1910.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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REPORTS.

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

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 25th May, 1910.

I have the honour to present herewith the nineteenth annual report of this Department for transmission to His Excellency the Governor in accordance with section 68 of the Factories Act, 1908, and section 12 of the Labour Department Act, 1908. The report covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1909, to the 31st March, 1910.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD TREGEAR,
Secretary.

The Hon. J. A. Millar, Minister of Labour.

THE year just concluded has ended more full of promise than seemed possible at its commencement. A heavy fall in the value of our exports abroad occasioned much financial depression, and the gloomy forebodings indulged in by some became partially justified as winter set in. The building trades, especially in Wellington, were greatly depressed, and difficulty in obtaining work was found by carpenters, painters, and others who for years previously had enjoyed steady and remunerative employment. Every effort was made by the Government through this Department to meet the difficulty by providing work at bushfelling, roadmaking, &c.; nor did the municipalities of the congested centres or private citizens spare generous effort on behalf of those temporarily unemployed. When the winter months were passed, the financial stress in some degree abated, and the encouraging news of the great advance in prices of our staple products (wool, frozen meat, flax, &c.) soon removed the grave fears that the depression would be long sustained. The values of our exports have risen by nearly £6,000,000 above those of imports. This promise of financial receipts soon to be available restored confidence in the soundness of the Dominion's position, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the full force of the flowing tide of returning business to be recognised. It is probable that in Wellington this winter the pinch of "short time" may be felt in some trades for a limited period, but in other places (Auckland especially) so many enterprises are projected, and are soon to be undertaken, that little difficulty will, I think, be felt in awaiting the advent of the spring and summer months of a year which shows promise of being of almost phenomenal prosperity.

The building trades, spoken of above as being in a state of depression last winter, felt the "hard times" much more in the large cities than in the smaller towns and country districts; in some localities stress was scarcely noticeable, but in all places these trades are fast recovering from lassitude. The woollen-mills and clothing trades have been very successful, but, particularly in the South, there are continued complaints of the scarcity of girl and boy labour, a scarcity which (as I pointed out in my report of two years ago) will undoubtedly be accentuated every succeeding month for a long period. The iron

trades have been universally dull and depressed. Some ironmasters recommend an increased tariff on imported material, but it is doubtful if such remedy would be efficient or be more than a temporary stimulus. Clothing trades, including dressmaking and millinery, were brisk and healthy; timber cutting and selling in most places languished. On the other hand, flax-milling showed a remarkable recovery and prosperity. Cheese and butter factories worked full time; frozen-meat establishments were very busy; coachbuilding flourished; saddlery and harness-making improved greatly on the position of a few years ago, but the furniture trade was poor. Bootmaking was steady, and is now in full swing.

Of those applying at the Government bureaux for employment, the following persons have received practical assistance from the Labour Department since its formation :—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependents.	Private Work.	Government Work.
1891–92	2,593	1,054	1,539	4,729	1,730	863
1892–93	3,874	1,808	2,066	7,802	2,518	1,356
1893–94	3,341	1,836	1,505	7,942	1,019	2,322
1894–95	3,030	2,007	1,023	8,883	894	2,136
1895–96	2,871	1,880	991	8,424	708	2,163
1896–97	1,718	1,084	634	4,719	652	1,066
1897–98	2,035	1,163	872	4,928	544	1,491
1898–99	2,115	1,178	937	4,759	638	1,477
1899–1900	2,147	1,115	1,032	4,471	486	1,661
1900–1	3,124	1,326	1,798	5,432	519	2,605
1901–2	1,830	713	1,117	2,747	396	1,434
1902–3	3,704	1,492	2,212	5,934	580	3,124
1903–4	2,860	777	2,083	3,085	1,216	1,644
1904–5	3,130	953	2,177	3,425	1,960	1,170
1905–6	6,712	2,027	4,685	7,351	1,929	4,783
1906–7	7,393	1,427	5,966	4,187	2,718	4,675
1907–8	6,305	1,440	4,865	4,408	2,977	3,328
1908–9	10,391	2,538	7,853	7,510	4,190	6,201
1909–10	8,506	2,987	5,519	10,164	5,059	3,447
Totals	77,679	28,805	48,874	110,900	30,733	46,946

It is a source of encouragement to find that during the last few years the numbers of those persons sent to private employers have been steadily growing, and this year the number so despatched has greatly exceeded the number of those sent to Government works. There has been, with the completion of the Main Trunk Railway, a great reduction of labourers on public works, only 3,447 being sent this year, against 6,201 last year. The men assisted during the year included 1,372 from Great Britain, 227 from Australia, and 92 from foreign countries. Eighty wives, with 131 children, were sent by the Department to localities in which their bread-winners were at work. The cost of such passages has been refunded to the State.

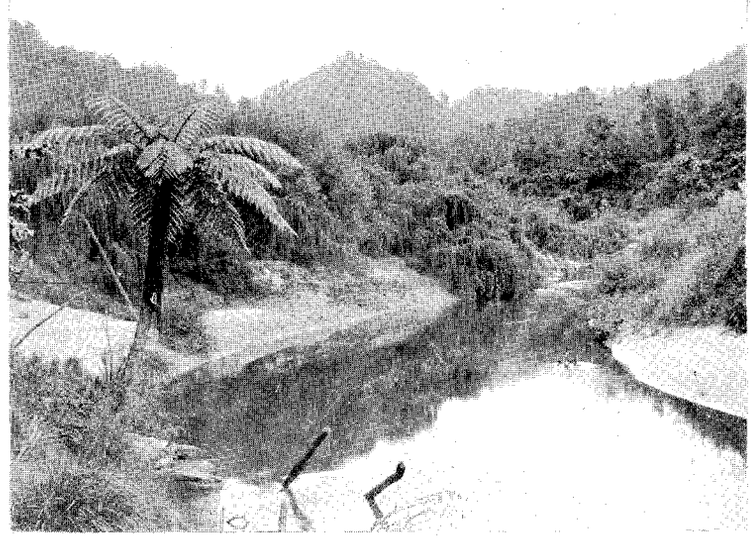
Labour Exchanges, etc.

The latest developments in connection with the conduct of labour exchanges in other countries are being closely watched, in order to apply them here in New Zealand if considered feasible. In this connection Germany has certainly attained a degree of success over her continental neighbours, and in the new scheme for dealing with the subject of unemployment Great Britain has evidently adopted the German system. It would be both difficult and inadvisable for us here to extend the scope of our employment branches in some of the directions adopted by Europe and America. The purveying of meals at cost-price; the setting-apart of waiting-rooms for all classes, employers and employed; providing literature and amusement for applicants for work whilst waiting selection, appear at present quite unnecessary here, where, even during the slackest seasons, the applicants for employment in any of the cities do not exceed a few hundred per month. The number of registrations effected from day to day in the large towns of Europe and America are quite beyond our experience. In Berlin alone 82,557 persons secured employment through the public bureaux in 1906. During the whole year, and throughout the various towns, chief and secondary, the applications in New Zealand would not equal the numbers applying for work fortnightly in such towns as Berlin, Hamburg, Liverpool, and Philadelphia.

Special attention, however, has been given to the question of quick communication in case of men being required in any particular part of New Zealand. During the past winter, when employment was especially scarce, urgent instructions were issued to the whole of our offices to report by telegram



Partially cleared land near Rangitatau

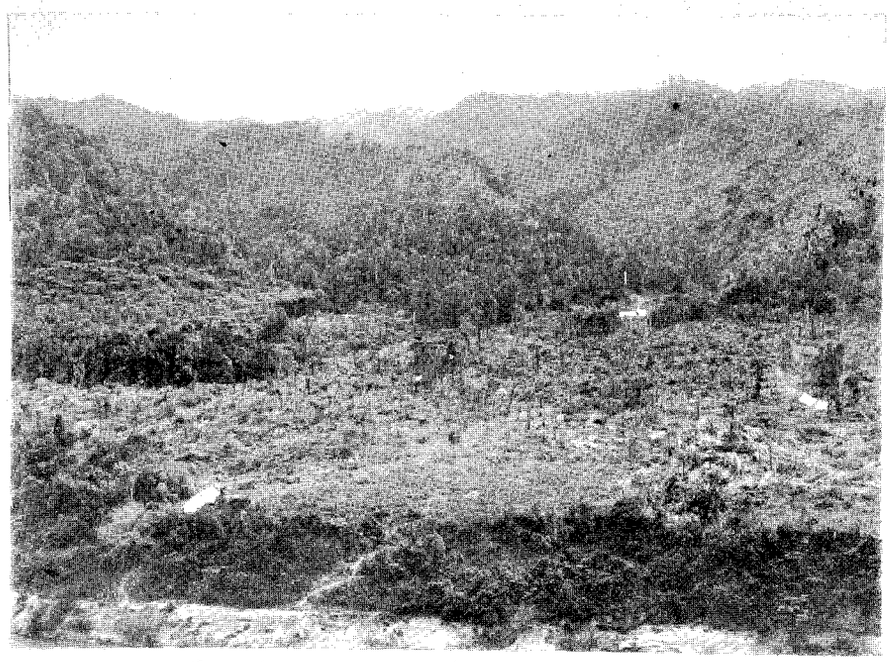


Waitotara River, Rangitatau

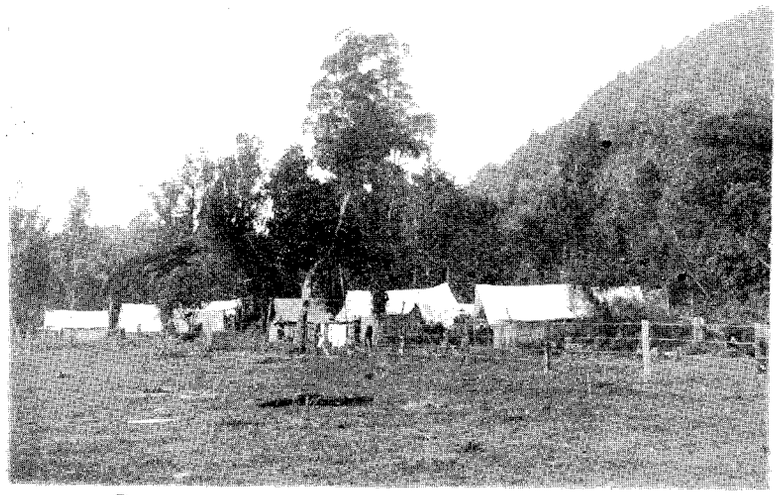


Mangaone Creek, Rangitatau Block

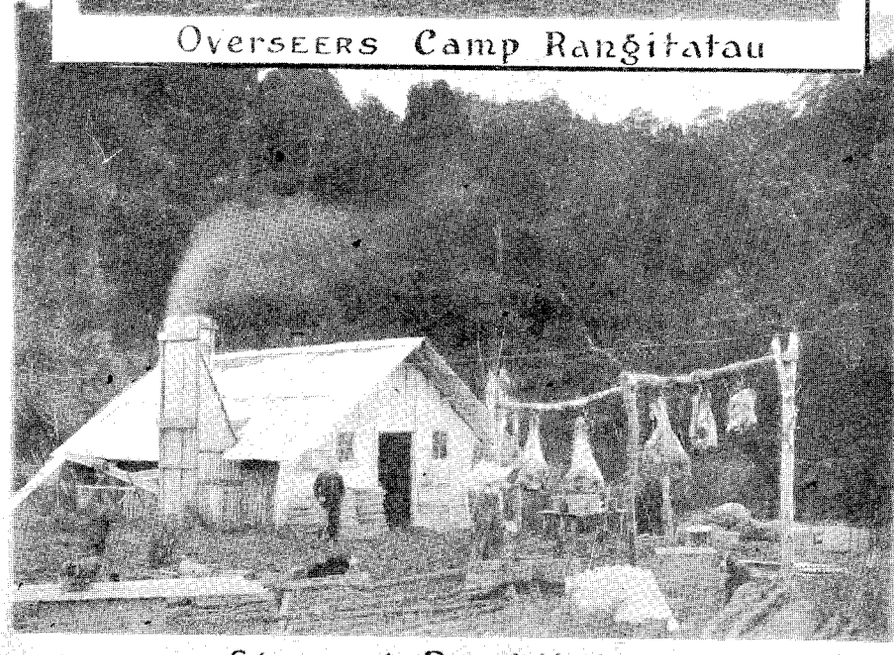
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Contract partly completed



Overseers Camp Rangitatau



Store at Rangitatau

to headquarters in the event of work of any kind offering, and in the larger towns weekly reports were sent in advising us of the number of married and single applicants per day and conditions of employment generally. The Government, as you are aware, were kept advised of the position, and much help was afforded by the putting-on of extra men at co-operative and other works in districts where the congestion appeared to be most acute. An experiment was also tried in advertising. The Department inserted an advertisement in newspapers circulating through every part of the Dominion appealing to employers to advise the officers of the Department when labour of any kind was wanted. The result was discouraging in the extreme; very few replies were received, and it was evident that employers were not disposed to spend any money on works that could be left until the financial clouds had lifted. This result I regarded as a tribute to the thoroughness of the inquiries already made by our various agents. It showed that they had accurately gauged the situation in reporting from time to time that the demand for labour was practically nil. In the larger centres great help was afforded the Department in providing work by the various local bodies, and in Dunedin the selection of the men required was entrusted to the Department's officers. A proposal was submitted to His Worship the Mayor of Wellington (Dr. Newman) during last winter, undertaking to select all unskilled labour required on local municipal works, special attention being given by the Department's officers—(1) as to needs of applicants, (2) as to character, and (3) as to ability to perform the particular work required to be done. The proposal was not favourably received, but I feel sanguine that in the near future local bodies, and large employers generally, will avail themselves of the help offered by the Department.

I hope to submit to you during the present year a new scheme for the providing of "employment" cards to men assisted by the Department. We have already adopted a registration-card system, as approved by you, in the larger towns, but I would like to extend the system so as to provide each man with a card (which he can keep in his possession), showing his name, age, calling, name of last employer, and also providing columns (somewhat on the lines of a seaman's certificate-of-discharge book) in which an employer, by the use of letters, could indicate the character and conduct of a man whilst in his employ. This system would be specially suitable, and should be first tried, in connection with men sent to Government co-operative works. It has been found that some men made a practice of going from one Government job to another, and, with a view to checking this and separating the unwilling and unworthy from the deserving and hardworking, cards such as I have outlined should be supplied and produced as proof of *bona fides* when men are discharged from one job and apply for another.

By the awards of the Arbitration Court many unions have been granted preference of employment, subject to certain conditions, and this has resulted in making some union offices veritable labour exchanges. Employers bound by awards sometimes apply to these secretaries for men instead of consulting the employment-books, and overtures have been made to the Department from both sides to undertake this work. Some of the union officials, however, seem to prefer to do this work themselves, so that, unless there is a more general movement on their part to hand over the selection of men to our employment agencies, matters will have to remain as at present. I would, however, submit that it would be in the interests of all parties—unions, employers, and workers—if the men required were selected through the Department's offices. Not only would the Department endeavour to see that the provisions of all awards were complied with, but in cases where men were required in large numbers, both the union officials and employers concerned could act with the Department's officers in selecting the best men available.

During the depth of the winter a considerable number of applications were received from skilled bushmen for employment. It was found that there was very little of this class of work being put in hand by farmers; the men came to the cities in large numbers, and applied for work of any description. It was eventually decided between the Lands and Survey Department and this Department to fell an area of bush in the Rangitatau Block, near Waitotara. Men suitable for the work were selected, and were sent up in parties of from twenty to thirty until a total of 130 was reached. Generally the men selected were of a good stamp, and remained at the work until their contracts were cut out. An experiment was tried by the Department in regard to providing the men with food, tents, and tools. After several tenders had been called, an arrangement was effected between the Department and a storekeeper for the supply of necessary groceries and meat. The prices ultimately arranged with the Department were very reasonable, and a binding agreement was entered into, which was faithfully adhered to by the contractor. It is pleasing to say that, at the close of the work, there was not one complaint in regard to the prices paid for supplies. The men were charged for the use of the tents and tools, but much of the equipment was bought outright. The work commenced in the beginning of July, and most of the contracts were finished at the end of October, when other employment was much more freely offered, and men had no difficulty in getting farm work. Several illustrations of these works are shown in this report.

Factories.

The numbers of persons registered as being engaged in factories since 1895 are enumerated in the following table :—

Year.	Factories.	Increase.	Factory-workers.	Increase.
1895	4,109	...	29,879	...
1896	4,647	538	32,387	2,508
1897	5,177	530	36,918	4,531
1898	5,601	424	39,672	2,754
1899	6,286	685	45,305	5,633
1900	6,438	152	48,938	3,633
1901	6,744	306	53,460	4,522
1902	7,203	459	55,395	1,935
1903	7,675	472	59,047	3,652
1904	8,373	698	63,968	4,921
1905	9,123	750	67,713	3,745
1906	9,881	758	70,403	2,690
1907	10,788	907	75,310	4,907
1908	11,586	798	78,625	3,315
1909	12,040	454	78,848	223
1910	12,302	262	77,806	Decrease. 1,042
Total increase	..	8,193	...	47,927

I regret to report that for the first time in the industrial history of the Dominion this year shows a decrease in the number of persons employed in manufacture. The establishments employing workers are more numerous, but the employees are fewer. This is, however, accounted for by the fact that in some cases the men or women thrown out of work have set up small businesses for themselves which in most cases would not come under the Factories Act, or turned to other occupations, while at the same time the scarcity of young people entering industrial life causes further vacancies in the ranks of the workers in large factories. Further on, the figures show the rapid loss of young people under twenty-one years of age from the factories, a loss more than accounting for the above decrease.

The total amount of wages paid in manufacture last year was £5,890,941, an increase on the previous year of £180,715, a rise of 3·2 per cent. This compares poorly with that of the previous year, in which the advance was £391,207, and at the rate of 7·3 per cent. When, however, it is taken into consideration that for some time the building trades suffered severe depression, and that the shipbuilding, iron, and metal trades have had a very dull time indeed, the fact that the amount of wages paid during last year in manufactures was the highest yet noted inspires confidence, especially with the better prospects before us at present.

