2	..	9/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat Freezing and Preserving.

17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 40/	..	33/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	52	..	20/ to 92/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Monumental Masonry.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	14/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	35/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Oilskin-making.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	4	30/	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Paper-milling.

14 to 16	1	2	18/	..	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Perfume-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	2	6/	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Paint- and Varnish-making.

14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	37/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Photography.

14 to 16	6	2	5/ to 7/6	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	13	10/ to 20/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	17	25/ to 60/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Picture-frame Making.

14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	22/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing.

14 to 16	19	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	6	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	..	9/ to 18/	..	..	..	4	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	103	..	10/ to 89/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Portmanteau-making.

14 to 16	6	2	7/ to 8/9	5/ to 7/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	5	7/ to 12/6	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	35/ to 50/	..	41/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.												
Printing and Bookbinding.												
14 to 16	71	21	5/ to 15/	5/ to 8/	..	8/	2	3	5/ to 17/6	5/	..	..
17 to 20	55	40	9/ to 30/	5/ to 17/6	..	10/ to 14/	5	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	220	32	20/ to 100/	6/ to 50/	..	..	1	..	27/6	..	..	..
Rag-sorting.												
Over 20	3	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Range- and Stove-making.												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	7/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope- and Twine-making.												
14 to 16	16	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	18/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	24	2	5/ to 15/	5/	5/	..	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	31	9	5/ to 30/	7/6 to 12/6	9/6 to 16/	15/ to 26/	3	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	122	7	12/6 to 70/	15/ to 25/	25/ to 60/	14/ to 15/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	43	..	6/ to 19/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	99	..	12/ to 35/	..	..	..	4	..	12/ to 24/	..	..	..
Over 20	351	..	21/ to 90/	..	43/	..	1	..	24/	..	..	..
Seed-cleaning.												
14 to 16	2	..	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt-making.												
14 to 16	1	16	12/	4/ to 12/6	..	5/2	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	91	17/6 to 35/	7/6 to 20/	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	119	20/ to 50/	10/ to 33/	..	5/3 to 21/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/ to 90/; forewomen, 40/ to 60/.												
Soap-making.												
14 to 16	3	3	7/ to 11/	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	3	18/ to 30/	8/	25/ to 35/	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	12/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining.												
14 to 16	11	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	..	21/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	118	..	36/ to 90/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone-breaking.												
17 to 20	2	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewing-machine Repairing.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco-pipe Repairing, &c.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	14/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	13	26	5/ to 13/	4/ to 14/	10/ to 15/	..	15	8	5/ to 15/	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	18	69	12/6 to 30/	4/ to 21/	12/6	12/6	12	12	7/ to 20/	4/ to 17/6	..	..
Over 20	147	138	25/ to 65/	14/ to 30/	25/ to 70/	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 80/ to 100/.												
Tanning and Currying.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 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.	M.	F.

AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*

Tea-packing.												
14 to 16	22	..	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	7/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 57/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinware-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	19	..	8/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	14/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	28/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella-making.												
17 to 20	1	2	18/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	50/ to 60/	12/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plain Sewing.												
14 to 16	..	3	..	4/	..	7/6 to 10/	..	3	..	4/ to 6/	..	..
17 to 20	1	16	25/	4/	..	12/ to 18/	..	1	..	5/	..	..
Over 20	..	9	..	..	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian-blind Making.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery- and Watch-making.												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	52	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 90/.												
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	3	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	9	..	..	..	6/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	24	27/6 to 55/	17/ to 30/	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire-working.												
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	20/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood- and Ivory-turning and Packing-case Making.												
14 to 16	8	..	6/6 to 14/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	11/ to 25/	..	..	..	4	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	46	..	20/ to 52/6	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WELLINGTON (CITY).

Aerated water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/ to 70/.												
Bacon-curing.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	25/ to 50/	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket and Pith-cane Working.												
14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	1	35/ to 60/	..	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Billiard-table Making.												
Over 20	3	..	48/ to 56/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse-shoeing and General Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat-building.												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinding and Stationery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	12	21	6/ to 10/	4/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	38	12/ to 35/	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	57	35	35/ to 70/	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen 90/ to 100/; forewomen, 40/.												

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.												
Bootmaking.												
14 to 16	17	16	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 12/6	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	27	37	6/ to 45/	7/6 to 22/	14/ to 25/	..	18	..	8/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	192	38	35/ to 70/	12/6 to 30/	25/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 80/; forewomen, 40/.												
Bottling (Ale and Stout).												
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing.												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	36/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewers, 240/.												
Bread-baking.												
14 to 16	6	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	96	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												
Biscuit- and Confectionery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	8	8/ to 9/	6/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	21	9/ to 16/	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	4	25/ to 45/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 65/.												
Brick- and Pottery-making.												
14 to 16	7	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	28	..	18/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	64	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												
Brush- and Broom-making.												
14 to 16	3	1	..	..	12/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	1	..	..	20/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	..	..	45/	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	36/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/ to 65/.												
Candle-making.												
14 to 16	4	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 65/.												
Carriage-building.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	10	..	10/ to 26/	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	35/ to 60/	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage-building (Painters).												
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	5	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	50/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage-building (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing												
14 to 16	5	3	6/ to 10/	5/ to 7/	14/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	21	10/ to 30/	7/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	8	20/ to 50/	8/ to 17/6	..	14/2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 60/.												
Coopering.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 12/	..	42/	..	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	20/ to 36/	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 80/.												
Butter-box Making.												
14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	16/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Engineering.												
14 to 16	15	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/ to 72/6.												

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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WELLINGTON (CITY)—continued.												
Cardboard-box Making.												
14 to 16	2	9	7/ to 14/	7/ to 11/	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	7	..	10/ to 12/	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	5	40/	12/6 to 14/	..	13/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman, 70/.												
Carpentering and Joinery.												
14 to 16	8	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	74	..	45/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 75/.												
Cigarette-making.												
17 to 20	..	1	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing and Packing Chemicals.												
14 to 16	2	9	7/ to 15/	8/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	20	10/	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	6	30/ to 60/	9/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 80/; forewomen, 30/ to 32/6.												
Mechanical Dentistry.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	8	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	4	30/ to 60/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	60	..	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	19	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	128	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	161	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head dressmakers, 50/ to 160/.												
Dressmaking (Millinery).												
14 to 16	..	5	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	10	..	4/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	12	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head milliners, 40/ to 60/.												
Dressmaking (Tailor-made).												
17 to 20	..	1	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	2	60/	27/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Cleaning.												
14 to 16	2	..	6/6	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..
17 to 20	5	7	7/ to 25/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	2	45/ to 50/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Tool-making.												
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	55/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foundries (Engineering).												
14 to 16	25	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	73	..	9/ to 25/	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..
Over 20	89	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/ to 80/.												
Foundries (Pattern-making).												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												
Foundries (Moulding).												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 72/ to 80/.												
Foundries (Boiler-making).												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	8	..	13/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	2	..	30/	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												
Foundries (Blacksmithing).												
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/ to 81/.												
Brass Founding and Finishing.												
14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	5	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/.												

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.												
Engineering (Fitting and Repairing Sewing-machines).												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	4	30/ to 60/	20/	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman engineer, 100/.												
Engraving and Electro-plating.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering.												
14 to 16	9	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	103	..	34/ to 60/	..	47/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												
Flag-, Tent-, and Sail-making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	17/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	30/ to 60/	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flock-making.												
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 40/	..	35/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture- and Cabinet-making.												
14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	5	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	..	12/6 to 48/	..	..	..	13	..	12/ to 22/	..	..	..
Over 20	70	..	40/ to 60/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 80/.												
Furniture Upholstering.												
14 to 16	8	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	2	15/	7/6 to 10/	..	..	1	1	7/6	12/6	..	..
Over 20	21	5	30/ to 60/	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..
Felt-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
Over 20	2	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas and Coal-tar Making.												
17 to 20	8	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	52	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 72/.												
Glass Bevelling and Silvering.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	22/ to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gun-making.												
Over 20	2	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cap- and Hat-making.												
14 to 16	1	1	12/6	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	40/	25/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch-, Clock-, and Jewellery-making.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 8/6	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 80/.												
Sash- and Door-making (Joiners).												
14 to 16	4	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	35/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/8 to 72/.												
Sash- and Door-making (General Mill-hands).												
14 to 16	8	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	83	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 65/ to 72/.												
Laundry Work (Europeans).												
14 to 16	5	5	7/6 to 14/	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	52	15/ to 40/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	63	30/ to 50/	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.												
Laundry Work (Chinese).												
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 30/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* And board and lodging.												
Lens-grinding.												
17 to 20	2	1	12/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	52/6	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Freezing and Preserving.												
14 to 16	9	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	16/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	109	..	30/ to 60/	..	40/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/ to 80/.												
Boiling Fat and Manure-making.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	36/ to 63/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 90/.												
Monumental Masonry.												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organ-building.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
14 to 16	8	9	5/ to 10/	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	9	25/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	17	20/ to 60/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators, 65/ to 75/; forewomen, 40/.												
Picture-frame Making.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	occupiers (no wages stated)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plain Sewing.												
17 to 20	..	8	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	12	..	10/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing.												
14 to 16	34	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	49	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	94	..	25/ to 61/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 65/ to 66/.												
Portmanteau and Travelling-bag Making.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	30/	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c.												
14 to 16	46	4	5/ to 12/6	5/ to 7/6	..	..	2	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	53	3	8/ to 27/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	6	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	346	3	30/ to 80/	8/ to 21/	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 90/ to 192/3.												
Range- and Stove-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 66/.												
Rope- and Twine-making.												
14 to 16	4	..	7/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur-cape and Rug Making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	2	40/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	4	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	2	..	8/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	39	4	40/ to 60/	46/8	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 80/.												
Cleaning Sausage-casings.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen, 70/.												

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.												
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Carpenters and Wheelwrights).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	48/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	40/ to 72/	..	..	..	3	..	16/	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths' Strikers).												
14 to 16	3	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	13	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers).												
Over 20	3	..	42/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Unskilled Labourers).												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aerated-waters and Herbal-beer Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	13	5/ to 14/	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	3	8/ to 22/3	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	5	12/6 to 40/	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Benchmen).												
14 to 16	20	..	5/ to 12/6	..	10/6 to 16/6	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	33	..	5/ to 25/	..	20/ to 57/8	..	25	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	240	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Clickers).												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	9/ to 40/	..	..	..	17	..	5/ to 27/	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	40/ to 90/	..	40/	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Eyeletting, Socking, and Sizing).												
14 to 16	5	7	5/ to 6/	4/ to 6/	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	4	20/	4/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Finishers).												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	16	..	10/ to 32/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 17/6	..	21/6 to 60/	..	3	..	17/6 to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	73	..	20/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Fitters and Table-hands).												
14 to 16	..	27	..	4/ to 8/	..	..	..	4	..	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	..	36	..	5/ to 17/6	..	5/	..	2	..	6/6 to 7/6	..	..
Over 20	2	28	50/ to 80/	8/6 to 35/	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Machinists).												
14 to 16	3	21	6/ to 8/	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 6/	..	..
17 to 20	1	73	40/	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	6	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..
Over 20	1	52	60/	12/ to 60/	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Packers and Show-room Hands).												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	7/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Press and Rough-stuff Men).												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	18/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot- and Shoe-manufacturing (Pump- and Welt-men).												
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	35/ to 40/	..	3	..	8/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baking-powder Manufacturing.												
17 to 20	4	..	15/ 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.						
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Basket- and Wickerware-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	6/ to 18/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	20/ to 50/	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit-, Cocoa-, and Confectionery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	23	19	5/ to 12/	5/ to 7/	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	40	5/ to 30/	5/ to 10/	..	5/5 to 10/1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	56	90	20/ to 65/	9/ to 25/	..	5/2 to 14/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread-baking.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	125	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, Bottling, and Malting.												
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	10/ to 30/	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	126	..	20/ to 100/	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick- and Pottery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	24/ to 47/8	..	45/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	8	5/ to 12/6	6/ to 12/	..	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	12	6/ to 36/	6/ to 17/	35/	12/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	2	27/6 to 50/	11/	31/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat-building.												
Over 20	5	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Joinery Work.												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	25	..	6/ to 40/	..	..	..	8	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	143	..	25/ to 66/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
Butter-making and Cream-separating.												
17 to 20	5	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 50/	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstery Work.												
14 to 16	34	2	5/ to 15/	7/6	..	..	5	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..
17 to 20	52	6	5/ to 38/6	7/6 to 12/6	16/6	..	12	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	149	16	15/ to 80/	12/6 to 30/	..	21/	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.												
17 to 20	1	..	24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chair-making.												
14 to 16	9	..	6/ to 10/6	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	40/ to 55/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manure Manufacturing.												
Over 20	8	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cider-making.												
14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	8	30/ to 40/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigarette-making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	2	..	4/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Button-hole Hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
Over 20	..	6	..	17/6 to 20/	..	19/ to 21/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Cutters).												
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	40/ to 62/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Coat-hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	21	..	15/	..	15/ to 27/6	..	8	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
Over 20	3	54	24/ to 25/6	27/6 to 50/	..	27/6 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.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>												
Clothing-factories (Vest-hands).												
14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	15/4	..	2	..	4/	..	..
17 to 20	..	14	..	..	..	11/9 to 17/6	..	2	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
Over 20	..	20	..	20/ to 25/	..	15/4 to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Trousers-hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	10/10 to 20/	..	4	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	38	..	15/	..	12/6 to 20/	..	4	..	4/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	..	29	..	25/	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Dungaree-hands).												
17 to 20	..	11	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	6	..	12/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Machinists).												
14 to 16	..	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	19	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	58	..	10/ to 25/	..	22/ to 22/9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Mackintosh-hands).												
14 to 16	..	1	..	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	24	30/	5/6 to 14/6	..	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	28	80/	12/6 to 35/	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Pressers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	22/ to 116/	..	40/ to 42/7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Engine-drivers and Carpenters).												
Over 20	11	..	25/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-factories (Clerical and Folding Hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	14/ to 14/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	40/ to 59/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Body-makers).												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	2	..	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	24/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	12/6 to 21/	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Strikers and Vicemen).												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	44/ to 55/	..	20/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).												
17 to 20	3	..	9/ to 15/	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	42/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee- and Spice-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	12/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	35/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coopering.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	45/ to 60/	..	139/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corset-manufacture.												
17 to 20	..	5	..	7/ to 13/6	..	..	1	..	4/	..	..	..
Over 20	..	4	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.		
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—continued.												
Cutting Firewood.												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cycle-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	35	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	
17 to 20	51	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	
Over 20	80	..	15/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dentistry.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	
17 to 20	7	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	3	
Over 20	27	4	10/ to 80/	12/6 to 25/	..	..	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	3	
Dressmaking (Dressmakers).												
14 to 16	..	54	..	4/ to 8/6	..	..	..	54	..	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	..	205	..	4/ to 16/6	..	..	..	32	..	4/ to 9/	..	
Over 20	..	198	..	4/ to 120/	..	..	..	2	..	4/ to 5/	..	
Dressmaking (Mantle-makers).												
14 to 16	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	..	31	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	7	..	4/ to 6/	..	
Over 20	..	61	..	10/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dressmaking (Milliners).												
14 to 16	..	12	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	5	..	4/	..	
17 to 20	..	17	..	4/ to 15/	..	..	..	4	..	4/ to 6/	..	
Over 20	..	35	..	10/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Drug- and Chemical-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	19	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	24	..	20/ to 90/	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dyeing and Cleaning.												
14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	..	2	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	7	1	25/ to 45/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electrical Engineering.												
14 to 16	4	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	9	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fish-curing.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fireworks-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	35/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flour- and Oatmeal-milling.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	17/6	..	..	
Over 20	41	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gas-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	31	..	32/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grass-seed Cleaning.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	4	..	7/6 to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grinding and Setting Saws.												
17 to 20	3	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cement-grinding.												
Over 20	4	..	27/6 to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hat- and Cap-making.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	4/	..	..	2	1	5/	5/	..	
17 to 20	..	3	..	9/ to 12/	..	..	..	4	..	4/ to 5/	..	
Over 20	4	6	40/ to 80/	15/ to 25/	..	19/8 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	
Heel- and Toe-plate Making.												
17 to 20	2	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Horse-shoeing and General Smithing.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	
17 to 20	27	..	7/ to 27/6	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	
Over 20	101	..	22/6 to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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 (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	14/ to 24/	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	24/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Blacksmiths' Strikers).												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Boilermakers).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	4	..	6/ to 9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/ to 24/	..	..	..	3	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	42/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Boilermakers' Assistants).												
17 to 20	1	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Brassmoulders and Finishers).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	31/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Carpenters and Wheelwrights).												
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Engine-drivers).												
Over 20	3	..	42/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Fitters).												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	12	..	9/ to 24/	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	20/ to 72/	..	..	..	4	..	20/ to 24/	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Millwrights).												
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Moulders).												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 7/	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	7/ to 30/	..	..	..	14	..	9/ to 19/6	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	30/ to 78/	..	..	..	2	..	24/	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Pattern-makers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	2	..	9/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Range-makers).												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 21/	..	..	..	4	..	9/ to 11/	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Storemen and Carters).												
Over 20	3	..	42/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Turners and Machinists).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 8/6	..	..	..	1	..	9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	6	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 78/	..	..	..	3	..	20/ to 24/	..	..	..
Ironfounding and Engineering (Unskilled Labourers).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	14/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	18/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelling.												
14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	7/6 to 40/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 15/6	..	..	..
Over 20	53	..	7/6 to 70/	..	77/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knitting.												
14 to 16	2	11	5/ to 10/	5/	..	6/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	20	22/	7/ to 15/	..	9/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	22	..	7/6 to 15/	..	10/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladies' Underclothing Making.												
14 to 16	..	2	..	4/ to 8/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	9/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	17	..	9/ 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*

Laundry-work.