The following table shows how the wages were distributed in the different trades :—

Wages paid in the Several Trades, 1st April, 1908, to 31st March, 1909.

Class.	Wages paid during the Years		Increase.	Increase Percentage.
	1909–10.	1908–9.		
	£	£	£	
Food trades	1,157,058	1,094,933	62,125	5·7
Woodworking trades	1,035,489	1,017,393	18,096	1·8
Iron and metal trades	1,018,657	993,408	25,249	2·5
Clothing trades	844,621	821,716	22,905	2·8
Printing and stationery trades	366,869	356,680	10,189	2·9
Leather-working trades	348,454	339,438	9,016	2·7
Stone, clay, and mineral trades	222,901	215,494	7,407	3·4
Light, heat, and power trades	147,879	137,346	10 533	7·6
Chemical and by-product trades	92,267	74,459	17,808	23·9
Watch and jewellery trades	45,582	44,441	1.141	2·6
Paper and cardboard trades	24,504	20,199	4,305	21·3
Ship building and repairing trades	77,458	78,564	Decrease. 1,106	..
Basket and wicker trades	17,281	18,178	897	..
Miscellaneous, not included above	491,921	497,977	6,056	..
Totals	5,890,941	5,710,226	180,715	3·2

It may be noted that there is a decrease of £1,106 in the shipbuilding, of £897 in the basketware, and of £6,056 in the miscellaneous trades. This deficit, however to be regretted, is small compared with that of last year, when there was a decrease of £50,846, mainly caused by the failure of the flax and fellmongery businesses. These two years taken together show a loss of £56,902 in the annual wage-sheet over that of three years ago, and absorb part of the increases shown by the larger trades, but flax-milling and fellmongery have improved very much lately, and are on the ascending scale, so that we may confidently look forward to a plus sign against their earnings for the next annual report.

The local distribution of the wages paid is as follows :—

Factories in New Zealand.

Industrial District.	Number of Persons engaged.								Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Male Employees.			Female Employees.			Total Employees.	Total Employers.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	Over 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Age 14–16.	Age 17–20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14–16.	Age 17–20.	Age 21 and over.							
Auckland City	652	1,323	6,087	542	1,108	1,525	11,237	1,550	1,276	199	85	1,560	997,264
Wellington City	355	778	4,104	370	753	1,301	7,661	1,067	863	160	51	1,074	800,357
Christchurch City	509	1,056	5,288	492	1,033	1,795	10,173	1,348	1,139	134	69	1,342	831,392
Dunedin City	571	957	4,793	656	1,019	1,670	9,666	1,143	990	152	68	1,207	758,199
*Northern District	287	620	3,850	119	227	253	5,356	1,284	1,241	132	18	1,391	480,550
Taranaki District	108	205	1,426	46	95	102	1,982	513	565	41	5	611	199,986
*Wellington District ..	415	820	5,706	229	457	650	8,277	2,022	2,030	202	18	2,250	826,551
Marlborough District ..	28	76	490	15	28	29	666	171	168	12	1	181	58,775
Nelson District	80	153	702	33	76	96	1,140	356	303	32	3	338	91,080
Westland District	100	191	1,075	56	107	104	1,633	395	354	51	1	406	165,909
*Canterbury District ..	191	418	2,205	89	198	327	3,428	904	913	73	8	994	263,848
*{Otago District	121	250	958	35	88	199	1,651	503	486	32	4	522	141,580
*{Southland District ..	214	351	1,981	91	169	237	3,043	637	578	84	8	670	275,450
Totals	3,631	7,198	38,665	2,773	5,358	8,288	65,913	11,893	10,906	1,304	338	12,548	5,890,941

* Excluding Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin Cities, respectively.

This table shows that of the four chief cities Auckland takes the leading place in wage-expenditure by nearly £165,872 over its nearest competitor, Christchurch.

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wellington.	Dunedin.
£997,264	£831,392	£800,357	£758,199.

Christchurch, however, paid £29,310 less in factory wages this year than it did the previous year. The others paid considerably more.

	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wellington.	Dunedin.
1908–9	£921,314	£860,702	£784,177	£723,962
1909–10 ..	£997,264	£831,392	£800,357	£758,199
	+75,950	—£29,310	+£16,180	+£34,237

If we consider, however, the case of each chief city together with its surrounding industrial district, the wages paid give the leading place to Wellington.

Wellington.	Auckland.	Canterbury.	Otago and Southland.
£1,626,908	£1,477,814	£1,095,240	£1,175,229.

The numbers of employees engaged in factories in the four centres are—

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Wellington.
11,237	10,173	9,666	7,661.

There is a falling-off in numbers employed on those of the preceding year in Auckland of 132 workers ; in Christchurch, of 111 ; in Wellington, of 602 ; while Dunedin gained 43.

If we include together with each chief city the industrial district surrounding it, we find the manufacturing workers distributed as follows :—

Auckland.	Wellington.	Otago and Southland.	Canterbury.
16,593	15,938	14,360	13,601.

Again, taking the chief cities alone (without their surrounding districts), the proportion of employees to wages paid is as follows : Auckland paid 11,369 workers £997,264 ; Christchurch paid 10,284 workers £831,392 ; Wellington paid 8,263 workers £800,357 ; Dunedin paid 9,643 workers £758,199. The factory worker thus appears to receive on an average £9 a year more in Wellington than in Auckland ; £16 more in Wellington than in Christchurch ; £18 more in Wellington than in Dunedin.

NOTE.—These figures are the result of the division of the wages shown this year by the number of employees working during 1908–9. We do not get from employers until the following year the amount actually paid to their employees during the period. For instance, the total wages paid for the year ending 31st March, 1910, will not be given until the collection of schedules in April, 1911.

Auckland Industrial District employs more young people below the age of twenty-one years than either of the other districts—*e.g.*, Auckland District, 4,878; Otago and Southland District, 4,522; Wellington District, 4,177; Canterbury District, 3,986. There is a great falling-off in all these districts during the year, showing how the declining birth-rate is telling on the numbers of the young people available for work in factories.

	Auckland.	Otago and Southland.	Wellington.	Canterbury.
1908–9	5,120	4,862	4,515	4,255
1909–10	4,878	4,522	4,177	3,986

We have in the whole Dominion a loss of 1,258 young people (under twenty-one years of age) on the factory figures of last year, and this in spite of the arrival and employment of immigrant families.

In my last annual report I showed that during the preceding five years there had been a loss of 6 per cent. of young factory workers, but this year the figures are startling. The next census returns of the children in New Zealand between five and fifteen years of age should make interesting reading.

Overtime.

The overtime worked by men and youths over sixteen years of age is again not being shown this year, owing to the representations of some of the leading unions to the effect that the publication of the hours of overtime created a false impression. No record is collected by the Department of the lost time sustained by workers in many of our manufacturing industries, and, as you are well aware, such industries as bootmaking, slaughtering and meat-freezing, clothing manufacturing, &c., are all subject to slack times, when the workers are put off for sometimes as much as three and four days a week. It is claimed with justice that if the overtime is officially published then the lost time should be shown side by side, so that a fair statement of the facts can be arrived at.

The total number of hours of overtime worked by women and by youths under sixteen years of age was 278,562 hours. These figures are published as it is considered that the loss of time sustained by these workers during slack periods is to a considerable extent compensated by the overtime worked during busy times. The details, according to trades, are shown in this report.

Permits.

During the year permits to work in factories were granted to 1,136 youths and 1,122 girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age. A statement in detail will be found at the end of this report.

Accidents in Factories.

In the New Zealand factories 735 accidents were reported during the year—viz., 7 fatal, 89 serious, 232 moderate, and 407 slight. This is a low percentage of accident, being at the rate of one accident among every 105 workers, and one fatal accident among 11,115 workers. A chart is included in the appendix to this report illustrating the proportion of accidents in factories for the years 1903–10 inclusive.

Prosecutions.

There were 111 convictions for breaches of the Act, and 2 cases brought were dismissed. This is an appreciable reduction on the number of cases brought last year (150). There is now little trouble in administering the Act, and the convictions each year should show a decrease, as the provisions of the Act are now thoroughly well understood.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

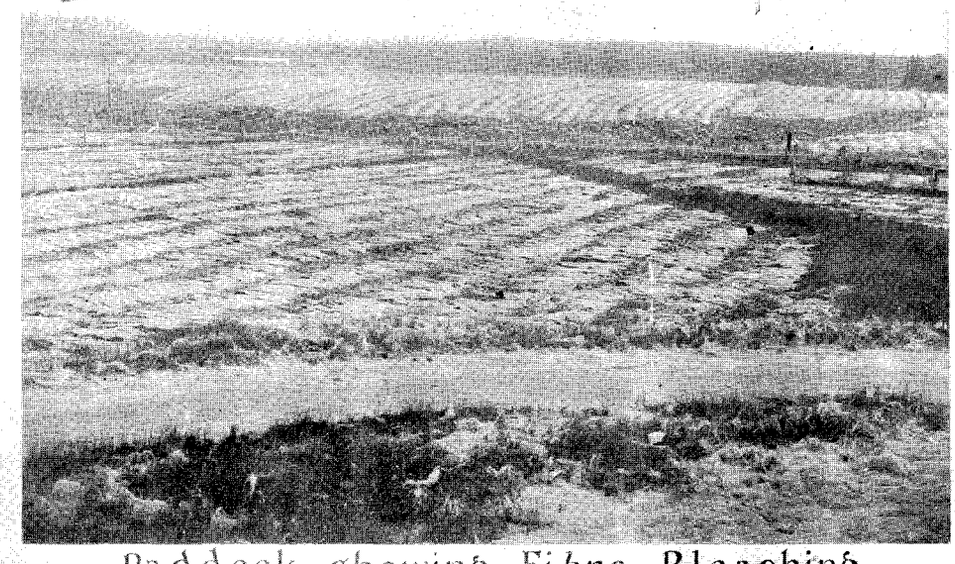
The Act has in its working thoroughly justified its legislative existence, since the diminution of accidents and the greater security felt by workmen engaged in the dangerous occupations of the building trades are very apparent to those acquainted with industrial conditions. The Inspectors seem to have few suggestions to make, except to repeat former warnings concerning the danger of rope railings at considerable heights. The Inspectors have often large districts to cover, and their work has shown considerable zeal and efficiency on their part.



Hauling Green Flax to Mill.



Drying Flax



Paddock showing Fibre Bleaching.

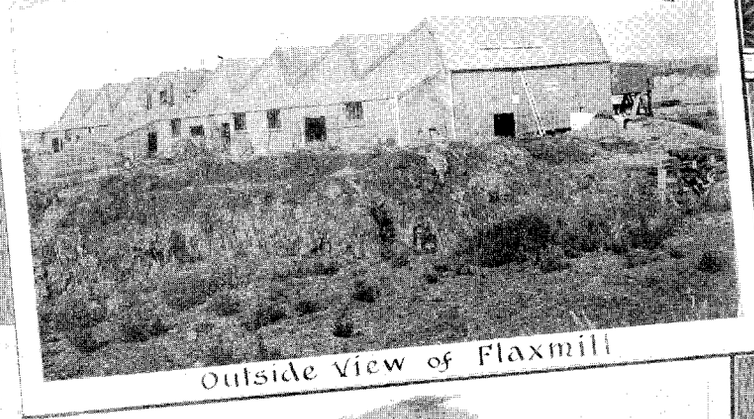
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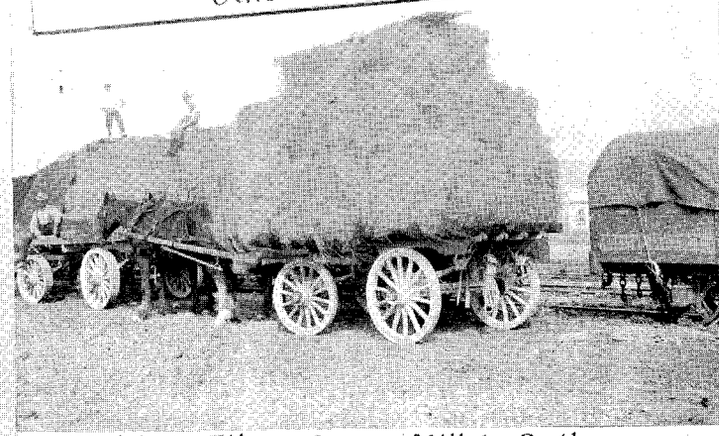
Cutting Flax



Cutting & Loading Flax.



Outside View of Flaxmill



Taking Fibre from Mill to Railway

4431

There were 66 accidents reported during the year, 2 of which proved fatal, as a result of falls from scaffolds. The following table shows particulars regarding the accidents in the different districts :—

District.	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
Auckland	26	6	2	1	35
Wellington	9	3	1	1	14
Nelson	2	...	...	...	2
Canterbury	10	...	...	...	10
Otago and Southland	3	2	...	...	5
Totals	50	11	3	2	66

Shops and Offices Act.

There is presented herewith in Table 4 a detailed report of the position of shops, of employers in shops, and of shop-assistants. The following brief table showing the numbers of employers and employees in the different industrial districts will be found of interest :—

Summary.

District.	Number of Persons Engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Auckland City	2,052	1,014	1,019	191	4,276	1,222	271,628
Wellington City ..	1,657	781	1,425	202	4,065	1,538	238,680
Christchurch City ..	1,572	704	1,060	163	3,499	1,213	215,561
Dunedin City	1,535	692	1,080	220	3,527	1,244	197,856
*Northern District ..	1,533	629	1,638	155	3,955	1,830	169,670
Taranaki District ..	512	241	584	40	1,377	596	55,486
*Wellington District ..	2,358	932	2,233	165	5,688	2,371	289,663
Marlborough District ..	159	64	153	11	387	151	18,865
Nelson District.. ..	310	157	283	34	784	298	41,356
Westland District ..	526	195	504	84	1,309	566	62,253
*Canterbury District ..	957	363	855	82	2,257	933	104,530
* Otago District ..	555	182	639	65	1,441	680	59,013
* Southland District ..	725	283	532	64	1,604	582	87,493
Totals	14,451	6,237	12,005	1,476	34,169	13,224	1,812,054

* Excluding Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin Cities, respectively.

The total number of persons engaged in retail distribution by means of shops was 34,169, of whom 26,456 were men and youths, and 7,713 were girls and women. There were 13,481 employers working in their shops, and 20,688 shop-assistants. Fifty more persons are included in the returns for this year (as working in shops) than last year, but as there are 535 more shops scheduled, many small establishments appear to have been opened, and to have drawn on the shop-assistants in the large businesses.

Auckland City (£271,628) pays the largest wages-bill to shop-assistants ; Wellington City next with £238,680 ; then Christchurch City, £215,561 ; then Dunedin City, £197,856. If the cities with their surrounding industrial districts are compared, we find that the order of precedence is as follows : Wellington, £528,343 ; Auckland, £441,298 ; Otago and Southland, £344,362 ; Canterbury, £320,091. This probably arises through the presence of considerable-sized towns (Wanganui, Napier, Palmerston, Masterton, &c.) in the Wellington Industrial District ; Dunedin also has a large surrounding district in Otago and Southland.

Arbitration.

The Arbitration system has been greatly benefited during the year by the work of the Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation. The Court of Arbitration has been relieved from overpressure, the agreements brought about between employers and employed by conciliatory measures have produced a more pacific spirit in regard to disputes, and there has been a clear gain to the State in point of economy over the old system of Conciliation Boards.

The following table compares the expenditure on the Conciliation Boards during the years 1907–8 and 1908–9 with that of the Conciliation Councils of 1909–10. The expenses of the Arbitration Court are also given for the three years. (The salaries of members of the Court (£2,800) and of Conciliation Commissioners (£1,500) are not included in these totals during the years compared) :—

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boards	1,696 15 2	1,472 12 3	14 14 0
Councils	..	..	1,062 1 10
Arbitration Court ..	2,378 19 10	2,536 16 7	1,525 13 3
	£4,075 15 0	£4,009 8 10	£2,602 9 1

Awards had the effect of keeping the living-wage intact through the stress of last winter. The provision in the amending Act giving to Inspectors the issue of under-rate workers' permits has been highly satisfactory.

The expenses of administering the Act for the year, so far as the assessors of the Councils of Conciliation are concerned, are as follows :—

Industrial District.	Fees.	Travelling-expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern and Taranaki	347 11 0	46 6 2	393 17 2
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland ..	106 1 0	12 15 4	118 16 4
Canterbury and Otago and Southland	252 0 0	76 16 6	328 16 6
Totals	705 12 0	135 18 0	841 10 0

The travelling-expenses, &c., of the Commissioners of Conciliation amounted to £220 11s. 10d., whilst those of the Arbitration Court amounted to £1,525 13s. 3d.

The following summary of cases which have attracted attention may be worthy of note :—

The Auckland Shipmasters' Award.—This award deals, *inter alia*, with rates of pay for masters of vessels in the intercolonial and Home trades. A mooted question *re* the industrial position of the P. and O. Company's steamers makes important all information trenching on this subject. (Awards, &c., Vol. x, p. 128).

The Wellington Butter, Creamery, and Cheese Factories.—The memorandum attached to this award dealing with the hours and wages of employees refuses a request of factory-owners to lower wages, refusal being based on the ground that inflated land-values should not prejudice a fair living-wage being paid to workers. (Vol. x, p. 146).

The Gisborne Painters and Decorators.—The union's request for the minimum wages to be raised on the ground of increased cost of living was refused, it being considered by the Court that the cost of living had not practically increased since 1905. Also, that evidence to the effect that a higher wage is considered "reasonable" by the workers is not sufficient (without evidence of fact or argument in support) to effect an alteration in an award previously existent. (Vol. x, pp. 191, 192).

The New Zealand Federated Boot Trades.—It appears from the memorandum (p. 291) that the Court recognises as a principle that if conditions of business in a trade are improved through a rise in the tariff the workers are entitled to a share of the benefit. In the case being considered, however, there was no evidence as to the exact amount of benefit caused by increased Customs duties, and therefore no means for the Court (if it has such functions) to adjust the ratio of benefit between employers and employees. The increase granted was based principally on an offer made by employers. (Vol. x, p. 285.)