14 to 16	..	2	..	7/6 to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	10	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	47	15/ to 20/	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There are also 151 persons employed at benevolent institutions without wages: St. Saviour's Guild, 4; St. Mary's, 15; and Mount Magdala Asylum, 132.

Lead-headed Nails Making.

Lead-headed Nails Making.											
14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Leather-belt Manufacturing.

[illegible]

Linen-bag Making.

14 to 16	..	3	..	5/	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	8	..	15/	..	6/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	18	..	10/ to 12/6	..	8/6 to 40/2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rag- and Bottle-sorting.

Over 20	4	..	21/ to 32/6	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Meat-freezing (Blacksmiths and Carpenters).

[illegible]

Meat-freezing (Engineers).

[illegible]

Meat-freezing (Freezing-room Hands).

[illegible]

Meat-freezing (Fellmongers).

Meat-freezing (Remnants).											
14 to 16	11	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	20/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	78	..	30/ to 54/	..	50/ to 98/3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing (Glue-making).

Heat-Recycling (Order-making).							
14 to 16	5	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 67/6	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing (Meat- and Preserving-hands).

14 to 16	8	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing (Manure- and Tallow-hands).

17 to 20	4	..	30/ to 31/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	25/ to 60/	..	94/9	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing (Pelt-curing).

14 to 16	5	..	19/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	30/ to 48/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing (Sausage-case Hands).

New Freezing (Sausage-case Trials).									
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat-freezing (Stokers and Greasers).

Over 20 | 21 | .. | 42/ to 50/ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

Meat-freezing (Unskilled Labourers).

Age-Grouping (Cashed Labourers).									
	No.	%	Average Daily Wage.	Below Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to 15.	Rs. 15 to 20.	Rs. 20 to 25.	Rs. 25 to 30.	Over Rs. 30.
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	69	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Monumental Masonry.

[illegible]

Oleo-stearine and Refined-tallow Making.

[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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)— <i>continued.</i>												
Oilskin-making.												
Over 20	..	3	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organ-building, &c.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Packing-case Making.												
17 to 20	2	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	20/ to 48/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perambulator-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	4	2	6/ to 8/	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	2	12/ to 18/	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	1	22/6 to 45/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
14 to 16	4	3	5/ to 25/	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	8	20/ to 30/	6/6 to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	13	20/ to 100/	10/ to 25/	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickle-, Jam-, and Sauce-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	9	5	5/ to 15/	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	13	10/ to 18/	7/6 to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	11	25/ to 48/	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picture-frame Making.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 11/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Gasfitting.												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	51	..	25/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Artists and Engravers).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Bookbinders).												
14 to 16	9	9	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 7/	..	7/6	1	..	9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	30	10/ to 25/	5/ to 15/	..	7/6 to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	20	22/6 to 85/	10/ to 25/	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Cardboard-box Makers).												
14 to 16	..	7	..	4/	..	7/6 to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	14	10/ to 25/	4/ to 12/	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	4	54/ to 60/	7/6 to 10/	..	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Compositors and Linotype Attendants).												
14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	4	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	98	4	20/ to 115/6	..	..	45/	5	..	22/6 to 32/6	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Lithographic Machinists).												
14 to 16	6	..	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	1	30/ to 75/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Machinists).												
14 to 16	6	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Paper-bag Makers).												
14 to 16	1	1	5/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	7	12/ to 30/	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Process Hands).												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40/	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	70/ to 85/	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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>												
Printing and Publishing (Publishing-hands).												
14 to 16	4	..	6/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	21/6 to 80/	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Stereotypists).												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	35/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing (Ticket-writers).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying and Preparing Road-metal.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	55	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope- and Twine-making.												
17 to 20	6	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	54	..	20/ to 62/6	..	42/ to 47/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, Sash- and Door-making (Mill-hands).												
14 to 16	4	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	16	..	8/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	20/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, Sash- and Door-making (Sash- and Door-hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	12/ to 13/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	20/ to 69/8	..	55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewing-machine Repairing.												
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtmaking.												
14 to 16	..	4	..	4/ to 5/	..	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	36	6/ to 22/6	5/ to 10/	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	55	50/	8/ to 25/	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap-, Soda-, Tallow-, and Candle-making.												
14 to 16	6	1	5/ to 9/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	27/6 to 50/	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Cutters).												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	60/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat-hands).												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	4	4	5/ to 12/6	4/ to 5/10/	..	..
17 to 20	8	3	10/ to 35/	5/10 to 10/10	..	..	13	7	5/ to 25/	4/2 to 17/6	..	..
Over 20	103	50	25/ to 60/	20/ to 35/	31/9 to 66/	16/ to 35/	1	2	30/	4/ to 15/	..	..
Tailoring (Vest-hands).												
14 to 16	3	4	5/ to 10/	4/ to 10/	..	..	1	3	7/6	4/	..	..
17 to 20	3	10	10/ to 25/	5/10 to 25/	..	..	3	6	12/ to 20/	4/2 to 13/6	..	..
Over 20	17	47	15/ to 40/	10/ to 27/6	38/2 to 50/	15/2 to 31/8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers-hands).												
14 to 16	2	2	5/	4/ to 7/6	..	..	3	7	5/ to 8/	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	5	17	10/ to 25/	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	13	..	4/2 to 15/	..	..
Over 20	22	68	30/ to 45/	15/ to 27/6	36/8 to 50/	15/ to 31/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	7	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	30	..	17/6 to 30/	..	18/ to 25/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).												
Over 20	14	..	40/ to 60/	..	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Basil-finishers).												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	12/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	51	..	20/ to 60/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.												
Tanning (Beamsmen).												
Over 20	34	..	36/ to 80/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Curriers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	55	..	21/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Carpenters and Engineers).												
17 to 20	1	..	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	39/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Pelt-men).												
14 to 16	5	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	83	..	20/ to 70/	..	46/ to 53/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Press-men).												
17 to 20	3	..	24/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Shed-men).												
14 to 16	7	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	43	..	30/ to 60/	..	36/ to 39/10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Tanners).												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	2	..	15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning (Unskilled Labourers).												
Over 20	43	..	36/ to 38/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea Blending and Packing.												
14 to 16	31	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent- and Sail-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	27	..	5/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	43	..	40/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toy and Door-mat Making.												
Salvation Army Prison Brigade Home, 5 males over twenty receiving no wages.												
Umbrella-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	2	9/	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian-blind Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	9/ to 36/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	46/9 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine Manufacturing and Bottling.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	40/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire-working.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	1	15/ to 27/	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	1	35/ to 50/	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood-carving.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Bending and Turning.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-washing (Carpenters).												
Over 20	1	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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>												
Wool-washing (Engine-drivers).												
Over 20	4	..	42/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-washing (Fellmongers).												
14 to 16	2	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-washing (Painters).												
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-washing (Scourers).												
14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	52	..	28/ to 58/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-washing (Labourers).												
14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	30/ to 38/	..	36/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling).												
14 to 16	..	2	..	..	..	13/ to 14/7	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	13	..	..	..	18/9 to 23/8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	22	..	25/ to 25/9	..	24/ to 25/9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carding).												
14 to 16	7	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	21/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	20/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing).												
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Designing and Pattern-weaving).												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 110/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers).												
Over 20	14	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishing).												
14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	14/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	39/ to 43/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Knitting).												
14 to 16	..	14	..	6/ to 10/	..	7/6 to 15/9	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	13	20/	..	..	12/10 to 19/9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	24	47/ to 51/6	21/2 to 24/	..	24/ to 25/1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling).												
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinning).												
14 to 16	16	4	6/ to 12/	6/	..	16/3	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	4	17/6 to 25/	..	..	21/9 to 23/4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	2	28/9 to 40/	..	..	24/ to 25/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Turning, Winding, Drawing).												
14 to 16	4	..	9/6 to 18/	..	21/ to 22/1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	50/ to 53/	..	63/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warping).												
Over 20	4	..	..	..	63/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weaving).												
14 to 16	..	12	..	20/ to 26/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	17	..	27/10 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	48	..	29/11 to 32/3	29/6 to 30/5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Wool Department).												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	22/ to 26/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	43/6 to 45/	..	56/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.
DUNEDIN (CITY).												
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 24/	..	..	..	12	..	5/6 to 14/	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	39/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Machinists).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/6 to 13/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	22/ to 26/	..	..	..	3	..	9/ to 13/	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	26/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	18/ to 22/	..	..	..	3	..	9/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	18/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders and Assistants).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/6 to 13/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	22/ to 26/	..	..	..	3	..	9/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	26/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Carpenters, Painters, and Assistants).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	9	..	12/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	36/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Pattern-makers).												
Over 20	2	..	45/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Labourers).												
Over 20	7	..	36/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers and Yard-hands).												
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9/	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	27/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing (Horse-shoeing).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	7	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmithing).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	16/ to 25/	..	..	..	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	54/ to 55/	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Body-makers).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	22/ to 35/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 14/	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	40/ to 72/	..	66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	33/6 to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	38/6 to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Repairing-hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	20/ to 27/6	..	..	..	7	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	36/ to 47/6	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Boot-upper Hands).												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
Over 20	3	4	40/ to 65/	22/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