Canterbury Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers.—The Court said that the trade was not in a better condition that in 1907, and the union had not made out a case for increase in the existing minimum. (Vol. x, p. 357.)

Manawatu Flax-mill Employees.—The memo. attached to the award (p. 29) directed a conference to agree on a sliding scale of wages, to be regulated by the market price of flax. Such agreement was not arrived at, and the Court made an award. (Vol. xi, p. 29.)

Dunedin Bakers and Pastrycooks.—An interpretation *re* apprenticeship. An apprentice under the award must serve his master for four years, and the effect of the Court apprenticeship clause equals indenture. The relationship of master and apprentice cannot be dissolved without the consent of all the parties, employer and apprentice being equally bound to carry out the four-year provision. (Vol. xi, p. 79.)

Waimate Workers (*Threshing-millers*).—This case was interesting, as the question of a "third party" (other than employer and worker) was raised. Farmers claimed to be represented in Court on the plea that the nominal employer (threshing-mill owner) and worker might agree to a scale of payment for threshing which would seriously threaten the profits of the farmer, since the 'atter had ultimately to pay the cost of threshing, and indirectly is the employer. (Vol. x, p. 838.)

Auckland Cabmen.—A question was raised in this case as to the jurisdiction of the Court. In the ranks of the Cabmen's Union of Workers were members who owned their own cabs and drove them, and also other members who drove on the share system. The Court held that the question of a so-called workers' union containing men who were practically not workers did not deprive the union of the right to bring a case before the industrial Courts. The Judge suggested an amendment of the law. (Vol. x, p. 169.)

I omit reference to the two small strikes which occurred during the year, as the subject is dealt with in the report of Mr. Lomas, Chief Inspector of Factories, herewith.

Very great advantage in regard to rapidity of procedure and facility of administration resulted from the Stipendiary Magistrates dealing with cases of breach of award. Some drawbacks, however, have appeared in this connection, among which I may mention the different light in which one Magistrate regards industrial questions compared with another Magistrate's views. Heavy fines are given by one Magistrate, nominal fines and dismissals by another, for similar or equal industrial offences. So also there is great loss of time in explaining technicalities in Magistrates' Court—the Arbitration Court understands its own award, and needs no explanation.

The suggestion has been made, as a desirable direction for amendment in the Act, that "preference to unionists" in an award should apply only to those who are "financial"—*i.e.*, who have kept their dues and fees properly paid up.

Separate reports from the Commissioners of Conciliation are presented herewith.

Comparison between Minimum Rates under Awards and the Actual Rates paid.

Again this year I append a table (6) of an investigation, as far as factories are concerned, showing rates paid to workers as compared with the minimum wage under awards, &c. For this purpose the wages of 7,374 workers have been compared. Of this number, 2,785 received the minimum wage, and 4,589 in excess of it, or a total of 62 per cent. In making this comparison, only the wages of persons over the age of twenty-one are taken; and on reference to the return it will show how each industry governed by an award is dealt with. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulty of making comparisons, some of our principal industries have not been dealt with, as the awards provide for two or three rates to be paid to certain classes of employees, and the schedules received from employers do not always separate the workmen into the various classes. However, there is sufficient evidence to show that in our manufacturing industries at least an average of 50 per cent. of the workers compared received more than the rate granted in the awards of the Court of Arbitration. Such a result must be exceedingly gratifying to those interested in the industrial legislation of the Dominion, especially in view of the fact that opponents of the Act have stated in and out of season that the majority of workers are receiving only the minimum wage, and that the work accomplished by the first-class man gets no more recognition than that of the ordinary employee who makes no special effort to deserve extra monetary reward. If this allegation is true in regard to workers outside manufacturing industries—which I very much doubt—the figures quoted by the Department in this report hardly bear out the contention in regard

to many of our leading manufacturing industries. I find in regard to the cities the returns show that in Auckland, out of 2,119 employees compared, 782 receive the minimum rate and 1,337 in excess, equal to 63 per cent. In Wellington 1,513 employees have been compared, 535 of whom receive the minimum rate and 978 in excess of the minimum, or 64 per cent. In Christchurch 2,367 have been compared, 869 of whom receive the minimum rate and 1,498 in excess of minimum, or 63 per cent. In Dunedin 1,375 employees have been compared, of whom 599 receive the minimum and 776 in excess of the minimum, or 56½ per cent.

Industrial Union Registrations.

The returns of industrial unions are (by statute) to be computed for the complete year, and therefore do not cover the financial year on which the rest of this report is based. The industrial-union year is from the 1st January to the 31st December. The roll of members of industrial unions during the last six years appears as follows :—

	Unions of Employers.		Unions of Workers.	
	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.
December, 1904	109	3,292	273	30,271
,, 1905	113	3,276	261	29,869
,, 1906	109	3,337	274	34,978
,, 1907	121	3,630	310	45,614
,, 1908	122	3,918	325	49,347
,, 1909	120	3,702	308	54,519

The workers' unions have gained by 17 unions, although the number of 308 as enumerated is less than the 325 of last year. This arises through the branches of the Associated Society of Railway Servants now being merged into one union. The roll of membership of industrial unions of workers was increased by 5,172, and shows during the last five years an increase of over 24,000 persons. There was a decrease of two employers' unions and of 216 members.

In the following table the unionists are shown in trade groups, with their respective percentages of increase during the period of six years from 1903 to 1909. The membership of building-trades unions, which last year was 7,622, has suffered a reduction of 1,370, whilst there are decreases in membership since last year in mining of 94, in printing of 22, in transport of 292. Notwithstanding these decreases, probably due to temporary depression in the trades, it will be noticed that the membership of all unions has increased by 97·2 per cent. in the six years :—

Trade.	1903.	1909.	Increase per Cent.
Agriculture	1,235	3,454	179·6
Building	3,717	6,252	68·1
Clothing and textile	3,158	4,319	36·7
Engineering and shipbuilding	1,441	3,059	112·2
Food	2,297	6,473	181·8
Mining	4,145	5,093	22·8
Printing	708	1,151	62·4
Transport	7,749	16,246	109·6
Other trades	3,190	8,472	165·5
Totals	27,640	54,519	..
Increase of unionists	..	26,879	97·2

The business under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, during the year ending the 31st March, 1910, is summarised in the following table :—

Industrial agreements 14

Arbitration Court.

Awards	89
Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department)	35
Enforcements of awards (conducted by unions)	7
Interpretations of awards	41
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	75
Appeals from decisions of Stipendiary Magistrates	4
Application for awards refused	4
Cases under the Workers' Compensation Act	38

Magistrates' Courts.

Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department)	536
Enforcements of awards (conducted by unions)	25
Other decisions (applications for permits)	4
Enforcements of section 5 Amendment Act (*re* strikes)	5
Enforcement of section 4 Amendment Act (*re* lockout)	1

Councils of Conciliation.

Recommendations	102

(See reports of Conciliation Commissioners.)

Inspectors of Factories.

Permits to under-rate workers	135

Secretaries of Unions.

Permits to under-rate workers	86

Boards of Conciliation.

Permits to under-rate workers	2

The Department took 536 cases before the Magistrate's Court for breaches of awards, against 552 last year. Of the cases taken this year, 456 were given in the Department's favour, 75 were dismissed, and 5 withdrawn. Twenty-five cases were conducted by union officials, 18 convictions were obtained, and 7 cases dismissed. In the departmental cases, £698 10s. 6d. penalties were imposed, and in cases conducted by unions £41 12s. as penalties. Of the 35 cases taken to the Arbitration Court by the Department, 21 were won and 14 dismissed. The fines inflicted amounted to £27. The unions prosecuted in 7 cases, there being 6 convictions and 1 dismissal. The fines amounted to £5 10s.

Moneys recovered for Workers.

Inspectors of the Department have recovered the total sum of £1,375 9s. 5d. on behalf of workers, as detailed by the table given hereunder. The amounts consisted mainly of money due for back wages, payment for holidays, overtime, &c. The cases were not considered serious enough for prosecution, as the lapses were found to be committed through inadvertence.

Industrial District.	Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.	Under the Factories Act.	Under the Shops and Offices Act.	Under the Servants' Registry Offices Act.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern	210 1 6	11 19 6	0 3 4	1 5 0
Taranaki	5 10 0	85 14 5	5 4 0	6 0 0
Wellington	261 2 3	44 5 3	8 15 4	9 9 1
Marlborough	..	0 15 0	..	..
Westland	..	13 15 4	..	..
Canterbury	281 16 8	63 19 4	3 6 6	0 5 4
Otago and Southland	302 7 7	54 4 6	5 19 6	..
	1,060 18 0	274 3 4	23 8 8	*16 19 5

* Collected for workers who had been sent to employment which had been already filled.

Women's Employment Branches.

The Women's Employment Branches continue to do exceptionally good work. For the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1910, they have found employment for 2,791 women and girls, mostly in domestic service. The persons assisted included 571 married women and 2,220 single women. Of the whole number, 1,335 were from the North Island, 1,164 from the South Island, 51 from Australia, 239 from Great Britain, and two from miscellaneous parts. Since the establishment of these branches 5,406 women have been assisted.

In January of this year a branch was opened in Nelson, under the conduct of Miss Emerson, who also assists in the clerical work of the Inspector of Factories' Office.

Considering the difficulty of securing domestic servants, the fact that such a large number was engaged during the year appears to me to be very satisfactory. The weekly wages offered to suitable girls gets higher as the demand grows keener, and in any of the chief centres of the Dominion competent domestics can obtain situations at from 16s. to £1 per week. On reference to the reports from the officers in charge of these branches it will be noticed that there is still a desire on the part of the girls to take employment where the hours and pay have been fixed by awards of the Arbitration Court. There is no doubt that much of the dislike to domestic work is due to the uncertain hours and irregular holiday periods.

The Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

The work done under this Act is dealt with in detail in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories. A large amount of inspection work was done during the year, and no less than 475 stations were visited. In 357 cases the accommodation was reported as satisfactory, while in the remainder—118—improvements will have to be effected in order to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The improvement generally in the accommodation provided for shearers during the last five years is very striking, and those affected have admitted that the Department's work in this direction has been very much appreciated.

Workers' Compensation Act.

There were 38 cases brought before the Court under this Act, 1 less than last year. Six workers partially incapacitated by accident received amounts totalling £174 18s. In 9 cases the widows and relatives of fatally injured workmen received sums totalling £1,694 19s. In 7 additional cases arising out of fatal accidents the defendants admitted liability for the amount claimed, and the Court had merely to apportion the total between the various dependants. The amount thus apportioned totalled £2,601 14s. 6d. Five persons were ordered to receive weekly payments till convalescence. These weekly amounts varied from £1 to £1 10s. In two cases the Court decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to the benefits of the Act, but ordered the parties to come to a private agreement as to the amount of compensation. Nine cases were dismissed.

The Act continues to give considerable protection and relief from anxiety to the whole body of manual workers. It could be improved by legislative requirement that in all cases settled out of Court information concerning amounts so paid should be forwarded to the Labour Department. We publish at present an account of only those cases which have been settled after litigation in the Courts, but it would be of great service to know each year the whole amount paid by employers, insurance companies, &c., to workmen who have suffered industrial accidents, or to their families. It is only when we consider the full extent of such accident compensation that we can gain an idea of its great advantages to the community.

The following cases may be of special interest and worthy of notice :—

(1.) The father of a seaman who was drowned in the wreck of the " Kia Ora " claimed that he and his wife were partly dependent on the earnings of their son. Evidence showed that although deceased had from time to time given his mother various sums, his parents were, nevertheless, not dependent on their son's earnings. The Court found as follows : The fact that a son gives money from time to time to his parents is not of itself sufficient to establish a dependency. It is necessary to go farther, and to show that the moneys thus received were used by the parents to maintain themselves, and that without these moneys they could not have lived as they were living before the assistance was withdrawn. That they might have been able to maintain themselves at a lower standard of comfort without the assistance does not make any difference if they did in fact use the moneys received for the purpose of maintaining themselves. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 17.)

(2.) In a Canterbury case the claimant had taken his son's position for a week, the latter having obtained another situation, and it having been arranged that his father should take his place for a week instead of his giving a week's notice. The Court held that where a father took his son's place and was injured he was a worker, and entitled to succeed. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 25.)

(3.) A claimant alleged that while employed lumping sacks of manure he had occasion to move a plank, and in so doing strained his heart. The Court held, on the evidence, that the heart-trouble from which the claimant was proved to be suffering must have been caused by a strain incurred during the course of his employment in respondent's store, and that the claimant had suffered an injury by accident within the meaning of the Act. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 27).

(4.) In dismissing a claim made at Wellington, the Court held that where a worker was already suffering from dilatation of the heart a gradual increase in such dilatation caused by the strain of the work in which he is engaged is not an injury by accident within the meaning of the Act. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 30.)

(5.) The dependents of a carpenter alleged that in falling off a ladder deceased had contracted blood-poisoning, which three months later caused his death. The Court held, on the evidence, that the plaintiffs had not proved that the death of the deceased worker had been caused by the injury which he had sustained some months previously. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 35.)

(6.) In giving judgment in a Christchurch case, the Court laid down the following principle: The question of serious and wilful misconduct is one of fact, to be determined on the circumstances of each case. In dealing with the question the Court is not bound to treat every violation by a worker of a rule in force in the factory or works as amounting necessarily to serious and wilful misconduct. Whether it is so o not depends on the nature of the rule and the circumstances in which the violation has taken place. In regard to he particular case under review the Court held, on the evidence, that the deceased worker had been guilty of misconduct, but that such misconduct was neither serious nor wilful, and awarded the plaintiff compensation. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 49.)

(7.) In giving judgment in favour of the dependents of a co-operative labourer who was killed in the employ of the Government, the Court held that a party of Government co-operative contractors who had undertaken the formation of part of a railway-track were contractors for the purposes of section 13 of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908. (Decisions, &c., Vol. viii, 1909, p. 55.)

Cost of Living.

I have given the matter of obtaining reliable information as to the cost of living some attention during the current year, but have not yet decided on the form of procedure. I am, however, in communication with statisticians in regard to the method adopted in other countries, in order to get reliable statistics on the point later.

Meanwhile a very exhaustive inquiry has been made into the question of the rents of houses occupied by workers in the four chief centres of the Dominion. This report is now being prepared, and will be submit ed to you whilst Parliament is sitting. It is pleasing, however, to record that from information supplied to the Department there is undoubted proof that during the year just ended the cost of commodities in general use, and even house-rents, were somewhat cheaper than for several years past. There has been a decline of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the rents of houses in Wellington City, and, although the drop was not a general one, still the evidence before the Department shows that there was a widespread disposition on the part of landlords in most centres—with perhaps the sole exception of Auckland—to reduce rents. Exactly how long this state of affairs will last it is difficult to say.

In regard to commodities, there was a very decided drop in the price of meat, which had maintained an even price for seventeen years. This drop was experienced right throughout the Dominion, and the result is that meat can be purchased at a cheaper rate than for many years past. The best parts of beef can now be bought for from 5d. to 6d. per pound; mutton, from 3d. to 3½d.; veal, 5d. 6d.; while sundries, such as sausages, tripe, and suet, have also dropped 1d. per pound all round. The only meat not affected appears to be pork, which has remained stationary at 6d. and 7d. per pound. Other foodstuffs have also generally been lower in price than during the previous five years. Potatoes, bread, and eggs have been generally cheaper than in previous years; butter, flour, and oatmeal have remained much the same as during past years, and have been subject to the usual variations in price during the twelve months. However, taken all round, fruit, meat, breadstuffs, and rents have shown an appreciable decline over the prices ruling during the last few years. A return comparing the average prices of commodities and rents in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin with those in Wellington, taking Wellington as 100, as at the 1st March, 1910, is appended hereto.

Comparison of Average Prices of Commodities and Rents in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin with those in Wellington, taking Wellington as 100 (*as at 1st March,* 1910).

Commodities.

	Wellington.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Bread	100	114·3	85·7	85·7
Butter	100	100	107·5	100
Flour	100	100	89·3	93
Oatmeal	100	92·3	91·6	92·3
Eggs	100	81·8	72·7	77·3
Tea, lowest price	100	100	83·3	100
,, average price	100	90	90	90
Sugar	100	96·5	100	97·4
Kerosene	100	98	100	105·9
Bacon	100	106·6	96·1	119·6
Soap, household, 1st grade	100	100	100	100
,, ,, 2nd grade	100	87·5	75	87·5
,, ,, 3rd grade	100	50	66·6	66·6
Candles, Premier	100	100	91·6	91·6
,, B. sperm	100	92·9	85·7	92·9
,, L. sperm	100	93·3	93·3	86·6
,, Price's	100	100	114·3	107·1
Milk	100	100	75	87·5
Coal	100	91·4	111·4	74·3
Gas	100	78·5	138·5	92·3
Beef, sirloin	100	100	100	100
,, rump-steak	100	128·6	114·3	100
,, stewing-steak	100	133·3	166·6	150
Corned beef	100	130	145	115
Mutton, hindquarter	100	166·6	133·3	116·6
,, shoulder	100	133·3	100	133·3
,, chops	100	120	100	80
Sausages (beef)	100	100	75	100
Potatoes	100	100	91·7	100
Boots, size 8, split kip, riveted, colonial, Hungarian-nailed	100	97	121	94·7
Boots, size 8, split kip, pegged, colonial, make, nailed	100	93·5	113	108·7
Boots, size 8, best kip, pegged, colonial make, nailed	100	83·9	112·9	93·5
Apples, eating	100	100	100	100

Houses.