Boot-manufacturing (Fitters and Table-hands).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	5/ to 6/	4/ to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	5	..	15/ to 16/	..	..	2	13	15/ to 19/	5/ to 16/	..	..
Over 20	8	20	36/6 to 40/	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/6 to 7/6	..	..
17 to 20	..	17	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	26	..	5/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	..	31	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Wax-thread Hands).

Over 20	3	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Boot-manufacturing (Clickers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Benchmen).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	122	..	25/ to 55/	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Finishers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	51	..	40/ to 50/	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (Rough-stuff Cutters).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Boot-manufacturing (General Hands).

Over 20	13	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Bread-baking.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	12/6 to 35/	..	..	..
Over 20	87	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	8	..	25/ to 35/	..	..	..

Pastry-baking.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	8	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewing (Bottling and Malting).

17 to 20	14	..	14/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	103	..	21/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewing (Coopers).

Over 20	14	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Brick-, Tile-, and Pottery-manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brush- and Broom-manufacturing and Cork-cutting.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5/	8/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	17/6	..	25/ to 27/6	..	1	4	10/	8/ to 9/	..	..
Over 20	6	2	30/ to 56/	..	25/	17/6 to 23/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter- and Cheese-manufacturing.

14 to 16	4	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	30/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cardboard-box Manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	5	6/ to 8/	4/	..	7/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	18	8/ to 24/	9/ to 12/6	..	8/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	8	60/	..	..	11/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, and Wood-turning.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	5/ to 12/6	5/	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	12/6 to 30/	..	..	52	3	12/6 to 22/6	4/ to 15/6	..	..
Over 20	117	9	7/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Calico-bag and School-bag Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	5	27/	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	3	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.*

Carpentering and Joinery.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 16/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	48/ to 66/	..	..	..	1	..	20/	..	..	..

Cement-manufacturing.

17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	20/ to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cigarette-manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	3	..	..	..	8/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	..	..	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	3	60/	25/	..	11/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chemical-manure, Acid, and Drug Manufacturing.

14 to 16	14	4	5/ to 12/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	6	12/ to 27/	5/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	5	20/ to 140/	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists and Finishers).

14 to 16	..	3	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	2	66	7/ to 10/	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	4	58	5/ to 7/6	7/6 to 21/	..	10/9 to 17/9	..	23	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..
Over 20	8	252	25/ to 80/	10/ to 37/	..	15/6 to 24/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	8	..	10/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	25/ to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	16/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	6	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	22	1	50/	26/6	22/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof-garment Manufacturing).

14 to 16	..	10	..	12/	..	12/	4	10	5/ to 10/	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	1	19	20/	7/6 to 15/	..	12/6 to 20/	..	8	..	9/6 to 12/6	..	..
Over 20	4	31	30/ to 80/	10/ to 24/	..	15/ to 23/6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coffee- and Spice-manufacturing.

14 to 16	10	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	1	6/ to 17/6	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	2	40/ to 60/	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Biscuit- and Confectionery-manufacturing.

14 to 16	49	50	6/ to 12/	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	43	40	7/6 to 25/	6/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	76	13	22/6 to 80/	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bicycle-manufacturing and Sewing-machine Repairing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	12	..	6/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	33	1	25/ to 70/	10/	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dentistry.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	5	1	5/ to 20/	4/	..	..
Over 20	7	2	15/ to 60/	15/ to 17/6	60/ to 68/	..	4	1	5/ to 35/	10/	..	..

Dressmaking and Millinery.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	4/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	29	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	125	..	4/ to 12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	..	156	..	10/ to 120/	..	..	3	..	4/ to 8/	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitting and Turning).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	5/ to 16/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 18/	..	..	..	81	..	6/ to 24/	..	..	..
Over 20	185	..	20/ to 120/	..	..	..	5	..	9/8 to 38/9	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermaking, including Strikers, Labourers, and Rivet-boys).

14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	21	..	5/ to 14/	..	..	..
17 to 20	40	..	9/8 to 42/	..	..	..	19	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	280	..	15/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmithing and Striking).

14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	12	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	28	..	12/6 to 28/	..	..	..
Over 20	108	..	20/ to 84/	..	..	..	5	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..

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.*

Hat- and Cap-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	7	7/6 to 10/	4/ to 7/6	..	..	2	9	5/ to 6/	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	2	6	15/ to 20/	10/ to 12/	..	..	..	5	..	5/ to 13/	..	..
Over 20	9	6	22/6 to 70/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting.												
14 to 16	..	48	..	5/ to 8/	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	104	15/ to 20/	8/ to 24/	..	5/ to 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	101	20/ to 80/	12/ to 20/	..	10/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit-preserving.												
14 to 16	5	8	7/6	6/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	18	12/ to 25/	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	8	17/6 to 50/	9/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink-manufacturing.												
Over 20	1	..	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapidary-work.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work.												
14 to 16	1	6	8/	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	18	15/ to 18/	7/ to 21/	..	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	29	20/ to 50/	15/ to 30/	..	10/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mat- and Rug-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	7/	..	..	4	..	9/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	2	14/ to 20/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	5	20/ to 50/	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Freezing and Preserving												
14 to 16	..	4	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	4	14/ to 25/	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	61	1	25/ to 100/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.												
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint-manufacturing.												
Over 20	3	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper-bag Making.												
14 to 16	..	8	..	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	..	11/	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper-milling.												
14 to 16	..	3	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	2	36/ to 70/	..	20/ to 80/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	20/	11/6 to 20/	..	..	1	9	12/6	6/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	9	15	32/6 to 60/	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piano-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	21/	..	..	..
Plumbing, Gasfitting, Tinsmithing, and Tin-canister Making.												
14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	28	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	18	..	10/ to 27/6	..	..	..	40	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	111	..	16/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	17/6	..	..	..
Portmanteau-making.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5/	6/	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	4	1	27/6 to 37/6	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Bookbinders and Stationery-makers).												
14 to 16	7	17	6/ to 8/	4/ to 7/	..	5/ to 6/6	11	4	5/ to 10/	6/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	2	12	17/6 to 35/	6/ to 12/6	..	8/	11	4	7/6 to 21/	5/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	34	13	20/ to 80/	10/ to 22/6	..	12/6	3	1	25/6 to 32/6	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.		

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Compositors).

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	6	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	19	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	74	3	45/ to 105/	..	20/ to 62/6	17/ to 30/	4	..	13/ to 30/	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Machinists).

14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 11/	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	1	..	23/6	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Publishers).

14 to 16	14	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	1	12/6 to 27/6	11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	39	5	23/ to 120/	12/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Lithographers).

14 to 16	21	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	27/6 to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Linotype Machinists).

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
Over 20	31	..	40/ to 70/	..	38/ to 86/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Stereotypists).

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, Publishing, and Stationery-manufacturing (Artists, Embossers, Engravers, and Electrotypists).

17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	50/ to 140/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..

Quarrying and Stone-crushing.

Over 20	16	..	36/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Rabbit-trap Making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rabbit Packing and Sorting.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rope- and Twine-making.

14 to 16	16	..	7/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	11/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Saddle- and Harness-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/	..	..	..	11	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sail, Tent, and Oilskin-coat Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9/	5/	..	..
17 to 20	4	2	20/ to 25/	..	..	15/	2	1	12/ to 14/	8/	..	..
Over 20	23	7	40/ to 50/	15/ to 24/	32/ to 48/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sauce-, Pickle-, and Vinegar-manufacturing.

14 to 16	3	1	5/ to 12/	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	12/ to 20/	12/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	2	12/ to 50/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling and Joinery (Carpenters and Joiners).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	72	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling and Joinery (Machinists and Planers).

14 to 16	5	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	42/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling and Joinery (Sawyers).

17 to 20	5	..	14/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

[illegible]

DUNEDIN (CITY)—continued.

Sawmilling and Joinery (Carriage- and Woodware-makers).