	Wellington.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
Four rooms	100	63·6	75·8	66·6
Five rooms	100	74	82·2	79·5
Six rooms	100	80·5	87·8	84·1
Seven rooms	100	85·3	84·2	94·7

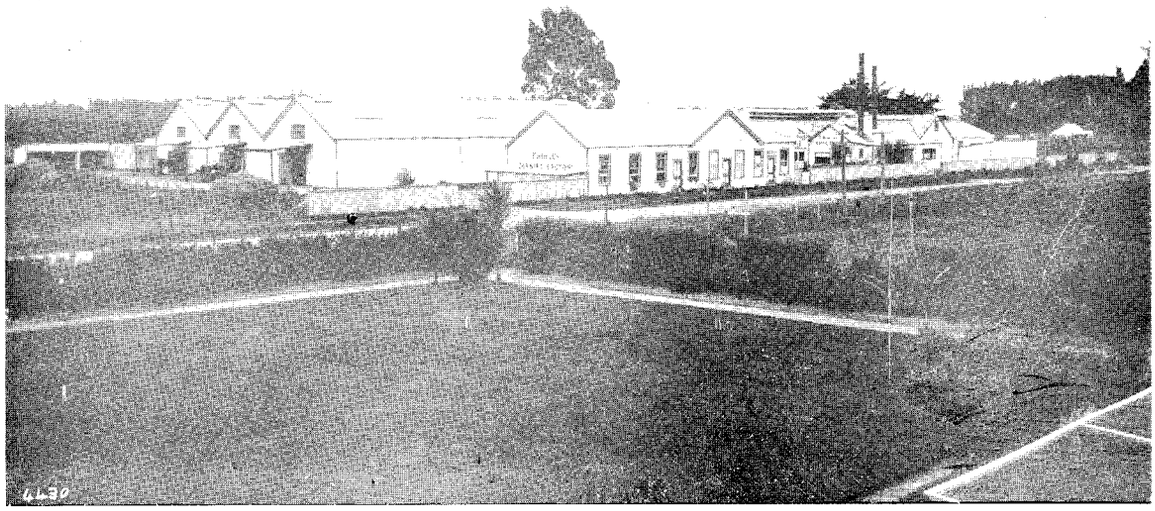
Labour Journal.

This *Journal* has now been published continuously for eighteen years, and its circulation continues to widen, although it is not receiving its deserved support in this Dominion.

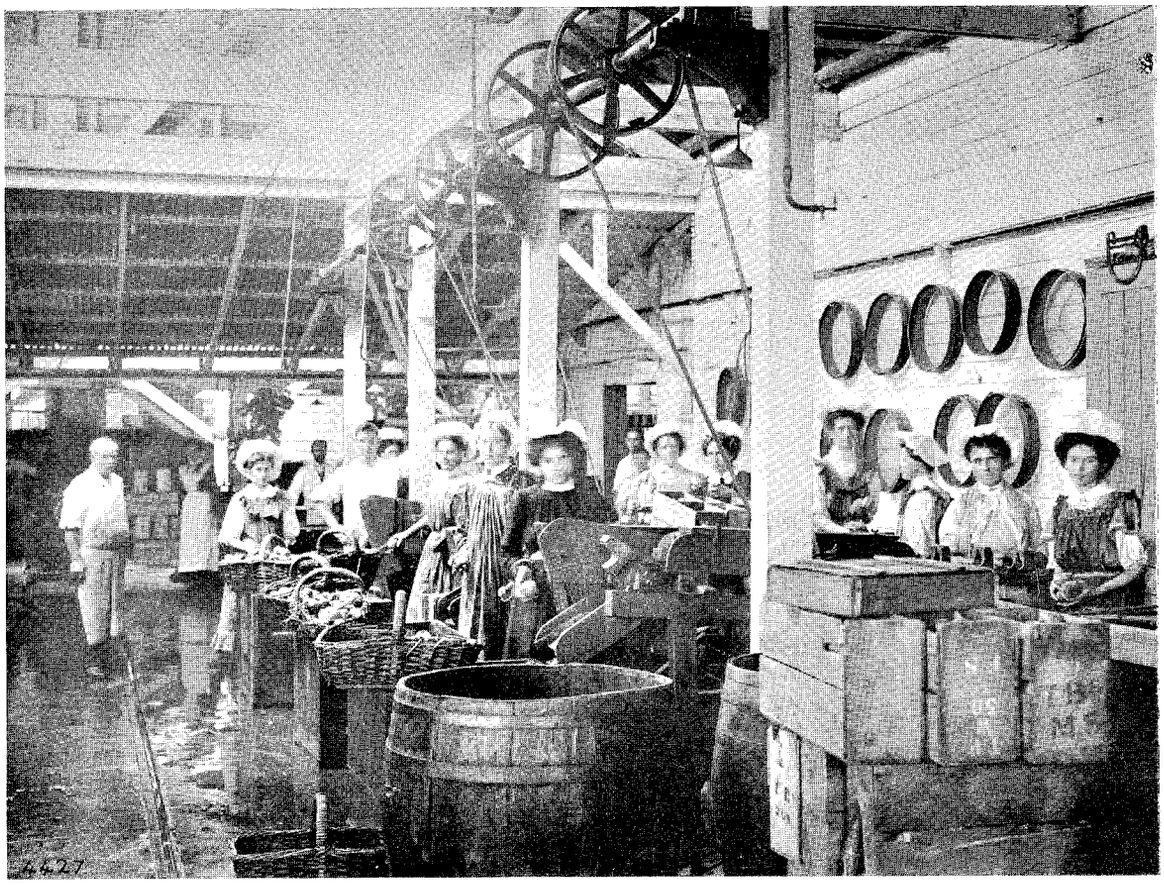
Much care has been taken in the compilation of reports relating to the state of trade and employment in the principal towns of New Zealand, and their circulation is given a wider scope by the generous references quoted and published in the leading daily papers.

A very large number of the *Journals* is also sent, as soon as issued, to the High Commissioner's Office in London, and the reports as to labour conditions are freely quoted by the High Commissioner to those seeking information as to their prospects of employment in the Dominion.

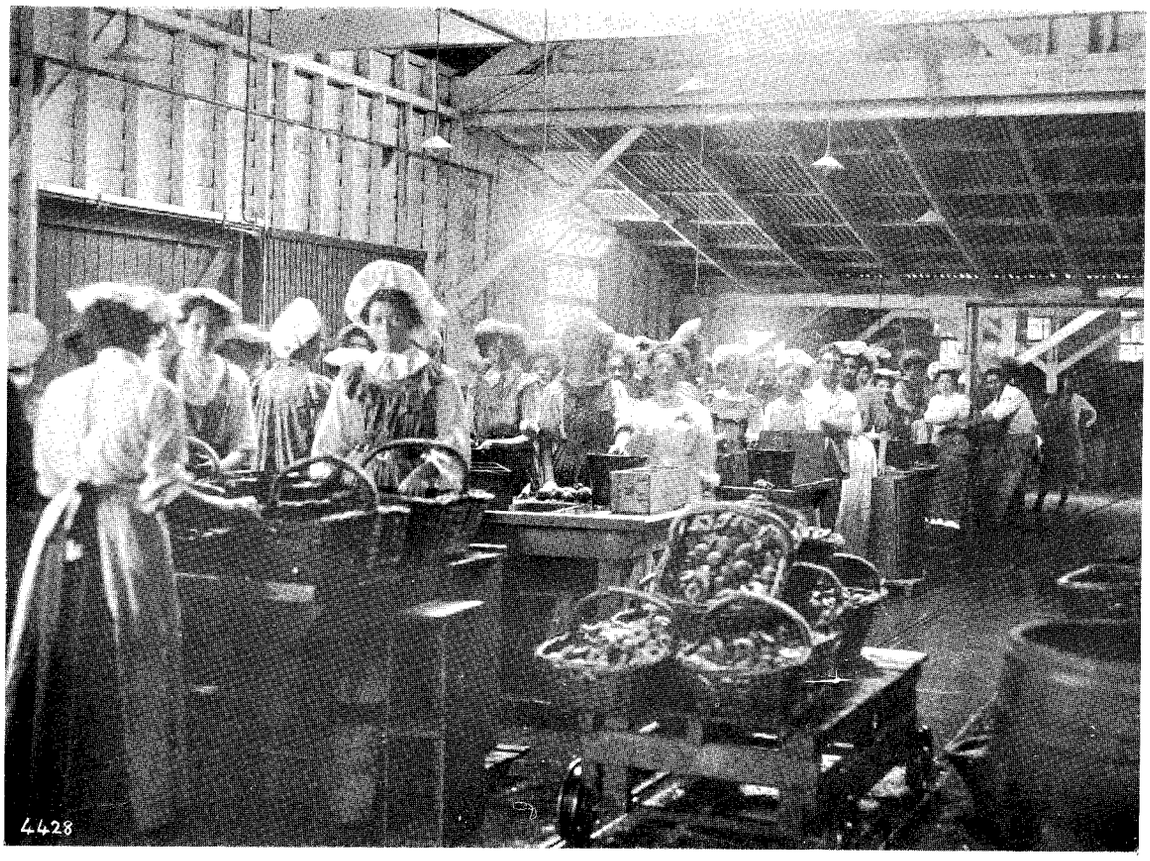
The reports received from secretaries of unions continue to be published regularly in the *Journal*, but the privilege has not been availed of to the extent contemplated. During the year just passed



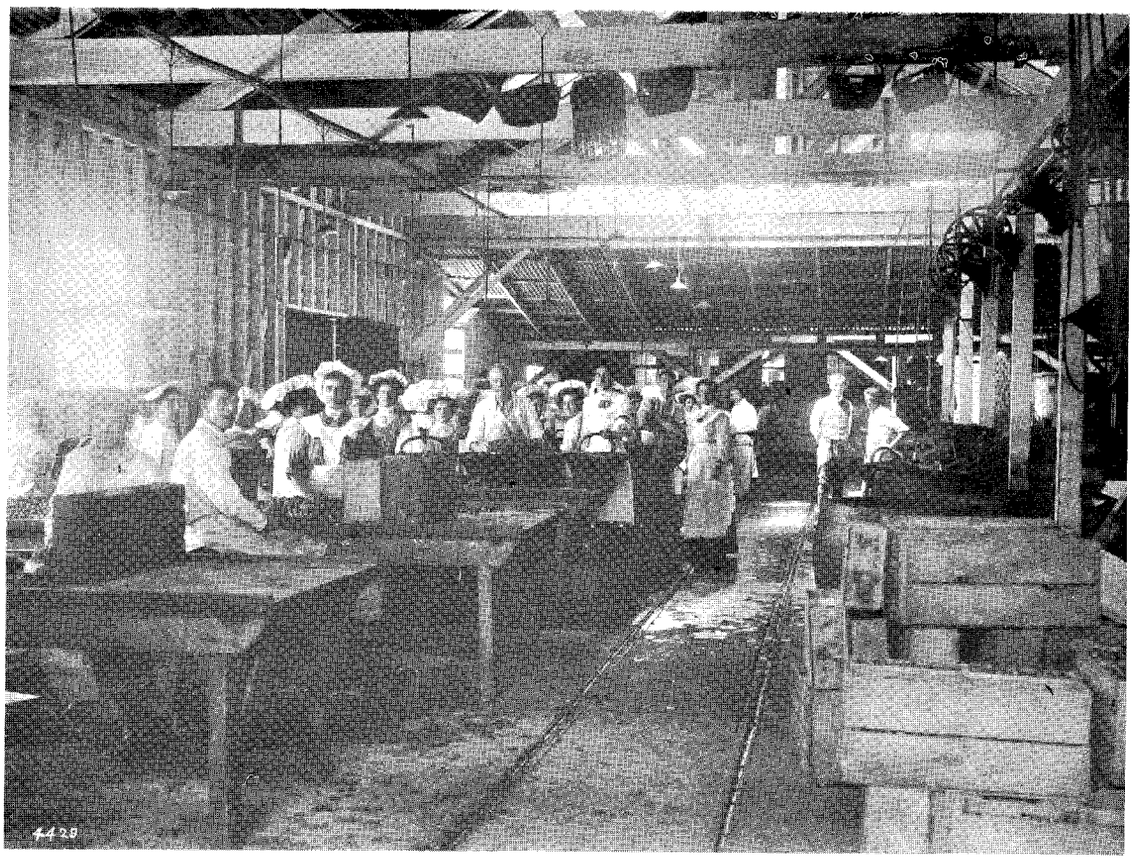
Fruit-canning Factory, Frimley, Hastings, Hawke's Bay.



Cutting Peaches by Machinery



PEELING FRUIT.
(NOTE.—Girls' hair tied up under white caps.)



FRUIT-PEELING.

an average of sixteen reports per month were received from secretaries throughout the Dominion, as against an average of twenty-five for the previous year. Considering the special request on the part of unions to send in reports in respect to the industries in which their members were concerned, it is surprising that the invitation was not more widely accepted, especially when it is noted that the report forms are printed by the Department and supplied free to the unions for the purpose. The apathy in this respect may, however, be attributed to the fact that union officials are generally content to rely upon the accurate information supplied by the Department's officers.

Other Publications.

During the year Volume x of "Awards, Recommendations, Agreements, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act" was published. These decisions were issued in eight separate parts as the matter offered, and cover the period between 1st January and 31st December, 1909. The whole of the cases dealt with during the year by the Conciliation Commissioners are printed in this volume.

A specially complete index is also issued with this volume. It indexes all accepted recommendations, awards, interpretations, and important enforcements in Volumes i to x inclusive, and also shows those awards, agreements, &c., which have expired.

A digest of the decisions is also being published by the Department, and will be ready shortly. This digest will be issued as a supplement to that issued in 1909. These two digests practically summarise the whole of the decisions and interpretations of the Court of Arbitration from the inception of the Act to the 31st December, 1909.

Another booklet—being the first supplement—"Digest of Decisions in Workers' Compensation Cases," is also in the press, and will be published shortly. This supplement deals with cases from 1st January, 1908, to 31st December, 1909.

Volume viii of cases taken under the Workers' Compensation Act was also issued. This volume contains the whole of the cases decided upon by the Court of Arbitration during the year—1st January to 31st December, 1909.

The Departmental Library.

Since the issue of last year's report the library has grown to considerable proportions, and is now housed in a very convenient and well-lighted room in the Head Office of the Department in Ghuznee Street. During the year a very large number of new volumes has been added, particulars of which have been chronicled from time to time in the *Labour Journal* under the heading of "Recent Accessions." These embrace contributions from the United Kingdom, United States of America, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, the Argentine Republic, Russia, Hawaii, and also the several States of the Australian Commonwealth, Canada, and South Africa.

Among the works received from the United Kingdom it may be well to specially mention a series of volumes being issued giving reports of an inquiry by the Board of Trade as to the cost of living in certain towns of the principal commercial countries, and comparisons are therein drawn, with corresponding facts and figures relating to English towns. The three volumes at present to hand deal respectively with Germany, France, and Belgium, and make very interesting reading. Another series of volumes being published under the same auspices deals in detail with the earnings and hours of labour in the following trades: Vol. i, textile trades; Vol. ii, clothing trades; Vol. iii, building and woodworking trades.

A set of publications has also been received from the Canadian Department of Labour dealing with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Several special articles concerning the working of the Act were included in the parcel, and are now deposited in the library.

As was stated in last year's report, the library is open to any one who may be interested in the subjects dealt with, and books or pamphlets may be perused by all who wish to do so at any time during ordinary office hours.

Valedictory.

As this is my last year of service with the New Zealand Government, and as the next annual report will be presented by my successor, I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words of official farewell.

The Department of Labour commenced twenty years ago, with myself as its sole representative. Since that time I have seen it grow, little by little, into a strong and efficient arm of the public service. I take pride to think that during my administration it has become composed of as capable, loyal, and trustworthy a staff of men and women officers as could be found in any undertaking of the same character at Home or abroad. I shall leave my departmental comrades with the deepest regret, but with the utmost confidence in their ability to carry on the work excellently well.

To the different Ministers of the Crown who have directed the Department, to my brother-officers of the Civil Service, to my many kind and distinguished correspondents in foreign lands, to the industrial unions of employers and workers, to the workers generally, and to the public Press I offer the expression of my very sincere gratitude. However much I may have differed from some of these in regard to economic questions or to details of business, I have received from each of them individually great kindness and lenient judgment.

For myself, I can only say that I have tried to do my work faithfully.

EDWARD TREGEAR.
Secretary for Labour and Registrar of Industrial Unions.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES to the Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th April, 1910.

I have the honour to place before you my report on the work of the Department that comes under my supervision and direction.

The inward and outward correspondence of the Department continues to grow. During the year 14,321 letters were despatched, 13,150 letters were received, 1,294 telegrams were sent from the Department, and 990 received. In addition to these totals, over 20,000 circulars and circular letters were issued. Much of the correspondence entails a good deal of research in respect to the rulings of the Civil and Arbitration Courts, and the interpretations given under labour legislation. The various notices to occupiers of factories and shops and under the Scaffolding Inspection Act, awards, and industrial agreements are not included in the above totals. During the year these notices totalled many thousands.

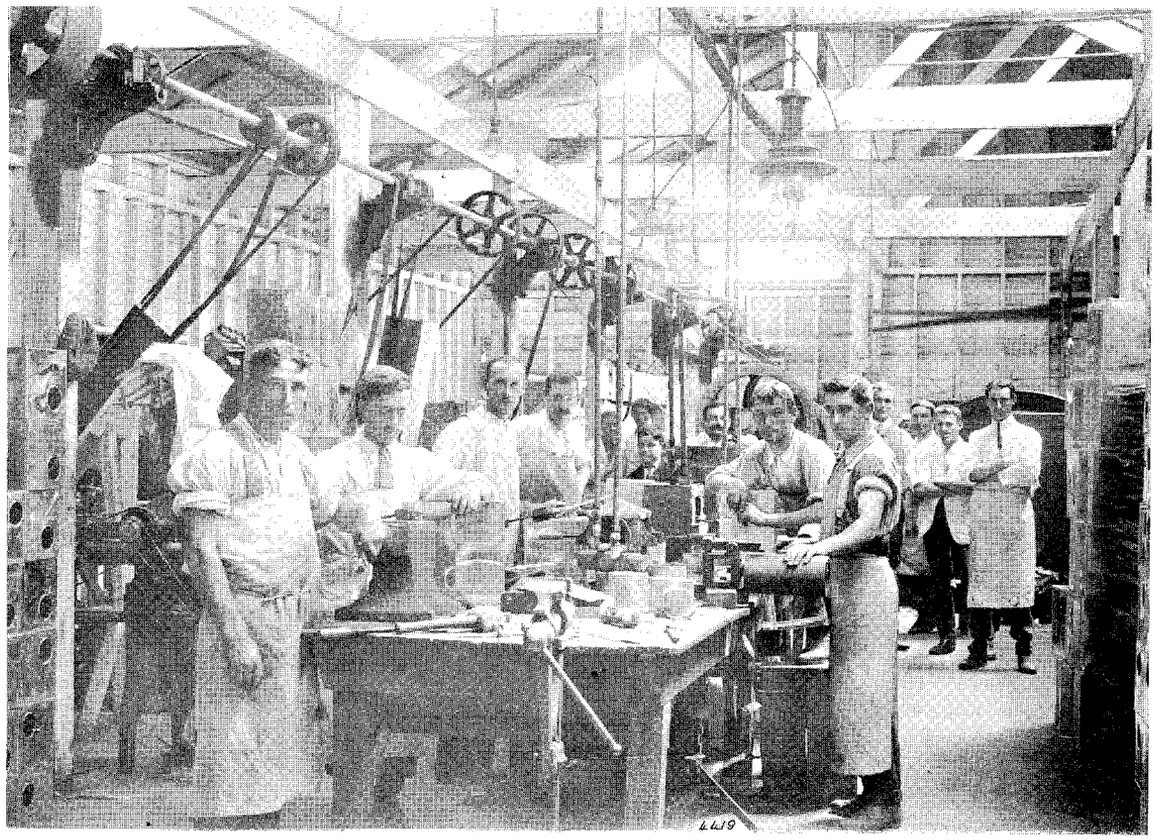
THE FACTORIES ACT.

This enactment is perhaps the most easily administered of all the statutes that come within the Department's jurisdiction. Its provisions are now well known, and are fairly easy of comprehension by all who come under its scope. The wide circulation of extracts from this Act and the legal necessity for posting notices in all workrooms have contributed to this result. The only serious difficulty is the one affecting industries in borough and town districts where a poll has been taken under section 36 of the Act fixing the statutory half-holiday under the Act on the same day as the day appointed for the statutory closing-day for shops. Undoubtedly this provision has been a very great convenience to factory-occupiers who are obliged to carry on manufacturing operations in the premises where their retail businesses are carried on, thus enabling them to close their factories and shops on the same day. With respect to industries, however, which are confined to manufacturing, it would be wise, I submit, to make provision similar to that in section 11 (2)—last paragraph—of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, which enacts that in the event of any day other than Saturday being appointed as the statutory closing-day, then any employer would be entitled to close his shop on Saturday on giving notice to the Inspector. This, in my opinion, would meet the case without in any way interfering with the factories that close on the statutory half-holiday for shops.

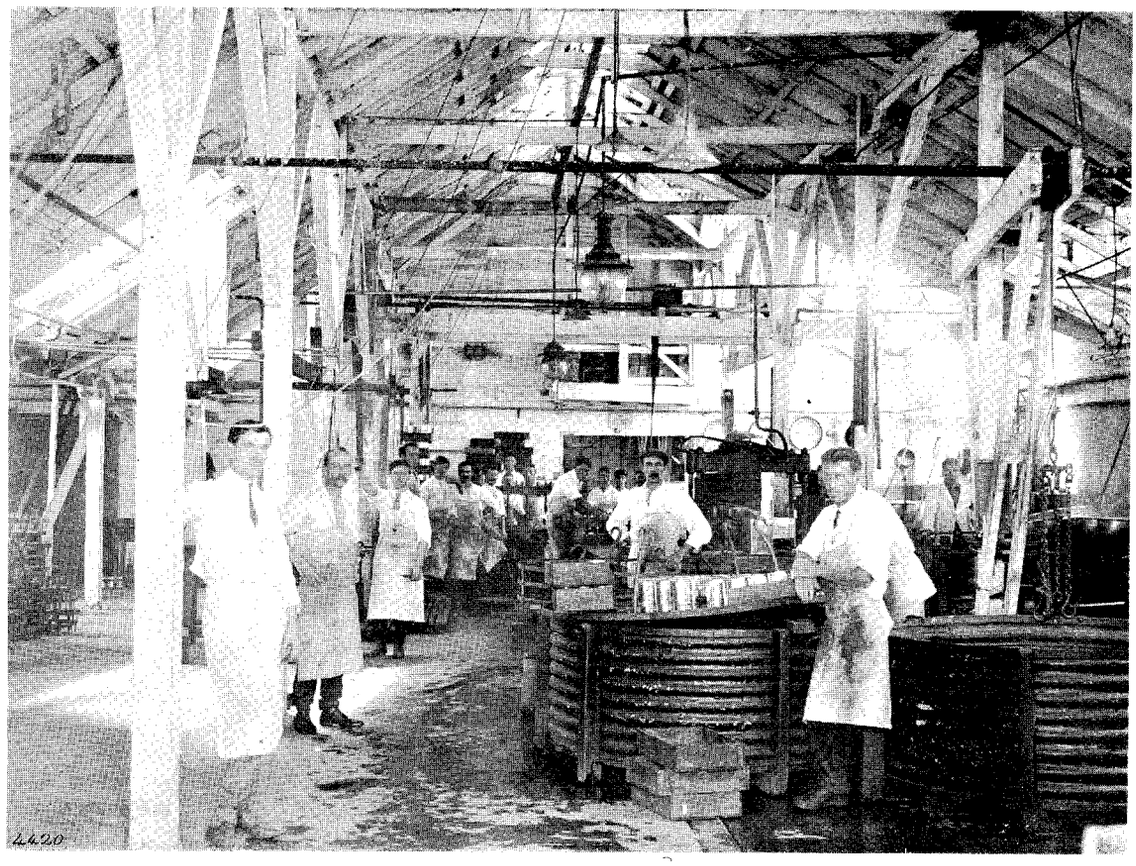
Quite a number of new and up-to-date factories have been erected in different parts of the Dominion during the year, in which many sanitary and other improvements have been effected. It will be seen from the Inspector's reports that a very thorough and complete inspection has been made of the various factories and workrooms during the period covered by this report, and any irregularities that were found have been rectified.

A thorough system of inspection has been carried out in the various districts in New Zealand. The inspection has dealt not only with the condition of factory premises, observance of hours, &c., but also the books bearing on wages and overtime have been closely scrutinised.

The demand for women and girl workers in woollen-mills, boot and shoe factories, clothing factories, and laundries has been as pressing as ever, and representations have been made to the Department's officers to promote the immigration of girls towards filling the demand. Some manufacturers have even gone further, and placed advertisements in the English papers in order to try and get some of the vacancies filled. It will also be seen from the return published elsewhere that a great deal of overtime has been worked in many of the industries that come under review.



Tinsmithing Shop for Fruit-canning.



Process-room: Cooking Fruit.





Interior of Clothing-factory.

There has been only a small increase of workrooms this year—262, as against 454 for the previous year. For the first time since the inception of the Department there has been a decrease in the number of workers, the figures for the current year being 1,042 less than the totals for last year. This decrease is not entirely due to dulness of trade. Although some of the industries, notably the engineering and building trades, were especially dull, many of the larger manufacturing industries, such as dressmaking, tailoring, and clothing-manufacturing, were quite unable to get suitable workers, and there is no doubt that had more workers been available the figures for the year, instead of showing a decrease, would have, as heretofore, shown an upward tendency.

The following return shows the number of factories in the four chief cities of the Dominion, classified according to the number of hands employed :—

	Factories Employing												
	30 Hands and under.	31 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 150.	151 to 200.	201 to 250.	251 to 300.	301 to 350.	351 to 400.	401 to 450.	451 to 500.	Over 500.	Total Factories.
Auckland ..	1,450	51	27	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,539
Wellington ..	999	24	18	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,047
Christchurch ..	1,251	22	20	8	3	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	1,310
Dunedin ..	1,117	20	20	10	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1,174
	4,817	117	85	27	8	4	5	..	3	..	2	2	5,070

The cases taken before the Court for enforcement of the provisions of the Act show a decided decrease. A total of 113 cases were taken, as against last year's total of 150. Out of these 113 cases, only 2 were dismissed. This, I submit, is a splendid record, and shows the care exercised by our various Inspectors in that no cases are taken before the Court unless the offence can be readily proved. The principal offences for which cases were taken are shown in the list in the following analysis :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to pay wages within the time allowed by the Act	27
Failing to grant statutory holidays (King's Birthday and Labour Day) ..	26
Failing to post Form E (showing working-hours, &c.) on wall of factory ..	10
Failing to keep time and wage book	9
Employing persons under sixteen years of age without permits	8
Employing assistants overtime without permits	7
Failing to keep register of employment	7
Failing to allow weekly half-holiday	6
Failing to report accidents within forty-eight hours	5
Miscellaneous offences	8

I would mention that in all cases the breaches were wilful.

The two cases dismissed consisted of one at Auckland against a dairy-implement manufacturer for failing to guard a machine which was being used by a boy ; the boy was injured. The Magistrate held that the Factories Act did not prohibit boys from being put to work on such machines, and that therefore no breach of section 39 (*c*) had been committed. In the second case a Chinese laundry-keeper was proceeded against for failing to pay wages to an employee, and for failing to keep proper books as provided by the Act. A deed of partnership was produced in defence, but it was admitted that the employee had worked for a period of twenty weeks before he became entitled to any share in the partnership. It was submitted that the deed of partnership had evidently been drawn up for no other purpose than to evade the Act. The Magistrate, however, held that, in his opinion, the deed was a legal one, and made the employee a partner ; the case was accordingly dismissed. For details of the principal cases see " Important Legal Decisions."

During the year there were 735 accidents reported in factories, as against 803 last year. This is a decrease of 68, and the majority of the accidents (407) were very slight, and necessitated only a very short absence from work. In 232 cases they were moderately serious—*i.e.*, they prevented the worker from following his or her employment for a period exceeding fourteen days, but without causing loss of limb or permanent injury ; and in 89 cases the injuries were of a serious nature, involving loss of limb or eyesight, or otherwise permanently injuring the worker and affecting his industrial efficiency. The fatal cases numbered 7. Two employees in sawmills were killed by being crushed by logs, and two quarrymen by falls of earth ; two employees in engineering factories were caught in cog-wheels, and one worker in chrome-leather met his death by his apron catching in belting. All accidents are promptly inquired into by our various Inspectors, and if anything can be done to prevent similar

occurrences in future, steps are at once taken accordingly. However, as a general rule, the accidents are not caused through failure to guard machinery, but through some lapse on the part of the worker, and with the exercise of a little care could have been avoided.

The table hereunder shows the accidents which occurred during the year in each industrial district :—

Northern Industrial District	283
Taranaki Industrial District	8
Wellington Industrial District	194
Marlborough Industrial District	2
Nelson Industrial District	7
Westland Industrial District	10
Canterbury Industrial District	112
Otago and Southland Industrial District	119

Shops and Offices Act.

I hope to submit to you several necessary amendments required in this Act to make its working more smooth and equitable. As was the case in the Factories Act, there was also a decrease in the number of offences under the Act, 186 cases being taken, as against 216 during the previous year. In all, 175 convictions were obtained, 9 cases were dismissed, and 2 withdrawn. The principal breaches committed were as follows :—

Nature of Breaches.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to close in terms of requisitions by which the hours are fixed by a majority of the shopkeepers concerned	73
Failing to close shop on statutory half-holiday	53
Failing to grant the weekly half-holiday to assistants	32
Failing to pay wages fortnightly	8
Employing assistants after prescribed hours	8
Employing assistants more than the prescribed number of hours	6
Employing assistants overtime without permit	5
Employing assistant before prescribed hour for commencement of employment	1

Of the 9 cases dismissed, one was against a Chinese for failing to give half-holiday to an assistant. The Chinese in question produced a deed of partnership, and on this ground the Magistrate dismissed the case. In another a fruiterer was proceeded against for failing to close in accordance with requisition ; the case was dismissed, because he held a New Zealand wine license, and claimed that he was subject to the Licensing Act. A restaurant-keeper was prosecuted for selling cigarettes after hours provided by requisition ; the case was dismissed, as the Inspector failed to prove that a requisition was in force. The Magistrates also dismissed 5 further cases, as the witnesses required to support the Department could not be found. Two other cases were dismissed, as the evidence was conflicting, and the Magistrates gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt.

A good deal of feeling existed amongst Wellington shopkeepers dealing in tobacco—against the sale of cigarettes, &c., after hours, generally by Chinese. By requisition under section 25 the Wellington tobacconists close their shops at 8 p.m. on four nights each week, and in accordance with subsection 8 the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, &c., is therefore prohibited after the hour fixed. The Department found that a good deal of illicit trade was being done by Chinese after the ordinary tobacconists had closed, and the Inspectors were instructed to give special attention to the matter, with the result that 13 cases were taken against Chinese storekeepers for selling tobacco after 8 p.m., and a conviction was obtained in each. It is very difficult to detect such cases, and in the event of any further cases coming before the Court it is the intention of the Department to press for heavy penalties. As it is, most of the shopkeepers dealing in other commodities, such as fruit, groceries, &c., partition off the portion of their shops containing the tobacco and securely close it up during prohibited hours.

The largest number of cases under the Act continue to be for failing to close in terms of requisitions, and, as I mentioned in my last report, it is rather surprising that this should be so, seeing that the hours are fixed by a majority of the shopkeepers themselves. Last year there were 49 cases taken for this offence, and this year 73. It is sincerely to be hoped that the number of cases next year will show a decided decrease. A full list of the requisitions now in force is included in this report. For the present year 62 notices were gazetted, as against 55 last year.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year there have been 2 cases of strikes taken under the Act. In the first case, 7 shearers employed by a sheepowner in the Otago District struck for a higher rate of pay. The award provided for the payment of 18s. per hundred, and the men concerned demanded £1. The strikers were cited, and fined £5 each, and costs. The men were idle for fourteen days, and the approximate loss to both employers and men was £31. The shearers did not resume work with the employer, but their places were filled within five days by other workmen. The main loss to the employer was occasioned by the sheep having to be driven out and remustered.

The second case occurred in Auckland, where 27 men ceased work owing to dissatisfaction at the rate of pay received by assistant-slaughtermen. The Department is proceeding against 21 of the men concerned for a breach of section 5 of the Act. Six of the men concerned cannot be found, but proceedings will be taken against them when traced.

Another case under the Wellington Shearers' award was taken against a Dannevirke sheepowner for a lockout. The men refused to shear, alleging that the sheep were wet, and in consequence the employer dismissed them. Action was taken by the Department under section 4 of the Amendment Act for a lockout. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate, who held that on the evidence the sheep were dry, and he must dismiss the case. Costs were awarded against the Department.

Several other minor disputes occurred, which were either outside the scope of the Act or were trivial.

The work in connection with the registration of industrial unions continues to be fairly regular. During the year ending 31st March last 24 workers' unions, with 565 members, and 7 employers' unions, with 164 members, were registered, whilst 2 workers' unions and 1 employers' union cancelled registration. Two associations of workers and 1 of employers were also registered during the period. Twenty-two unions had the whole of their rules revised and registered as complete amendments; and 51 had partial amendments to their rules revised and accepted. Sixteen employers and 17 workers' unions have been cancelled for failure to send in annual returns under section 21.

On the 31st December last there were 120 unions of employers registered, with 3,702 members, as against 113, with a membership of 3,276, for the year 1905. The number of workers' unions registered in 1905 was 261, with 29,869 members, as against 308, with a membership of 54,519, for the 1909 period. The membership of employer's unions shows a slight decrease over the previous year (216), but the membership of workers' unions shows a comparatively large increase—5,172 members. There has been a decrease in the number of unions (workers)—308, as against 325 in the previous year, but this is mainly accounted for by the fact that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is now registered as one body instead of 26 as formerly. The outside unions are now simply regarded as branch offices. Full particulars of the membership of the various unions are shown in the report laid on the table of the House under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

For the five years 1906–10 awards have been made by the Arbitration Court, as follows:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1906 ..	.. 52	1909 ..	.. 88
1907 ..	.. 59	1910 ..	.. 89
1908 ..	.. 98		

a total of 386 for the period.

Cases taken by the Department for enforcement of awards in the Arbitration Court total 35, as against 552 last year. The majority of the cases are now taken in accordance with the Amendment Act passed in 1908, before the Magistrate's Court, a total of 536 cases being dealt with in that Court. The total number of cases taken by the Department in both Courts is 571, of which 477 were won, 89 dismissed, and 5 withdrawn. In the Arbitration Court cases the Department was successful in 21 instances, whilst 14 were dismissed. In the Magistrate's Court 456 cases were won, 75 dismissed, and 5 withdrawn. The fines awarded to the Department in the Arbitration Court amounted to £27; in the Magistrate's Court, £698 10s. 6d. The fines in the cases taken by unions amounted to £41 12s. in the Magistrate's Court, and £5 10s. in cases conducted before the Arbitration Court. The following is a table showing in detail the cases taken under the Act during the period:—

Arbitration Court.

District.	Won.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.
Cases taken by Department for Enforcements of Awards, &c.				
Northern	14	11	..	25
Wellington	4	3	..	7
Otago and Southland	3	..	..	3
Total cases taken by Department	21	14	..	35

Cases taken by Unions.

District.	Won.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.
Wellington	6	1	..	7
Total cases taken by unions	6	1	..	7
Grand totals	27	15	..	42

Fines—	£	s.	d.
Departmental cases	27	0	0
Union cases	5	10	0

Magistrate's Court.

Industrial District.	Won.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.
Cases taken by Department for Enforcement of Awards.				
Northern	113	21*	3	137
Wellington	190	26	..	216
Marlborough	1	1	..	2
Nelson	5	1	..	6
Westland	5	..	..	5
Canterbury	97†	20*‡	2	119
Otago and Southland	45	6	..	51
Total cases taken by Department	456	75	5	536
Cases taken by Unions.				
Northern	10	1	..	11
Wellington	8	6	..	14
Total cases taken by unions	18	7	..	25
Grand totals	474	82	5	561

* In seven instances cases were referred to the Court of Arbitration. † In two cases appeals are pending.
‡ In one case decision withheld.