14 to 16	6	..	8/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling and Joinery (Yardmen, Labourers, and Carters).

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	44	..	30/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling and Joinery (Engine-drivers, Firemen, &c.).

14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	39/ to 43/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seed-cleaning.

[illegible]

Shirtmaking.

14 to 16	..	13	..	6/ to 7/	..	7/ to 8/	..	18	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	34	..	7/6 to 12/6	..	9/ to 19/	..	8	..	4/ to 9/6	..	..
Over 20	..	52	..	10/ to 35/	..	8/8 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Soap-, Candle-, and Washing-compounds Manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	6/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	9/ to 20/	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	46	..	20/ to 120/	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..

Soda-crystal Manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Starch-manufacturing.

Search manufacturing					
14 to 16	2	1	5/	9/	
17 to 20	3	2	17/6 to 20/	10/	
Over 20	11	1	35/ to 50/	15/	

Tailoring (Tailors and Tailoresses).

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	5/ to 12/6	4/ to 10/	..	..
17 to 20	6	13	20/ to 40/	15/ to 25/	20/ to 45/	..	27	39	5/ to 20/	4/ to 12/6	..	..
Over 20	91	150	30/ to 63/	12/6 to 42/	30/ to 60/	21/ to 32/6	1	..	20/	..	..	..

Tailoring (Cutters).

[illegible]

Tailoring (Pressers).

[illegible]

Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing.

14 to 16	23	..	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	32	..	10/ to 35/	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	91	..	24/ to 60/	..	38/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tea Blending and Packing.

14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Umbrella-manufacturing.

Over 20	2	2	20/ to 25/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Venetian-blind Manufacturing.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	7	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	17/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Watch- and Jewellery-making.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	2	30/ to 60/	10/ to 30/	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..

Wax-vesta Manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	17	6/	7/ to 8/	..	4/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	20	9/ to 17/	9/ to 17/	..	8/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	9	32/6 to 120/	9/ to 22/	..	10/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..

Wire-mattress, &c., Manufacturing.

[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.						

DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*

Wool-dumping.												
Over 20	18	..	25/ to 64/7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Cassing and Washing).												
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyers).												
Over 20	7	..	22/6 to 85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carding, Combing, Drawing, and Spinning).												
14 to 16	10	10	7/ to 12/	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	17	8/ to 25/	7/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	11	15/ to 70/	8/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warping, Warp- and Weft-winding, and Twisting).												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	..	..	16/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	6	30/ to 65/	12/	..	19/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weaving, Turning, and Designing).												
Over 20	9	48	20/ to 70/	..	..	22/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling, Darning, Picking, and Finishing).												
14 to 16	..	6	..	7/ to 11/	..	19/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	11	..	7/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	15	30/ to 60/	10/ to 33/	..	20/7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers, Blacksmiths, Firemen, Carpenters, and Labourers).												
Over 20	15	..	23/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Miscellaneous—Supervision, Carting, Ruling, Yarn-scouring, and Folding).												
Over 20	11	1	30/ to 80/	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Wool-classing).												
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NAPIER.

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	2	15/ to 30/	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	14/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket- and Perambulator-making.												
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 11/6	..	15/ to 40/	..	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	32/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	1	10/ to 30/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, Malting, and Bottling.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	20/ to 105/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brickmaking.												
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 48/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	18/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

NAPIER—*continued.*

Coffee- and Spice-milling.

17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Engineering.

14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dentistry.

17 to 20	1	1	30/	7/6	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	2	..
Over 20	4	1	60/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	13	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	8	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	47	..	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	5	..	4/	..	..
Over 20	..	53	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Head dressmakers' and head milliners' wages not included.

Engineering.

17 to 20	5	..	10/6 to 30/6	..	..	..	8	..	6/ to 16/	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	30/ to 84/	..	..	..	3	..	16/ to 25/	..	..	..

Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.

17 to 20	6	..	14/ to 27/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	17	..	20/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Grain-crushing.

17 to 20	2	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Board and lodgings.

Hat- and Cap-making.

14 to 16	..	1	..	..	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	2	..	..	30/	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Laundry-work.

14 to 16	..	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	12/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	2	occupiers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* And board.

Meat and Fish Freezing and Preserving.

14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	62	..	30/ to 100/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Monumental Masonry.

Over 20	3	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Photography.

17 to 20	1	1	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Members of family; no regular wages.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing, &c.

14 to 16	9	..	6/ to 11/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	12/6 to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	22/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing, Bookbinding, Rubber-stamp Making, &c.

14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	4	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	25/ to 140/	..	35/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rope and Oil-clothing Making.

17 to 20	..	1	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Board and lodging.

Saddle- and Harness-making.

14 to 16	3	..	7/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	25/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sail- and Tent-making.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	15/ to 17/6	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	1	occupiers	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.

WANGANUI—continued.

Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	4	..	7/ to 12/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	11/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	25/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing.												
17 to 20	4	..	7/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 60/	..	45/ to 50/	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Brewing.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 32/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	44/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	30/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush-making.												
14 to 16	1	3	..	..	7/6	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	..	..	37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cider-making.												
17 to 20	2	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	11/ to 45/	..	..	..	5	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	26	1	30/ to 60/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaff- and Wood-cutting.												
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coopering.												
17 to 20	1	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Engineering.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	30/	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	24/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dentistry.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	12/5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	occupiers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	3	..	4/	..	4/	..	1	..	4/	..	..
17 to 20	..	28	..	4/ to 16/	..	..	..	2	..	4/	..	..
Over 20	..	44	..	6/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering.												
17 to 20	9	..	6/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	15/ to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering.												
17 to 20	3	..	18/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	42/ to 48/	..	50/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
17 to 20	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-making.												
17 to 20	3	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	12/6 to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling, Joinery, and Carpentering.												
14 to 16	18	..	6/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/ to 45/	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	99	..	24/ to 70/	..	..	..	1	..	8/	..	..	..
Laundry-work.												
Over 20	2	4	13/	15/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.
PALMERSTON NORTH—continued.												
Boot-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	35/ to 40/	4/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	15/ to 55/	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer-brewing.												
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	10	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	45/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	34	..	12/6 to 70/	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coopering.												
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 25/	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Owner	..	65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Engineering.												
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	17	..	4/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	6	owners and head dressmakers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering.												
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-dressing.												
17 to 20	7	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	36/ to 60/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering.												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
Over 20	6	..	42/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.												
Over 20	4	..	45/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	..	9	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	22	25/	8/ to 11/	..	12/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	3	..	15/ to 16/	..	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.												
14 to 16	3	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/6 to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military-embroidery Making.												
17 to 20	..	6	..	15/	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.												
17 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	10/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

BLENHEIM—*continued.*

Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	19	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	10	..	4/ to 17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head dressmakers' wages not shown.												
Engineering.												
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-dressing.												
14 to 16	5	..	7/6 to 20/	..	17/6 to 20/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	..	10/ to 45/	..	27/6*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	67	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* And board.												
Flour-milling.												
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.												
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 56/1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-freezing.												
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Gasfitting.												
17 to 20	2	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	7/6 to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-dumping.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NELSON (CITY).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing.												
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	1	..	11/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	14/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	2	5/ to 7/6	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	4	..	7/6 to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	5	35/ to 50/	25/ to 30/	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread-baking.												
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	3	12/6 to 70/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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)— <i>continued.</i>												
Photography.												
17 to 20	..	2	..	7/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	5	54/ to 60/	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	20/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	1	2	8/6	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	2	10/ to 22/6	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	25	..	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	35/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	67	..	15/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	2	..	16/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	2	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt-making.												
17 to 20	..	2	..	7/ to 7/6	..	..	..	2	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
Over 20	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Fellmongering.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/	..	..	..	2	3	5/ to 15/	5/	..	..
17 to 20	7	11	6/ to 20/	4/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..
Over 20	27	6	20/ to 80/	17/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	17/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	35/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmaking and Jewelling.												
17 to 20	2	..	15/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	35/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOKITIKA.												
Bread- and Confectionery-manufacturing.												
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	10/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing.												
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	35/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking.												
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	17/6 to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee, Pepper-, and Spice-manufacturing.												
Over 20	2	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Engineering.												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
17 to 20	..	5	..	4/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	4	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

TIMARU—continued.