Fines—	£	s.	d.
Departmental cases	698	10	6¼
Union cases	41	12	0

The following is an analysis of cases taken under the Act for year ending 31st March, 1910 :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to pay award rate (minimum wage)	158
Accepting less than award rate (minimum wage)	57
Failing to pay overtime rates	40
Accepting less than overtime rates	20
Failing to give preference to unionists	56
Failing to indenture apprentices	18
Failing to give notice to the Inspector of the taking on of apprentices, &c., and of the expiration of the probation period	8
Employing more apprentices than allowed by award in proportion to journeymen	18
Failing to pay wages at weekly or fortnightly intervals	19
Deducting from wages, and failing to pay wages in full	8
Dismissing workers because they were entitled to the benefits of an award ..	3
Taking part in a strike	5
Creating a lockout	1
Failing to keep a wages and overtime book	27

Analysis of Cases—*continued.*

Failing to exhibit copies of awards	8
Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	3
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by employers)	104
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by workers)	50
Grand total	603
Total number of cases against employers	471
Total number of cases against employees	132

The taking of the cases before the Magistrate's Court has resulted in the actions being much more promptly dealt with, but there is considerable dissatisfaction expressed in regard to the difference in rulings given by Magistrates in the various districts. Whilst a Magistrate in the South Island might fine an employer £5, for a similar offence in the North Island a Magistrate will inflict a penalty of only 10s. There are also cases where workers have been fined a greater amount than the employer in cases in which both were equally culpable.

Our Inspectors have also had a considerable amount of work to do in the collection of penalties imposed by the Courts, and have collected a sum of £662 6s. 2d. from employers, £82 2s. 8d. from employees, and from slaughtermen who were fined in 1907 for a breach of the strike-provisions of the Act, a sum of £215 9s. 9d. was collected during the year. The following tables give a complete analysis of the collection of these penalties :—

Return showing Total Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Employers as at 31st March, 1910.

	£ s. d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 1,520	..	..
Total amount of penalties	4,668 9 0	..
Amount paid within three months	3,554 3 0	76⅛
Amount paid within six months	382 16 6	8¼
Amount paid over six months	211 12 6	4½
Total amount outstanding	519 17 0	11⅛

Of the amount unpaid, £62 is owing by employers who have gone out of business, and whose whereabouts are at present unknown. Several are reported to have left the Dominion; £49 10s. is owing by employers who have promised to pay off their fines by instalments; £56 2s. 6d. by employers against whom warrants of distress have been issued, but who have "no effects" (several of these are bankrupt, and are now working for wages, and are paying in small instalments); £11 by employers who, through illness, &c., are in very poor circumstances, and cannot pay at present; £2 by an employer who was accidentally killed soon after the fine was imposed; and £339 4s. 6d., representing 7¼ per cent. of the total amount of penalties, is owing by persons only recently fined (steps are being taken in the usual way to collect the amounts owing).

Return showing Cases, and Penalties paid and owing by Workers (other than Slaughtermen), as at 31st March, 1910.

	£ s. d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 464	..	..
Total amount of penalties	469 17 0	..
Amount paid within three months	343 1 0	73⅛
Amount paid within six months	24 1 4	5⅛
Amount paid over six months	21 4 5	4½
Amount outstanding	81 10 3	17¼

Of the amount of £81 10s. 3d. outstanding—£70 1s. 8d., representing 15 per cent. of the total amount of penalties, is owing by workers whose present whereabouts are unknown (distress warrants were issued against several of them at various times, but were returned either for the reason given, or, where warrants could be served, there were no effects to seize; some of these workers were only recently fined, while others disappeared either before or just after the penalty was imposed); £3 10s. is being paid by instalments; £3 8s. 7d. is owing by men against whom distress warrants have been issued, but so far without effect; 10s. by a worker who has been out of employment, but who is expected to pay shortly; £1 is owing by another worker who has only recently been located, and whose wages will be attached to recover the penalty; and £3 by workers only recently fined, for the recovery of which the usual steps are being taken to collect.

Out of the total amount of penalties inflicted on slaughtermen, of £1,330, it will be noted that there is an amount of £303 outstanding, or 22¾ per cent. of the whole. Owing to the nomadic nature of their calling, it has taken between six months and three years to collect the larger portion of this amount. Our Inspectors have full lists of the names of all the men who still owe penalties, and will not cease their efforts to collect as long as there is a chance of securing the money. At the end of the season during which they were fined a large number of the men left for Australia, and hoped to escape their liabilities in this way, but were surprised on their return months afterwards on being immediately proceeded against for recovery of the fines imposed.

Return showing Position of Slaughtermen's Fines as at 31st March, 1910.

	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 266 ..	..			..
Total amount of penalties	1,330	0	0	..
Amount paid within three months	422	10	0	31¾
Amount paid within six months	70	5	0	5¼
Amount paid over six months	534	3	6	40¼
Amount outstanding	303	1	6	22¾

Of the amount of £303 1s. 6d. outstanding, £203 1s. 6d., representing 15¼ per cent. of the total amount of penalties, is owing by 74 slaughtermen who at present cannot be found. Every effort is being made by Inspectors of Factories to locate the defaulters and to collect the balance owing, attachment-orders on wages being used as a means to recover the penalties.

Preference to Unionists.

A considerable amount of attention has been given by the Department during the year to the enforcement of this clause in various awards. Compliance with the conditions laid down in the clause entails a good deal of care and trouble on both employers and the unions concerned, such as the method of keeping the employment-books by unions, showing various particulars of the work done in the past by those shown to be out of employment. Several new clauses have been adopted in some of the more recent awards by which a more ready compliance can be obtained. The most satisfactory appears to be that under which, when a non-unionist worker is taken on, notice is required to be sent to the union, which, if the worker does not join within a specified time, may call on the employer to discharge such worker, providing it can replace him by an equally suitable hand. The responsibility imposed on the unions for the accuracy and completeness of the entries in the employment-book is thus largely obviated.

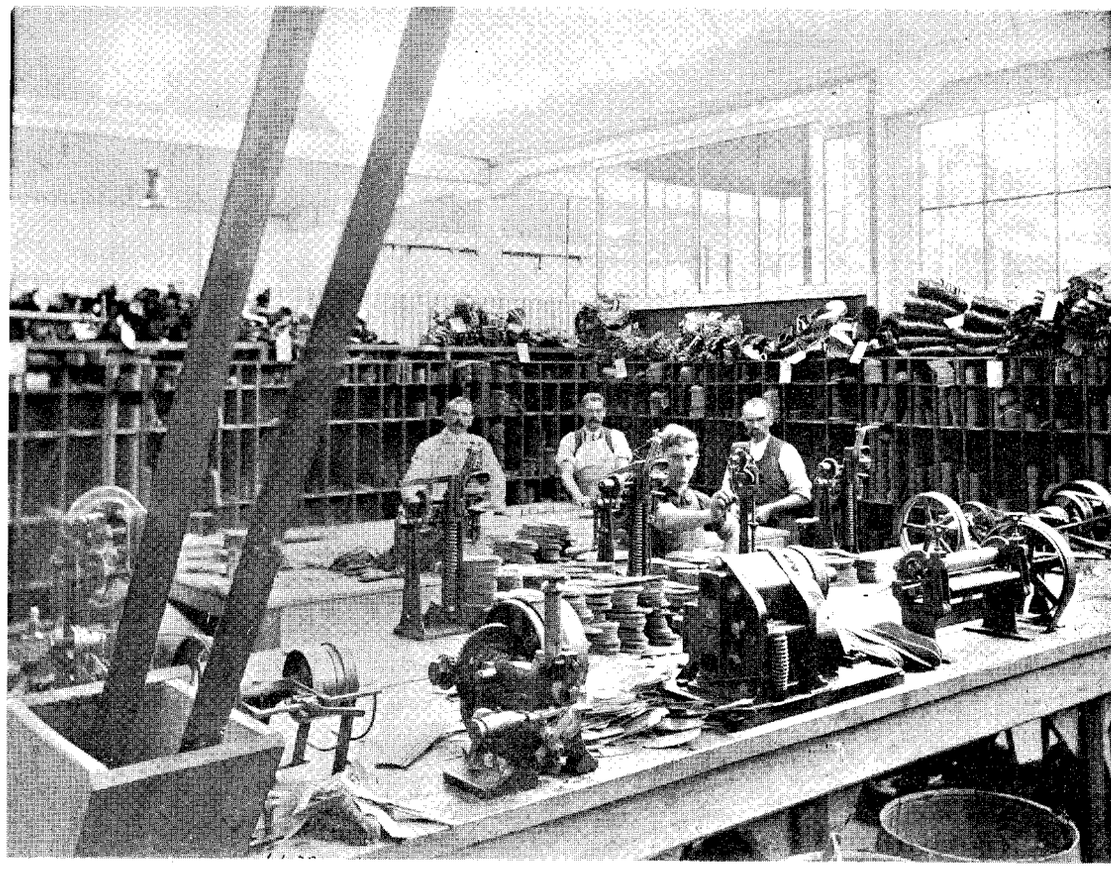
It is noteworthy that in some preference clauses a kind of reciprocity is brought about by giving a similar preference of available labour to the employers' union or association, the members of which thus have some advantage over other employers not members of their body. For an example of a recent clause I would refer to that adopted by the Canterbury Hotel employees and their employers in an agreement dated 8th March, 1910.

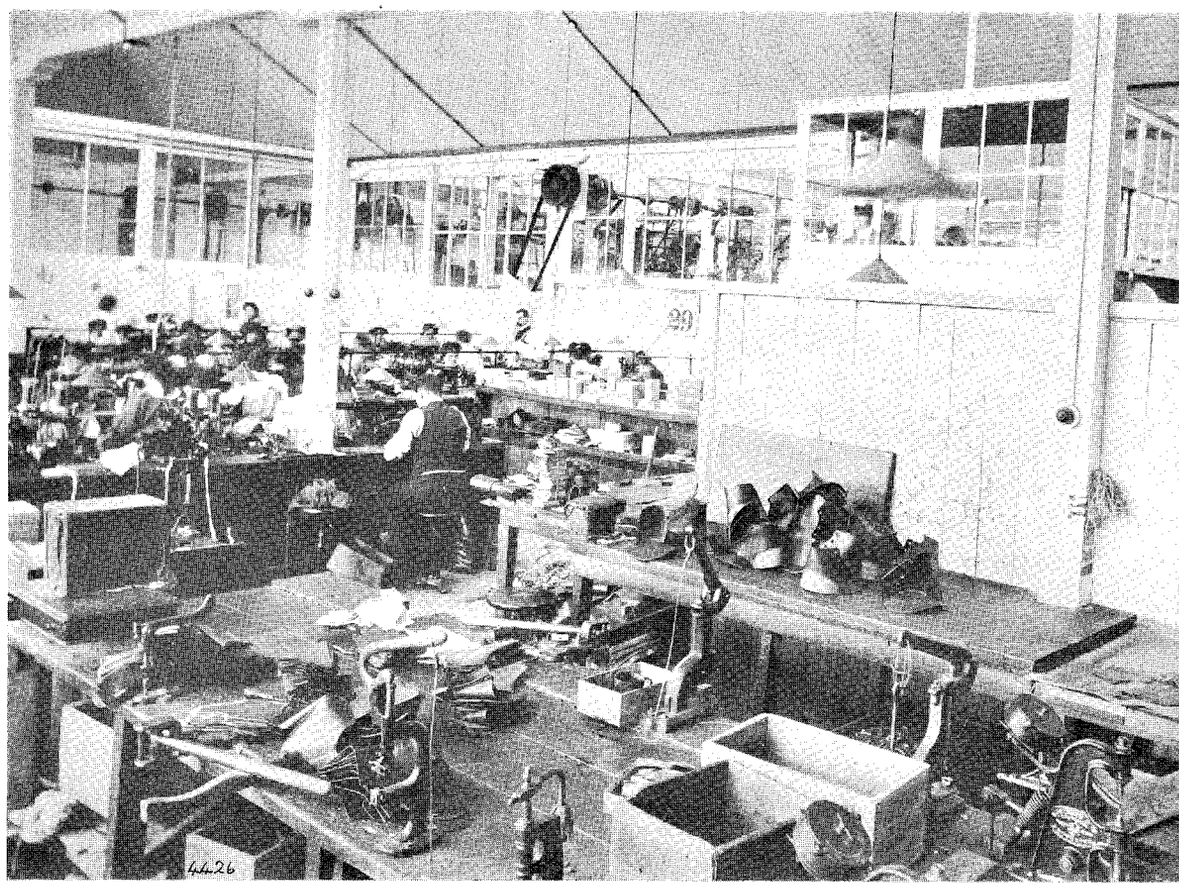
A case has been brought under notice during the year which shows the desirability of a slight amendment to the Act in the direction of giving power to limit preference not merely to the members of an industrial union of workers, but to the financial members only of such union. If preference is to be given, it is not equitable that workers who are in default of contributions should receive the same benefits as financial members. I have already suggested that an amendment be made in the Act to remedy this defect, and I hope you will see your way to allow the same to be embodied in an amending Bill.

One enforcement case for breach of the preference clause brought before the Court during the year is worthy of notice. It was brought by the union, the Department having declined to take action. The question for the Court to decide was as to whether an employee who had been told to stand down for a day or two should be regarded as dismissed, and thus re-engaged when his work was resumed. The Court decided that a mere interruption in the earning of wages does not of itself constitute a cessation of the relationship of master and servant.

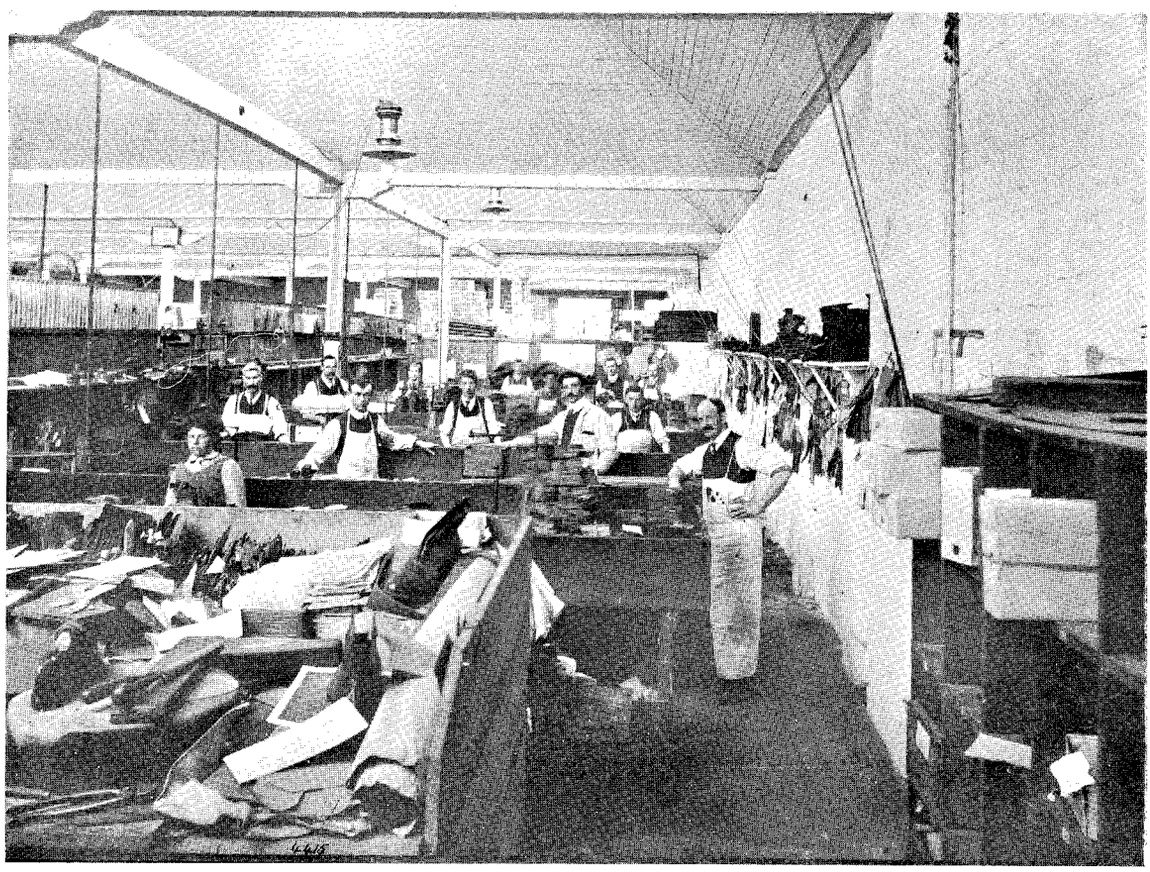
Another provision under this Act gives rise to difficulties—namely, section 60 of the Amendment Act of 1908, by which an employer commits an offence if he dismisses a worker because he is an officer or member of an industrial union or entitled to the benefits of an award, &c. The Department receives several complaints under this head from time to time, but there is the greatest difficulty in proving such cases, and it is only rarely, therefore, that they can be taken to the Courts.