Dentistry.									
17 to 20	2	1	10/ to 20/	10/					
Over 20	1	3	60/	10/ to 27/6					
Dressmaking and Shirt-making.									
14 to 16	..	26	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	71	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	40	..	7/6 to 80/	..	12/	..	..	..
Tailoring.									
14 to 16	7	5	5/ to 10/	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	20	13	12/6 to 35/	4/ to 22/6	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	13	15/ to 120/	5/ to 32/	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..
Engineering.									
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.									
14 to 16	4	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	17/6 to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	35	..	22/6 to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.									
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	50/ to 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Carpentering.									
14 to 16	4	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Freezing and Preserving, Fellmongering, and Tallow-refining.									
14 to 16	15	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	36	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	123	..	20/ to 70/	..	40/	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work.									
Over 20	..	2	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.									
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.									
17 to 20	..	3	..	11/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.									
17 to 20	5	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding.									
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	32	..	35/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery- and Harness-making.									
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	20/ to 44/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling.									
14 to 16	17	7	6/ to 11/	8/ to 12/	..	12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	17	10	10/ to 40/	10/ to 16/	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	33	21	28/ to 65/	10/ to 16/	..	31/6	..	..	..
Watch- and Jewellery-making.									
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	1	5/ to 10/	4/	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	30/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-dumping.									
Over 20	8	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sausage-casings Preparing.									
17 to 20	8	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

[illegible]

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.

Sawing and Planing and Joinery.

* Average.

Tailoring.

Watchmaking.

Woollen-milling.

INVERCARGILL.

Agricultural-implement Making.

Bacon-curing.

Bread-, Biscuit-, and Confectionery-making.

Blacksmithing.

Coachbuilding.

Bookbinding and Paper-ruling.

Bootmaking.

Brewing.

Brick- and Pipe-manufacturing.

Cheesemaking.

14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERCARGILL—continued.												
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	14	..	15/ to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee- and Spice-packing.												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Engineering.												
14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coopering.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2*	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* One occupier.												
Dentistry.												
17 to 20	2	1	5/ to 12/6	5/	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	1	..
Over 20	11	6	10/ to 80/	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	6	2	10/ to 25/	7/6 to 15/	2	..
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	30	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	3	..	4/	..	..
17 to 20	..	88	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	2	..	4/	..	..
Over 20	..	79	..	4/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding.												
14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	..	7/6 to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	10/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning, Wool-scouring, and Fellmongering.												
14 to 16	3	..	12/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	30/ to 65/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-dressing.												
14 to 16	2	..	14/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	49	..	25/ to 36/	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	42/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunsmithing.												
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2*	..	65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* One occupier.												
Yarn-spinning and Hosiery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	4	14	6/7 to 7/	6/ to 8/	..	6/ to 12/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	23	15/ to 20/	18/ to 25/	..	12/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	11	40/ to 80/	70/	..	17/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentering, Joinery, and Wood-working.												
14 to 16	12	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	8/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	38	..	36/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work.												
Over 20	3	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk-preserving.												
14 to 16	5	3	7/6 to 12/	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	11	12/6 to 30/	9/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	16	5	22/6 to 90/	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental Masonry.												
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	6/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	25/ 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.

Photography.												
17 to 20	1	1	30/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	6	12/ to 100/	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	1	10/ to 40/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	3	21/ to 110/	20/	38/ to 77/6	25/ to 46/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plain Sewing.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twine-making.												
14 to 16	3	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	22/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making.												
Over 20	12	..	22/6 to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail- and Tent-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	1	30/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	1	30/ to 60/	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	12	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	..	24/ to 60/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	123	..	18/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grass-seed Cleaning.												
Over 20	19	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep-dip Manufacturing and Oil-refining.												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	45/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	5	4	5/ to 15/	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	15	12/6 to 24/	4/ to 30/	60/	..	..	2	..	4/	..	..
Over 20	39	44	22/6 to 97/6	10/ to 30/	40/ to 65/	16/ to 39/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venetian-blind Making.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch- and Jewellery-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	1	7/6 to 32/6	15/	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 85/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiling-down and Tallow-rendering.												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AUCKLAND DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	9	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	3	14/ to 20/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	15/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.												
14 to 16	35	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	55	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	9	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	174	..	12/6 to 63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	16	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	34	3	8/ to 40/	10/ to 14/	..	..	2	..	22/6 to 25/	..	..	..
Over 20	113	..	10/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking.												
14 to 16	9	2	5/ to 9/	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	6	6/ to 30/	6/ to 16/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	42	1	10/ to 60/	21/	30/	..	1	..	16/	..	..	..

FACTORIES—continued.

Ages.	Number employ		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 DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)—continued.												
Brick- and Pottery-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	18/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	15/ & found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brewing.												
14 to 16	2	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	17	..	25/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Butter- and Cheese-manufacturing and Cream-separating.												
14 to 16	7	2	5/ to 15/	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	9	..	15/ to 30/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	71	2	20/ to 90/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boatbuilding.												
14 to 16	1	..	18/	..	..	..	2	..	8/	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	30/	..	..	..	8	..	13/ to 30/	..	..	
Over 20	23	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	3	..	25/ to 30/	..	..	
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.												
14 to 16	4	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	
17 to 20	9	..	8/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	23	2	15/ to 70/	14/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chaff-cutting and Corn-crushing.												
Over 20	13	..	25/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cycle Engineering.												
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chemical-manufacture.												
14 to 16	1	..	12/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	3	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	20	..	25/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dentistry.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	
Millinery and Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	21	..	4/ to 7/	..	..	..	14	..	4/ to 5/	..	
17 to 20	..	59	..	4/ to 15/	..	..	..	11	..	4/ to 8/	..	
Over 20	..	79	..	4/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineering.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 8/	..	..	
17 to 20	38	..	7/ to 36/	..	..	..	4	..	12/ to 16/	..	..	
Over 20	87	..	30/ to 84/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fish-curing.												
14 to 16	2	..	8/6 to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	11	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	20	..	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flour-milling.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flax-milling.												
14 to 16	34	..	13/ to 25/	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	104	..	15/ to 42/	..	33/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	249	..	14/ to 70/	..	36/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gas-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	3	..	7/6 to 11/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	13	..	36/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gum Sorting and Packing.												
14 to 16	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	31	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glue-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Over 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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 DISTRICT (excluding Auckland City)— <i>continued.</i>												
Jewellery- and Watch-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	30/ to 53/	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joinery and Carpentering.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	20/ to 54/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime- and Cement-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	4	..	16/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	30/ to 48/	..	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work.												
Over 20	2	4	30/	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Freezing and Preserving, Fellmongering, and Manure-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	182	..	30/ to 140/	..	55/10 to 100/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bone-crushing.												
17 to 20	2	..	12/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint- and Varnish-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	48/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
14 to 16	2	1	5/ to 6/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	4	35/ to 60/	7/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	6/ to 8/	..	..	..
17 to 20	24	..	7/6 to 54/	..	..	..	2	..	12/6 to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	20/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	20	4	5/ to 13/	5/ to 9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	22	7	7/ to 32/	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	62	5	30/ to 70/	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pumice Insulating.												
14 to 16	1	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	11	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 13/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	5/ to 27/6	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	25/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sauce-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	1	60/	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sausage-casing Preparing.												
17 to 20	2	..	32/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	36/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	32	..	5/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	64	..	12/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	575	..	20/ to 90/	..	41/8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
Soap- and Candle-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	4	1	14/	5/	11/ to 14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	3	16/ to 27/	6/	14/4	14/4 to 19/10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	25/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	5	6	5/ to 8/	4/ to 5/	..	..	3	1	5/ to 10/	4/	..	..
17 to 20	20	36	12/ to 40/	5/ to 20/	..	..	1	8	15/	4/ to 22/6	..	..
Over 20	71	35	30/ to 70/	10/ to 40/	45/ to 70/	12/6 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.	M.	F.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT (excluding Napier)—*continued.*

Flax-milling.												
17 to 20	2	..	30/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	26	..	36/ to 47/6	..	50/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
Over 20	3	..	48/ to 93/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.												
Over 20	4	..	42/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joinery and Carpentering.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	9/ to 35/	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	54/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Freezing, Preserving, Boiling-down, and Fellmongering.												
14 to 16	4	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	20/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	148	..	35/ to 100/	..	62/1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	5	2	5/ to 14/3	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	2	5/ to 35/	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	35/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7/ to 15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	13	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	7/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	27	..	23/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sausage-casing Preparing.												
17 to 20	2	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	3	..	18/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	10/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	221	..	30/ to 60/	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	2	1	5/ to 7/6	4/	..	..
17 to 20	3	4	10/ to 30/	7/6 to 25/	..	15/	..	2	..	4/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	23	5	40/ to 60/	10/ to 30/	10/ to 60/	19/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-making.												
14 to 16	1	6	7/	..	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	3	..	..	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	3	40/	40/	..	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap-manufacture and Tanning.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	4	..	8/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	..	7/ to 26/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	47	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding and Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	13	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	33	..	7/6 to 30/	..	10/	..	3	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	102	..	10/ to 60/	..	15/ to 66/	..	1	..	13/3	..	..	..
Bootmaking.												
14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	40/	..	1	..	6/6	..	..	..
Over 20	16	..	40/ to 50/	..	38/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

TARANAKI DISTRICT (excluding New Plymouth)—*continued.*

Brewing and Bottling.

17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	25/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brick-making.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter- and Cheese-manufacturing and Cream-separating.

14 to 16	7	..	7/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	23	..	12/ to 40/	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	153	1	20/ to 80/*	19/3	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Managers, 60/ to 85/4.

Bacon-curing.

17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	21	..	20/ to 50/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Managers, 60/ to 140/.

Bone-crushing.

17 to 20	1	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter-box Making.

17 to 20	6	..	30/ to 36/	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	44/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	5	..	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	5/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	24	1	30/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cycle Engineering.

Over 20	6	..	35/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Grain-crushing and Chaff-cutting.

17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seed-cleaning.

Over 20	2	..	28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Dentistry.

17 to 20	3	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	60/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..

Dressmaking and Millinery.

14 to 16	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	4	..	4/	..	..
17 to 20	..	21	..	4/ to 25/	..	..	..	7	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..
Over 20	..	34	..	4/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Electrical Engineering.

Over 20	2	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.

17 to 20	1	..	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gas-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Joinery and Carpentering.

14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	43	..	22/6 to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat Freezing and Preserving.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	24/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	50	..	30/ to 104/2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	3	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	28	..	22/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	7	3	7/6 to 12/6	5/ to 7/6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	7	15/ to 30/	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	29	10	30/ to 70/	25/ 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.						
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT (excluding Blenheim).												
Brewing and Malting.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread-baking.												
17 to 20	1	..	17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	47/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cordial-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentering and Joinery.												
Over 20	5	..	48/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
17 to 20	..	4	..	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	5	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish-curing.												
17 to 20	1	..	Not stated	(family)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-dressing.												
17 to 20	5	..	30/ to 37/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
17 to 20	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	47	..	36/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-manufacturing.												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
Over 20	3	1	60/	20/	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-dumping.												
Over 20	2	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-scouring.												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	25/ to 27/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	35/ to 48/	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine- and Cider-making.												
Over 20	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Board and lodging.												

NELSON DISTRICT (excluding Nelson City).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.												
14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	12/6 to 40/	..	..	..	3	..	6/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking.												
14 to 16	2	1	5/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	1	7/ to 7/6	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	1	Owners	10/	20/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	15	..	10/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	37	..	25/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

Brewing.												
Over 20	17	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick- and Tile-making.												
17 to 20	8	..	18/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	54/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding.												
17 to 20	5	..	12/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	20/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colliery-works (Repairing and Maintaining).												
14 to 16	2	..	18/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	24/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	..	39/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	8	..	4/ to 7/6	..	..	..	3	..	4/	..	..
17 to 20	..	14	..	4/ to 22/6	..	..	..	3	..	5/	..	1
Over 20	..	19	..	4/ to 30/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 15/	..	1
Engineering.												
14 to 16	14	..	8/ to 15/	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	20/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	43	..	40/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harbour Board's Engine-fitting and Carpentering, &c.												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	54/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-milling.												
14 to 16	2	..	15/ to 16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	20/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	..	36/ to 70/	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas-manufacturing.												
Over 20	7	..	55/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joinery.												
14 to 16	1	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	40/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat- and Fish-tinning.												
14 to 16	1	4	10/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	2	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	12	8	6/ to 12/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	3	12/6 to 30/	10/ to 12/6	..	..	1	..	22/	..	..	..
Over 20	30	2	20/ to 110/	10/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photography.												
Over 20	2	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery- and Harness-making.												
Over 20	4	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	2	..	15/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	21	..	6/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	242	..	24/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	2	..	4/ to 6/	..	..
Over 20	11	..	15/ to 80/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..

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.
WESTLAND DISTRICT (excluding Hokitika).												
Cordial-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Pastry-baking.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	5	..	25/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing.												
Over 20	3	..	50/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	1	..	4/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	6	..	4/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	..	6	..	5/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	1	1	10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	1	40/ to 60/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	48	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
17 to 20	..	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CANTERBURY DISTRICT (excluding Christchurch City and Timaru).												
Aerated-water Manufacturing.												
17 to 20	4	1	10/ to 20/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	1	22/6 to 70/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacon-curing.												
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.												
14 to 16	26	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 12/	..	..	..
17 to 20	49	..	5/ to 40/	..	..	..	13	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..
Over 20	221	..	10/ to 80/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	20/ to 45/	..	35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread- and Confectionery-baking.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	1	5/ to 35/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	91	..	15/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter- and Cheese-manufacturing.												
14 to 16	2	..	6/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	1	25/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream-separating.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing and Malting.												

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.

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

Cycle Engineering.

14 to 16	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	25	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	4	..	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	66	..	4/ to 12/	..	..	..	6	..	4/ to 5/	..	6
Over 20	..	61	..	4/ to 50/	..	..	..	1	..	4/	..	..

Engineering.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	..	8/ to 30/	..	..	..	4	..	9/ to 36/	..	..	..
Over 20	18	..	15/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flax-dressing.

14 to 16	33	..	5/ to 24/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	34	..	5/ to 30/	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	57	..	18/ to 48/	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	8/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	45	..	20/ to 75/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Grain and Seed Cleaning and Crushing.

17 to 20	1	..	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	17	..	30/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Gas-manufacturing.

Over 20	1	..	65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	45/	..	..	..	4	..	5/ to 22/6	..	..	..
Over 20	19	..	27/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Lime-burning.

Over 20	2	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Meat-freezing and Manure-manufacturing.

14 to 16	1	..	12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	12/6 to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sausage-casings Making.

14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	36/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

14 to 16	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	2	..	9/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	25/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Printing and Publishing.

14 to 16	8	3	5/ to 10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	11	15	10/ to 20/	5/ to 15/	20/	..	1	..	15/	..	..	..
Over 20	32	3	10/6 to 70/	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rope-manufacturing.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	9/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	13/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	20/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Refined-tallow Manufacturing.

17 to 20	1	..	33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	7	..	30/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Saddle- and Harness-making.

14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 7/6	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	..	5/ to 25/	..	..	..	2	..	10/ to 20/	..	..	..
Over 20	42	..	20/ to 60/	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sawmilling.

17 to 20	6	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	56	..	36/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tailoring.

14 to 16	4	5	5/ to 7/6	5/ to 10/	..	..	2	3	5/ to 8/	4/ to 5/	..	..
17 to 20	10	15	7/6 to 30/	5/ to 15/	..	23/10	2	3	10/ to 20/	5/ to 10/	..	..
Over 20	32	19	10/ to 70/	12/6 to 25/	50/	25/3	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.		

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

Watchmaking and Jewellery.

14 to 16	3	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	13/6	..	..
Over 20	6	..	40/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.

14 to 16	5	..	8/ to 21/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	15/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	64	..	14/ to 80/	..	70/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woollen-milling.

14 to 16	12	8	9/ to 16/	9/ to 10/	..	14/9 to 17/	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	15	12/	..	..	14/6 to 27/3	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	20	15	36/ to 75/	24/	..	20/8	..	..	..	..	..

OTAGO DISTRICT (excluding Dunedin City and Oamaru).

Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.

Over 20	6	..	20/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Blacksmithing and Coachbuilding.

14 to 16	8	..	5/ to 27/	..	..	..	2	..	6/	..	..
17 to 20	48	..	5/ to 30/	..	..	..	10	..	5/ to 20/	..	..
Over 20	73	..	15/ to 72/	..	30/ to 50/	..	2	..	10/ to 16/	..	..

Bootmaking.

14 to 16	1	1	5/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	15/ to 40/	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 17/	..	..
Over 20	11	1	30/ to 40/	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bread- and Confectionery-baking.

14 to 16	7	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..
17 to 20	24	1	10/ to 45/	8/	..	..	1	..	24/	..	..
Over 20	97	..	15/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brewing and Malting.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 12/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/ to 33/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	8	..	48/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Brick- and Pottery-manufacturing.

14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	1	20/ to 30/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	40	2	20/ to 48/	7/6 to 10/	41/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Butter- and Cheese-manufacturing and Milk-separating.

14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	15/ to 60/	..	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cabinetmaking and Upholstering.

14 to 16	2	..	7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	2	..	15/	..	..
Over 20	3	..	30/ to 51/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dressmaking.

14 to 16	..	7	..	4/ to 15/	..	..	..	5	..	4/	..
17 to 20	..	39	..	4/ to 14/6	..	..	..	5	..	4/ to 5/	..
Over 20	..	54	..	4/ to 40/	..	..	..	7	..	4/ to 10/	..

Engineering.

14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Fellmongering and Wool-scouring.

14 to 16	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	15/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	23	..	25/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flax-dressing.

14 to 16	13	..	14/ to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	12	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	46	..	14/ to 48/	..	36/	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour-milling.