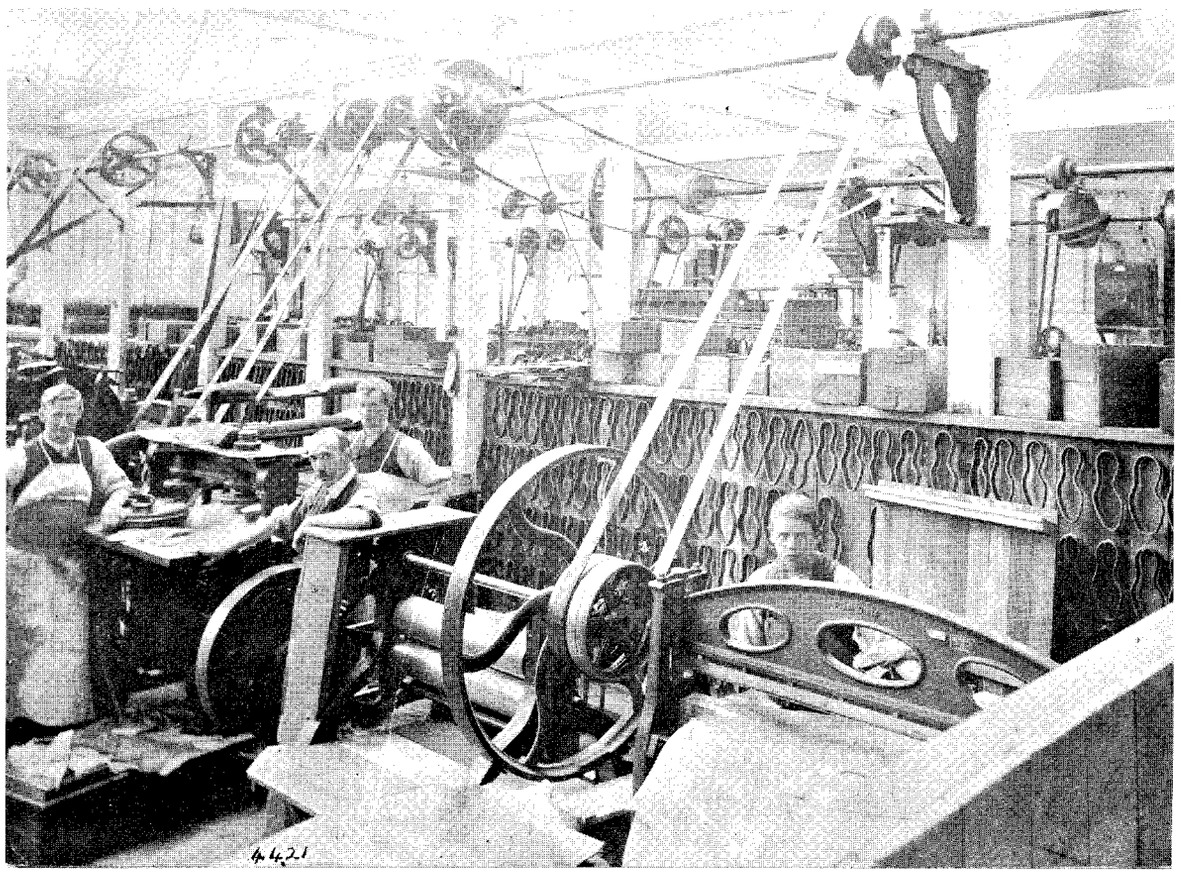
The necessity for the keeping of time and wage books has been long felt, and the recent provision made in the Act to this effect has enabled the Department to more readily ascertain whether awards are properly complied with. Of course, the proper keeping of books showing the transations of all businesses is becoming generally recognised as a necessity, and those showing the wages paid to employees may, I think, be regarded as equally necessary.





Boot and Shoe Making, Dunedin.





Boot and Shoe Making, Dunedin.

Shearers' Accommodation.

During the year a considerable amount of inspection and other work has been carried on by the Inspectors of the Department throughout New Zealand in conjunction with their factory and other duties, with the result that a further improvement in the accommodation provided for shearers generally has taken place. Since the general inspection made in 1907 by the three Inspectors especially told off for the purpose, a vast amount of work has been done by both inspection and correspondence, in order to see that, where accommodation was reported unsatisfactory, adequate improvements have been made. I referred in my report of last year to the great difficulty experienced by the Department in enforcing compliance with our notices, whereby delay has taken place for as much as three years in some cases; and I trust that you will see your way this session to authorise the introduction of a Bill to consolidate the existing law on the lines of my recent recommendations. Under the proposed provisions it will be possible for the Department to take proceedings for failure to comply immediately after the notice expires, so that at most there will be only one season's delay instead of two or three as at present. I have suggested that station-holders should have an opportunity of lodging any objections by filing an appeal within one month of the issue of the notice. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be a large number of such appeals filed, as the Department is always prepared to consider any reasonable objections made, and also to make every allowance that is possible for difficulty in getting timber on ground, &c. The greatest part of the difficulty is always experienced with a few station-holders who make little or no effort to comply. The proposals submitted will also give Inspectors some discretionary power to allow a modification in any special cases that may arise.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

The Inspectors report that this Act is working satisfactorily, and the Department is given little or no trouble. The scale of fees gazetted in 1907 is reported to be faithfully observed, and no cases have been taken by the Department during the year for charging fees in excess of scale. However, several instances have come under the notice of the Department where a fee has been taken from a worker who found on application that the position for which he was selected had already been filled. Some of the cases reported during the year showed that men had been sent considerable distances to work, only to find that the posts had already been taken. The amount of fee and expenses was refunded on representations being made by the Department. Although I think that in most cases the blame must rest with the registry-office keepers through being over anxious to do business, I consider that the employers themselves are also largely to blame for this state of affairs, as they fail to notify the registry-office keeper of the vacancy being filled; and something should be done so that workers may obtain redress from the parties responsible for the mistakes. Through its various labour offices, the Department engages, during the year, several thousands of men for private employers, and it is indeed rare for men to be sent needlessly to jobs, as precautions are taken to see that the positions are not already filled.

The only case taken under the Act was against an Auckland registry-office keeper for making engagements without possessing a license under the Act. A fine of £5 was imposed, as he had been convicted for a similar offence previously.

Statistics.

The statistics in the report are given much on the same lines as in previous years.

In regard to the statistics of persons employed in shops, however, a change has been made from the lines followed last year, in that the totals for the various cities are not given in quite the same detail as formerly, although the information printed is very complete, and likely to meet all requirements. A division of districts was made in regard to Otago and Southland. This year the Southland statistics are published apart from Otago, as a desire was expressed for this to be done.

New Offices.

The headquarters of the Department are now located in the Te Aro Post-office building, Ghuznee Street. Two floors of the building were specially fitted up for the purpose of our officers, and it is anticipated that the quarters now provided will be at the disposal of the Department for many years to come. Not only are the premises more roomy and better lighted, but the building belongs to the Government, and this saves a considerable expenditure in rent per annum. Since the inception of the Department there have been no less than ten changes of quarters.

Staff Changes.

During the year there were several changes in the staff. Some were made in connection with the general scheme of retrenchment in the Civil Service, and fifteen of our officers throughout New Zealand were affected—four Inspectors of Factories, five clerks, and six cadets. Four of the cadets were afterwards taken into the service of other Departments. In addition to the retrenchment of the above officers, three branches of the Department were closed—those at Oamaru, Taihape, and Ashburton—and the work is now again conducted by the police. The following transfers of Inspectors of Factories have taken place during the year: Westbrooke, W. H., from Oamaru to Gisborne; Bailey, R. T., from Taihape to Auckland; Lightfoot, G. H., from Ashburton to Timaru; and Carmody, D., from Gisborne to Wanganui.

Several of the cadets in the secondary towns have been transferred to the Head Office, and their places have been taken by temporary clerks appointed for the purpose.

In addition to these changes, four officers were retired, owing to having reached the age-limit.

I desire, in closing, to express my thanks to the Head Office staff, the Inspectors, and others throughout the Dominion for the helpful assistance rendered during the year.

The good feeling generally evidenced towards the Department and its work is a tribute to the tactful and able manner in which the various officers have performed their work.

J. Lomas,
Chief Inspector of Factories and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour, Wellington.

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

AUCKLAND.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 19th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

The Labour Market.

I have to report that during the early months of the period under review there was very general depression in all branches of labour. The building trade was very quiet, and numbers of men in all branches of the trade were out of work. The depression was not confined to the building trade, but was apparent in all industrial pursuits. The unskilled labour market was also in a bad condition, and it was very difficult to deal with the numbers of men who were clamouring for work, till the end of June, when instructions were received to send 100 men to railway-work in the Gisborne district. Since then the condition of labour in all its branches has been steadily improving, and it is now in a very satisfactory condition. There is every indication that the building trade will have a very busy winter season, as there are several large buildings in the course of construction, which must necessarily employ a large number of tradesmen. There are also the extensive drainage and street-formation works in hand, which will employ large numbers of the labouring-classes, so that altogether the prospects for a busy and prosperous year for the worker seem exceedingly good; there is, however, an exception in the case of the iron trade, the outlook for which is not encouraging. There is something wrong with this industry that an outsider cannot be expected to understand. There does not appear to be sufficient encouragement given to the New Zealand iron trade by the many corporations in the Dominion, who yearly import large quantities of gas and water pipes and other material which should very easily be made in the Dominion at almost the same cost. If this work were carried out in New Zealand, our own men would be employed and their wages spent here, instead of their being at least one-third of their time idle, while the money they should earn is sent out of the Dominion.

During the year business men have complained of the scarcity of ready money. That was no doubt in a large measure due to the fact that so many men with families to support were thrown out of work through the general depression in the early part of the year, and got behind, and they have now a "dead horse" to pull along.

Throughout the course of the year 1,599 men were assisted through this office—viz., 358 married men with 1,224 persons dependent upon them, and 1,241 single men. Of this number, 744 were sent to private employment, and 855 to railway and other Government works. Of the above number, 1,124 belonged to the North Island, 76 to South Island, 37 came from the Commonwealth, 334 from Great Britain, and 28 from elsewhere. Also 36 wives and 69 children have been assisted.

It is satisfactory to note that nearly half of the men assisted have been sent to private employment. Whilst the interest of the worker is always kept in view, every care is taken to give satisfaction to private employers, and I have no doubt that this branch of the Department will grow in popularity with private employers each year.

Factories Act.

This Act is, as usual, working very smoothly, and there is very little difficulty in administering it. All parties are familiar with its provisions, and it is rarely that an attempt at evading its provisions is made.

During the first half of the year just ended, the wave of industrial depression affected the continuity of the employment of many of our factory employees very materially. Fortunately that condition has changed for the better, and while there are still empty seats, it is satisfactory to know that the industrial prospects are brightening, and a steady demand for skilled hands is setting in.

We have registered 1,539 factories, an increase of 37 over last year, but while the number of factories has increased there has been a decrease of 132 in the number of employees—viz., an increase of 3 males and a decrease of 135 females. The increase of registered factories and a decrease of workers is explained by the fact that when workers were retrenched during the depression period many of them started for themselves, in many cases working as partners, while others drifted in various avenues away from factory life.

Permits to young persons under sixteen to work in factories have been issued to 250 boys and 245 girls. Due care is taken to ascertain the age of all applicants for permits, and to have their standard certificates produced, but considerable trouble is experienced in dealing with boys and girls who are over or about fifteen years of age, and who in many cases have not passed the Third Standard. The number of such cases that come to light is astonishing. The children have evidently been taken away at an early age to fill the position of errand-boys or nurse-girls, and when they have outgrown their usefulness in that sphere or want more money for their services they are sent adrift, and turn to factory life. There is a decrease in the number of permits issued of 41 as against the number issued last year—viz., 33 boys and 8 girls.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four boys under sixteen years and women worked 46,868 hours' overtime. One noticeable feature is that in laundry-work 188 women worked 3,856 hours, an average of 20½ hours each. Some people will no doubt attribute this falling-off to the Chinese laundries, but I think it is chiefly due to the fact that white shirts are not nearly so generally used as formerly, and that is an important factor in reducing laundry-work.

There are 36 Chinese laundries in the city, and they are all doing a fair amount of work, but they nearly all say they are not busy—that they lose plenty of time because they frequently have no work. Of course, when they have work to do they will do it late and early; thus the impression is that they are always working, which is not the case.

There have been 303 accidents reported, of which 1 was fatal—viz., an apprentice was killed at an engineering establishment by a superheater falling on him. Inquiry has been made in every case, and everything possible has been done to minimise the risk of the workers, and inquiries made in respect to workers' compensation.

There were 11 cases taken before the Court for breaches of the Act. In 9 cases convictions were secured and fines inflicted, 1 case was dismissed, and the other withdrawn.

The sum of £11 19s. 6d. was paid into the Department by employers as arrears of wages due to workers, and in turn paid out to the workers.

Shops and Offices Act.

There were registered last year 1,222 shops.

The general provisions of this Act are very well observed. There are two decidedly weak points in this Act—one is that there is no provision for time and wages book in the shop section of the Act, and consequently there is difficulty experienced in ascertaining what wages are actually paid for overtime. The other weak point is section 23, which provides for a half-holiday for hotel assistants; it is altogether too vague.

Six hundred and twenty-one persons have worked 9,535 hours' overtime—viz., 277 men have worked 6,537 hours, and 344 women have worked 2,998 hours.

Fourteen cases of breach of the Act were brought before the Court. Convictions and penalties were secured in 13 cases, and 1 case was dismissed.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Very little trouble is experienced in the administration of this Act. There have been very few complaints in regard to the working of it, and in no case has a breach of the Act been discovered, the complaints sustained being of a nature that did not come within the scope of the Act. There has been only one case taken before the Court; a conviction was secured, and the maximum penalty inflicted on defendant for carrying on business and collecting fees without a license under the Act.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

For various reasons the enforcement of awards and industrial agreements is more difficult than the carrying-out of the Acts above referred to, owing to there being many technicalities in connection with the different trades.

During the year 702 cases were reported by secretaries of unions or discovered by Inspectors in the course of their inspections. Of this number, 173 were dealt with by the Courts; 87 cases were dealt with out of Court, and £159 19s. 6d. paid in as arrears of wages due to workers; and 284 cases when inquired into were found not to constitute a breach of award, and consequently no action was taken, and the remainder (58) are pending. Some are already filed for hearing, and others are being investigated.

The influence of section 16, which allows for the plea of "excusable breach," is calculated to give dissatisfaction. Cases are frequently defended by counsel who admit the offence, but plead the "excusable breach," with the result that the cases are dismissed. I think the said section should be repealed, seeing that the Magistrate can in any case give costs against the claimant if his case is so frivolous that he should not have taken it.

There have been 13 cases brought before the Court for breach of section 58, for failing to keep a wages and overtime book, and a conviction has been secured in each case.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to thank the officers of the Public Health Department for the ready manner in which they have rendered assistance in connection with sanitary matters when their services have been called into requisition.

I have to thank all the members of the staff for the willing manner in which they attend to all their duties.

I have, &c.,

James Shanaghan,

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

WELLINGTON.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th April, 1910.

In submitting my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1910, I beg to state that trade generally during the year, although not quite up to the usual standard of previous years, can be said to have been fairly good, with a decided improvement towards the latter part of the year. Many trades show a very marked improvement, with every possibility of a still further improvement. Other trades, although showing little or no improvement, have not decreased, and employers are hopeful for the future.

The building trades have been fairly good in the city, but in the suburbs little or nothing has been done. The building of the Governor's new residence, the commencement of the large Post Office contract, and the Mental Asylum alterations at Porirua, together with other important undertakings, have considerably helped these trades, and in consequence there have been fewer unemployed during the year than during the previous year.

The painting and paperhanging trades, although slack during the early part of the year, have latterly considerably livened up, and can now be said to be fairly good.

The bootmaking trade has been exceedingly good. Factories have been working full time, and difficulty has again been experienced in getting enough competent operatives.

Clothing trades, especially dressmaking, have also been very busy, and many leading factories have been unable to get orders out by reason of the shortness of female labour.

On the other hand, the furniture, engineering, and range-making trades have been extremely quiet, with little or nothing doing. In the former trade, factories have had to shorten hands, and those that were kept on were employed chiefly on stock and jobbing work. An improvement is, however, now being experienced. The dullness may be accounted for by the slackness in the residential building trades, which has also affected the range-making trade to a large extent. However, tradespeople are now considerably more hopeful.

The weather conditions have been so favourable to farmers and stock-raisers that fat stock has been plentiful, good prices have been realised, and good wages have been earned by factory employees engaged in dealing with such stock. Good prices have also been realised by farmers for their wool, and this, although not immediately felt, is sure in the near future to have a very beneficial effect on the state of trade generally.

Factories Act.

Factory-occupiers are well acquainted with the provisions of this Act, and very little difficulty is being experienced in connection therewith.

Every factory in the district was visited during the year, and matters requiring attention were seen to, special attention being paid to sanitary arrangements, ventilation, and fire-escapes. The factories generally are in good order and well ventilated, and occupiers have, in most cases, taken special care to see that the comfort of workers is attended to, it being found that the better the workers are treated the better are the results of their work.

The number of factories carrying on in old buildings is rapidly diminishing, and in their places new and modern structures are being erected, saving Inspectors the continual worry caused through the defects in the old and obsolete buildings. Plans of buildings for factories are generally submitted to me, and any suggestions made by me to meet the requirements of the Act are invariably complied with.

There were 1,047 factories registered during the year—an increase of 20 on the previous year—employing 8,728 persons—viz., 5,237 males, 2,424 females, and 1,067 working occupiers. The total wages paid was £800,357.

Certificates of fitness to young persons under sixteen to work in factories were issued to 286 persons —106 boys and 180 girls.

During the year, 42,622 hours' overtime were worked by 1,824 boys and women.

There were 63 accidents reported during the year, 14 of which were of a serious nature, resulting in the loss of limbs, &c. The others were only slight injuries. In every case full inquiries were made into the cause of the accident. The machinery (if any) causing such accident was inspected, and, where possible, guarding was ordered to prevent further accident. It was, however, usually found that the accident was caused through the carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the person injured, and not through any defective machinery.

Shops and Offices Act.

All shops in this district have been inspected during the year, and where deemed necessary instructions to carry out improvements have been given. Special attention has been paid to sanitary arrangements and ventilation of shops, and also to the sitting-accommodation provided for females. Wages paid to young persons have also received the attention of the Department, and it was found that in almost all shops more than the minimum wage fixed by the Act has been paid. Occupiers are well acquainted with the provisions of the Act, and very little difficulty has been experienced in carrying out its provisions. The only trouble experienced has been in respect to the closing of shops at the hour fixed by "requisition" of the shopkeepers in various trades. Many shopkeepers, even those who have been amongst the majority that signed the requisition, are reluctant to close, and their shops are frequently found open after the required time of closing. Many prosecutions have been taken, but these, I am sorry to say, have not yet had the desired effect, and warnings are repeatedly being given to shopkeepers for offending in this way.