14 to 16	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	15/ to 17/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	41	..	20/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

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

Joinery and Sash- and Door-making.												
14 to 16	6	..	5/ to 17/6	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	..	10/ to 45/	..	..	..	4	..	7/6 to 17/6	..	..	..
Over 20	29	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	13	1	5/ to 20/	5/	..	..	3	..	5/ to 12/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	9	1	15/ to 30/	20/	..	..	6	..	7/6 to 32/6	..	..	..
Over 20	44	1	18/ to 60/	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope- and Twine-milling.												
14 to 16	2	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	16/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabbit-packing.												
17 to 20	2	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	6	..	35/ to 45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/	..	..	..	1	..	10/	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	2	..	24/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	6	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	65	..	30/ to 46/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	1	..	5/	..	..	..	1	..	7/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	8	6	7/6 to 30/	7/6 to 20/	..	..	4	2	5/ to 12/6	5/ to 7/6	..	..
Over 20	26	6	22/6 to 50/	12/6 to 35/	30/ to 50/	..	..	1	..	15/	..	..
Woollen-milling.												
14 to 16	21	31	8/ to 12/	6/ to 10/	..	9/ to 18/	1	..	16/	..	..	..
17 to 20	19	71	8/ to 22/	7/ to 20/	45/	9/ to 29/6	1	..	16/	..	..	..
Over 20	106	88	15/ to 120/	7/ to 30/	60/	14/6 to 36/1	1	..	30/	..	..	..

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill).

Baking.												
14 to 16	1	..	8/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	7	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..	..
Over 20	24	..	20/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithing.												
14 to 16	5	..	5/ to 15/	..	..	..	3	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	13	..	7/6 to 30/	..	..	..	1	..	12/6	..	..	..
Over 20	36	..	15/ to 66/	..	..	..	2	..	15/ to 20/	..	..	..
Bootmaking.												
14 to 16	2	..	8/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	..	20/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick- and Tile-making.												
17 to 20	1	..	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	11	..	30/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing.												
17 to 20	1	..	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	1	..	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage-building.												
14 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5/ to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/ to 30/	..	..	..	3	..	7/6 to 15/	..	..	..
Over 20	2	..	42/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese- and Butter-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	10	1	15/ to 25/	10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	15	4	15/ to 60/	15/ 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.	M.	F.
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT (excluding Invercargill)—continued												
Dressmaking.												
14 to 16	..	12	..	4/ to 5/	..	..	..	1	..	5/	..	..
17 to 20	..	19	..	4/ to 12/	..	..	..	2	..	4/	..	..
Over 20	..	31	..	7/6 to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering.												
17 to 20	2	..	9/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	12	..	34/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour-milling.												
17 to 20	4	..	10/ to 25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	14	..	30/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-milling.												
17 to 20	5	..	24/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	10	..	35/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering.												
14 to 16	1	..	14/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	18/ to 22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	33	..	17/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joinery.												
17 to 20	1	..	20/	..	..	..	1	..	14/	..	..	..
Over 20	3	..	20/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime-burning.												
Over 20	6	..	36/ to 42/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat- and Rabbit-preserving.												
17 to 20	32	..	15/ to 36/	..	40/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	140	..	30/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper-milling.												
14 to 16	7	..	10/ to 15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	30	..	42/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Average.												
Printing and Publishing.												
14 to 16	7	1	6/ to 10/	5/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	2	3	15/ to 25/	5/ to 7/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	22	..	20/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Tinsmithing.												
14 to 16	1	..	6/	..	..	..	1	..	6/	..	..	..
17 to 20	3	..	12/ to 25/	..	..	..	1	..	25/	..	..	..
Over 20	4	..	32/ to 40/	..	..	..	1	..	32/	..	..	..
Saddle- and Harness-making.												
14 to 16	2	..	7/6	..	..	..	2	..	7/6 to 10/	..	..	..
17 to 20	4	..	7/6 to 20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	9	..	25/ to 40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling.												
14 to 16	1	..	13/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 20	26	..	10/ to 48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20	139	..	30/ to 70/	..	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail- and Tent-making.												
Over 20	2	..	45/ to 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring.												
14 to 16	1	..	15/	..	..	..	1	..	4/6	..	..	..
17 to 20	5	8	10/ to 30/	4/ to 20/	..	..	1	..	4/	..	..	..
Over 20	6	8	40/ to 70/	16/6 to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
<i>Food Trades.</i>			<i>Wood-working Trades—continued.</i>		
Fruit-preserving	40	40	Venetian-blind making	45	..
Jam and condiment manufacturing ..	134	104	Billiard-table making	3	..
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	372	28	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Brewing, malting, and bottling ..	701	..	Ammunition-making	17	61
Coffee and spice manufacturing ..	62	3	Basket and perambulator making ..	133	8
Tea-blending and -packing ..	146	7	Brick and pottery manufacturing ..	786	3
Sugar-refining	156	..	Broken road-metal preparing ..	80	..
Bread and confectionery manufacturing	2,131	399	Brush- and broom-making	90	51
Baking-powder manufacturing ..	12	..	Chaff-cutting	113	..
Flour-milling	389	2	Cement and lime manufacturing ..	90	..
Butter and cheese manufacturing ..	646	17	Cigar and cigarette manufacturing ..	10	24
Milk-preserving	26	19	Cork-cutting	2	..
Sausage-casing; preparing	78	..	Dentistry	267	36
Bacon-curing	106	3	Drug and herbal-remedy manufacturing	168	61
Meat- and fish-preserving	1,756	15	Dyeing and cleaning	31	23
Wine and cider manufacturing ..	28	8	Engraving	14	..
<i>Iron Trades.</i>			Electro-plating	4	..
Engineering, &c.	3,598	..	Fireworks manufacturing	5	..
Coachbuilding and blacksmithing ..	2,066	..	Fire-kindler making	2	2
Plumbing, tinsmithing, and gasfitting	1,235	..	Flax-milling	1,570	..
Cycle-engineering and sewing-machine repairing	500	5	Fly-dressing (fishhooks)	..	3
Agricultural implement manufacturing	688	..	Gas manufacturing	460	..
Wire-working	31	2	Glass-bevelling	4	..
Nail-making	7	1	Glue manufacturing	2	..
Electrical engineering and lighting ..	54	..	Grain- and seed-cleaning, chaff-cutting, and wool-dumping	173	..
Range-making	56	..	Gum-sorting	237	..
Galvanised-iron working	41	..	Gunsmithing	21	..
Cutlery-grinding	3	..	Ink manufacturing	1	..
Heel- and toe-plate making	9	..	Laundry-work	102	470
<i>Leather Trades.</i>			Lens grinding	3	2
Saddle- and harness-making	834	23	Manure manufacturing	74	..
Boot manufacturing	2,349	787	Mat- and rug-making	20	12
Portmanteau-making	36	9	Monumental masonry	102	..
Leather-belt manufacturing	2	..	Paint and varnish manufacturing ..	18	..
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>			Paper-bag and -box manufacturing ..	14	71
Shirt-making	31	526	Paper-milling	71	7
Hat- and cap-making	41	89	Photography	136	162
Hosiery-knitting	35	420	Piano- and organ-building	35	..
Tailoring and clothing manufacturing	1,729	2,687	Picture-frame making	48	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing ..	6	76	Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	2,562	488
Dress- and shirt-making	1	3,696	Pumice-grinding	23	..
Plain-sewing and underclothing manufacturing	1	75	Perfume-making	5	2
Calico-bag making	1	37	Rag-sorting and bottle-cleaning ..	7	..
Woollen-milling	722	747	Rope and twine manufacturing ..	145	1
Flock-milling	15	1	Rabbit-trap making	3	..
Corset- and belt-making	..	12	Sheep-dip manufacturing	7	..
Umbrella-making	12	9	Stone-cutting and -polishing ..	12	..
Felt-making	5	..	Sail- and tent-making	142	43
Military embroidery-making	1	6	Soap, candle, and tallow manufacturing	244	19
<i>Wood-working Trades.</i>			Starch manufacturing	20	4
Cabinetmaking and upholstery ..	1,264	57	Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring	1,584	..
Chair-making	30	..	Toy and door-mat making	5	..
Wood-turning and box-making ..	155	..	Tobacco-pipe making	8	..
Joinery and sash- and door-making and sawmilling	4,606	..	Watchmaking and jewellery ..	428	5
Coopering	119	..	Wax-vesta manufacturing	39	121
Boatbuilding	124	..	Wire-mattress making	21	..
			Wig-making	3	..
			Totals	37,349	11,589

Total number of employés under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1899-1900	48,938
Total number of employés under "The Factories Act, 1894," 1898-99	45,805
Increase	3,633
Total number of factories, 1899-1900	6,438
Total number of factories, 1898-99	6,286
Increase	152

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