Difficulty is being experienced in enforcing section 25 (8), which makes it unlawful for the occupier of any shop to sell tobacco, &c., after the hour fixed by requisition for closing tobacconists' shops. Chinese fruiterers all sell such goods, and in many case they continue to do so after 8 p.m. (the hour fixed), but it is exceedingly difficult to detect breaches of this nature. Several prosecutions have been taken against Chinamen for this offence, and to some extent these have had the desired effect, but a certain number of illicit sales still take place.

Section 23 of the Act, providing for a weekly half-holiday for hotel employees, has given satisfaction to the various persons concerned, but so far as night porters are concerned the half-holiday seems rather a farce. These men usually commence work at 10 p.m. and cease work at 8 a.m., but if on the day of the half-holiday they start work at 12 midnight, instead of 10 p.m., they receive their half-holiday so far as compliance with the Act is concerned, although in reality they only get two hours off. These workers, who are required to work every night of the week, should be allowed something more than a "half-holiday" of two hours. I think the Act should be amended so that such workers get at least time off equal to other hotel workers.

There were 1,538 shops registered during the year, in which were engaged 4,065 persons, including working occupiers. The total wages paid was £238,680.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

No difficulty has been experienced in carrying out the provisions of this Act. There were no prosecutions. Eight offices were registered during the year.

I have, &c.,

C. E. Aldridge,

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

Sir,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 20th April, 1910.

I beg to submit for your consideration my report on the administration of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in Wellington and suburbs for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

On the whole, the period under review does not present any remarkable features. There has not been any serious disturbance in the labour world, and matters have progressed with more smoothness than has been the case in previous years. The winter was perhaps one of the worst, from an industrial point of view, which has been experienced for many years past. During prosperous years it has been predicted that the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act would fail in a period of depression. It can safely be said that such has not, at all events yet, been the case, as there is no doubt that the awards in force during the period of financial depression last year had the effect of keeping the rate of wages at a level which could not otherwise have been maintained. As an indication in that direction, I would point out that only four permits to work for less than award rates have been issued by me during the year. One of these was to a man seventy years of age, and the others to youths just out of their time.

The provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act of 1908 providing that enforcements of awards can be taken before Magistrates have now had a fair trial, and, while in some respects it may be said to be an improvement, there are several unsatisfactory features to be noted. In Wellington during the year there have been three different Magistrates dealing with breaches of awards, and each has adopted a different method with them. The result has been that where one Magistrate would fine 10s. another would fine £10 for a similar breach, and one of the Magistrates while on the bench frankly stated that he knew nothing about these industrial cases, and said he hoped that the parties concerned would appeal against his decision, and he would be very pleased if they did so. At the beginning of the year a number of employers were fined £10 each for various breaches, and this had the effect of making employers careful to observe the award. Since that time, however, the fines inflicted have been much smaller, and not sufficient to act as a deterrent; consequently there is an inducement for a certain class of employer to take the risk, knowing that even if discovered the fine will be a small one.

The present method of collecting fines is not very satisfactory. The person fined has the option of paying the fine at either the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court or the Labour Department. I think it would be an improvement if the Act were altered to provide that the fines be collected by the police in the same way as for a breach of the Shops and Offices Act, the Factories Act, &c. The police have greater facilities for this work than the Department has.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are quite a number of what may be termed "poor employers," who enter into business without capital or means of any kind. They employ labour,

and when the worker wants his wages at the end of the week he is put off with perhaps a small portion, and after working for a few weeks the worker finds it impossible to get the wages due, and leaves. This has occurred on several occasions during the year. One employer of this kind has been prosecuted and fined heavily, but has no funds or property to pay the fine or wages owing, and continues in the same course—employing labour without any apparent chance or intention of paying the wages. This is not only a rank injustice to the worker, but is also absolutely unfair to the legitimate employer, who, by paying award wages, is unable to compete with this class of employer. It is a difficult problem, but some means should be devised to prevent these people from carrying on business in the way mentioned above.

The year has been a very busy one, over 600 complaints of breaches from various unions having been received. Some of these turn out to be groundless, or without sufficient evidence to support them; others are of a slight nature, and are committed inadvertently. The award giving the most work is the Cooks and Waiters' award. There have been 155 complaints under this award, and prosecutions have been taken in 16 cases. Fines amounting to £56 have been inflicted, and a sum of £60 7s. 7d. collected in back wages. In one case a firm was prosecuted under this award for dismissing a worker merely because she was entitled to the benefits of an award, and a fine of £5 was imposed.

There have been 10 prosecutions under the Builders' Labourers' award, fines amounting to £20 and back wages collected to £30 7s. 11d.

There has been a total number of 115 cases filed during the year, 50 of these being against workers for striking under the Wharf Labourers' award.

A case under the Bakers' award is worthy of notice. The award provides that "no work shall be done after 10 p.m. except on hot-cross-bun night." A firm of bakers employed four bakers between 10 p.m. and midnight on the day prior to Christmas Eve. The men worked the whole two hours, having started work at 10 p.m. The Magistrate dismissed the cases on the ground that it was not a breach of the above provision, and interpreted the provision to mean that where men were employed continuously from starting-time till 10 p.m. then it would be a breach to continue after 10 p.m., but it was not a breach of the above provision to start work at 10 p.m. This decision was appealed against, and the Arbitration Court reversed it, holding that there was an absolute prohibition against any work being done between 10 p.m. and midnight except on hot-cross-bun night. The appeal was allowed, with £5 5s. costs against the employer, and the case referred back to the Magistrate, who thereupon again dismissed it under section 21 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, holding that the breach was excusable.

Proceedings have been taken in 7 instances for failing to keep proper time and wages books. One was dismissed on technical grounds, and fines inflicted in the other 6 cases. I have again to refer to the fact that while there is a distinct improvement in the majority of cases, there are still employers who are lax in respect to the keeping of proper books. It often happens that a dispute arises between a worker and employer as to hours worked extending back for a long period, and if no proper time-book has been kept investigations are very difficult, and the employer is probably called up to pay back wages, which he might not have been liable for if he had insisted upon the employee signing the time and wages book each week.

A feature of the work during the year has been the inspection of the sleeping-accommodation of the hotel and restaurant employees, and the sanitary condition of various restaurants and boarding-houses. In this work I have had the cordial assistance of Chief Inspector Schauer, of the Health Department. The complaints received have been mostly in respect to the cheap restaurants, and it must be confessed that some of these places in Wellington are not as up to date as one might desire. but the class for which these restaurants cater cannot afford to pay a high price, and they are really a necessary institution. The inspections made did not disclose anything definitely prejudicial to the health of the community, although in some instances certain alterations were ordered, and in other cases instructions were given for the accommodation to be thoroughly cleansed.

An alleged strike took place during the year in connection with the Wharf Labourers' award, and 49 workers were cited for taking part in a strike and 1 for inciting the workers to strike. The matter was referred to the Magistrate's Court, and, after taking evidence, a case was stated for the opinion of the Arbitration Court, and decision has not yet been received.

There are about 50 awards in operation in Wellington, and there is a large amount of work connected with these awards. A large number of employers are continually making inquiries *re* various matters in connection with them. During the year the whole of the factories and shops in Wellington have been visited, and where awards are in force general investigations as to same have been made. At your direction I also paid a visit of inspection to the sawmills in the Rangitikei district, and found that for the most part the employees were receiving more than the award rate of wages. In a few isolated instances men were receiving less than the proper rate. These were adjusted by the payment of back wages. While paying my visit to one of these country sawmills I found that the engine-driver had been sent away to work a distance from the mill, leaving the engine without a certificated man in charge. I reported this to the Inspector of Machinery, and the occupier of the mill was proceeded against, and fined for a breach of the Inspection of Machinery Act.

My work brings me into touch with a large variety of the public—workers, employers, and, last but not least, the secretaries of unions, both employers' and employees'—and notwithstanding that the business I am engaged in is sometimes not of the most pleasant nature, I am happy to say there has been very little friction during the year. I desire to express my sincere thanks to all the above for the courtesy and assistance given me whenever I have had any business with them.

I have, &c.,

W. Newton,

Inspector of Awards.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 16th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit the following report of work done by me during the year ending the 31st March, 1910, concerning women employed in factories, &c. :—

FACTORIES ACT.

During that period I have visited factories and workrooms in various parts of the Dominion where women are employed, and am pleased to state that I found them generally in a satisfactory condition. The granting of certificates of fitness to young girls has been carefully looked after. Permits for overtime, payment for overtime, and conditions under which such overtime has been worked are other matters to which great attention has been given.

The various increases of wages due to persons under twenty years of age are now so thoroughly understood by employers that only in isolated instances does an Inspector find a default.

In each factory visited the greatest care has been taken to see that the employees therein are not in any way suffering from any malignant or harmful disease, and in very few instances has the attention of the Health Officers had to be called to any features of risk in this respect. I am glad to be able to state that the women employed in the factories of the Dominion seem generally to be a sound, healthy body of workers.

AWARDS (INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT).

When visiting factories, special attention has been given to trades coming under awards of the Arbitration Court. In all such trades where regulation wages are in force there has not been much difficulty in getting employers to observe the various provisions.

A very important award is that which includes hotels, restaurants, and tea-rooms. A great deal of inspection has been done under these provisions in each of the four large centres, such as seeing that workers are in receipt of the rate of wages provided under the award. In this direction a number of adjustments have taken place. In some cases where there was default I believe it to have been unintentional on the part of the employer—although, no doubt, he should have made himself conversant with the requirements. The hours worked by those employed under this award have been carefully checked, and where overtime has been worked the proper payment for such overtime has been investigated.

Considerable trouble has been taken in respect to the sleeping-accommodation provided for under these awards, and has resulted in improved conditions in many cases.

The wages and time book, which is now compulsory under all awards, is of great advantage in seeing that the provisions of awards are complied with. This book shows the full wages of workers, and the daily and weekly hours; generally also, employers insist on the employees signing the book each week.

I should mention here that when visiting restaurants and tea-rooms the health of both the employer and employee has been carefully looked to, and where any sign of unhealthiness has been discerned the Health Officers have at once been acquainted with the fact. Most of the premises are clean and well conducted, but there are still many which one would wish to see cleaner and better conducted. However, the Health Department is doing much in the direction of having these places improved.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

As far as women are concerned, I may say that this Act appears to have worked well throughout the year. A systematic inspection of shops has been made, and so far as hours and wages of assistants are concerned the law has been found to be generally well observed, the wages of young assistants being usually much in advance of the rates specified by the Act.

The ventilation and cleanliness of shops has been carefully looked after, also sitting-accommodation for women.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

During the course of my visits of inspection of factories and shops I have paid attention also to the observance of this Act, and have found very few complaints as to excessive fees, &c.

I have, &c.,

M. HAWTHORNE,

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 20th April, 1910.

I herewith submit my report on the work of the Department in the Christchurch district for the year ending the 31st March, 1910.

The year just ended has been a rather notable one, in that it opened with a very serious depression in trade, a tightness of money, and a consequent outcry of unemployment. No doubt the general depression was due to influences beyond the control of our own manufacturers and producers. Fortunately the harvest had been a bountiful one, although the prices for certain cereals were rather low. The prices of wool were also very satisfactory, and this also assisted materially in the recovery from the depression, by putting into circulation large sums that would not in an ordinary season be available. About the end of September nearly all traces of the depression were gone. Money was more plentiful and advances were being made more freely by banks and other financial institutions, enabling large

business concerns to launch out, and also enabling the speculative builders and residents to raise sufficient money on their properties to make further improvements. Perhaps the building trades felt the pinch more acutely than any other trade, on account of the tightness of money, and the necessary advances not being forthcoming. The various manufactories felt the depression, I think, less than the trades previously mentioned, as their products were really necessities, and although the sales were reduced, the trouble was overcome by reducing the working-hours of the employees. During the depression the Government, also the Christchurch City Council and many private citizens, made efforts to put in hand necessary work in order to alleviate distress, and to assist the unemployed to tide over a few of the wet weeks.

There have been no serious labour disputes during the year, which may be attributed to the bringing-together of the employers and workers in conference to discuss matters in dispute, and no doubt also to the appointment of the Conciliation Commissioner for the district.

The principal industries of Christchurch have been well up to former years in volume of trade done.

Agricultural-implement making was slightly depressed during the early part of the year, and a shortening of hands took place. Many of these were subsequently put on to work again. This trade does not make the headway expected. Perhaps it is on account of the large number of implements imported from other countries. These machines only need assembling in New Zealand, which in itself provides very little employment.

The boot and shoe trade has been quite up to former years, but is one in which fluctuations take place during the year, entailing a considerable amount of broken time for some of the workers. One large factory went into liquidation, and a number of male and female workers were put off. Fortunately it was decided to carry on the business for a few months longer, so that most of the old employees were able to resume work for a time after several weeks idleness.

The building trade felt the depression I have referred to more than any other branch, and did not fully recover until the latter end of the year.

The clothing trade has had a very good year, and the large factories increased the number of their employees considerably. Perhaps this is accounted for by the increase of outside trade.

There has been a general improvement in factory premises, many new buildings being occupied.

No great difficulty has been experienced in administering the various labour laws. The factories and shops of the district have been systematically inspected, and occupiers have shown a readiness to remedy any defects that have been pointed out to them in the way of ventilation, sanitation, fire-escapes, &c.

Inspectors visiting factories where machinery is in motion have in many ways been able to recommend safeguards, in the form of handrails, or other small guards to machinery, which will prevent many serious accidents happening to the workers employed in such factories.

A considerable amount of extra work was entailed in inspection under the Shearers and Agricultural Farm Labourers Act, many farms being visited where it had been reported that insufficient or insanitary accommodation had been provided. In every case any alterations suggested were complied with.

Employment Branch.

The Employment Branch has had a very busy year, and has given assistance to a large number of workers who were unable to obtain work in the city. Altogether no less than 1,032 persons were assisted—viz., 804 single men, and 228 married men, with 661 dependants. (For particulars, see Table on p. 124.)

Women's Employment Branch.

The Women's Branch has also been busy, being very successful in placing all suitable applicants for employment. The shortage of female labour is still severely felt, and only a few of the places available have been filled. The domestic servant is in the happy position of being able to choose from quite a number of situations offering. No less than 789 domestics were placed into suitable positions. A detailed report and summary is furnished by Mrs. Mitchell, the officer in charge.

Factories Act.

A general improvement is noticeable of late years in the workrooms provided for the use of the workers. At each visit of inspection due regard is paid to sanitation, ventilation, air-space, fire-escape exits, wages paid, &c., employers generally carrying out the requirements of the Department faithfully and well. Of course, there are those who are careless and indifferent, and, as a result, a number were compelled to either make up any wages owing or were brought before the Court. The arrears of wages collected on behalf of workers amounted to £67 1s. 2d.

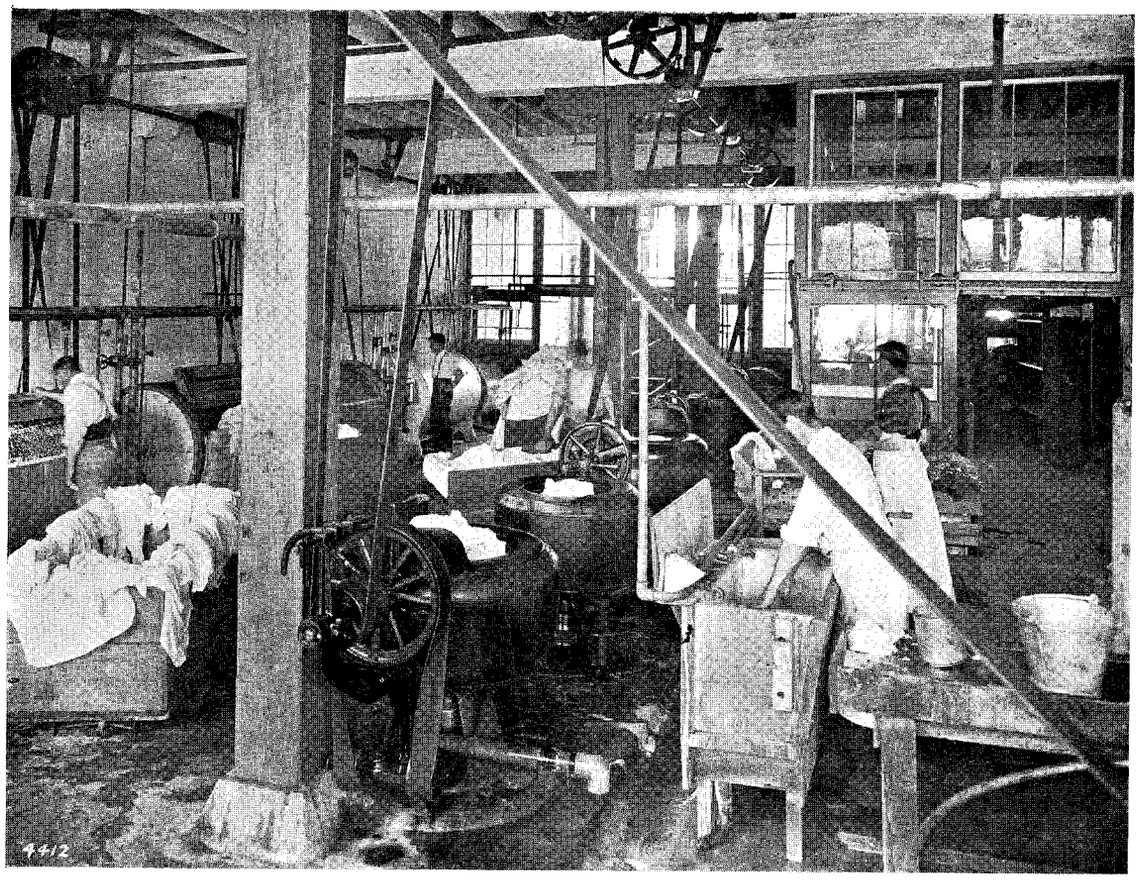
During the year 1,310 factories were registered, an increase over last year of 73, which have given employment to 11,521 persons (including employers personally engaged)—viz., 6,853 male and 3,320 female employees, and 1,348 employers, an increase over last year of 33 persons.

Permits to work in factories were granted to 439 young persons under sixteen—viz., 207 males and 232 females.

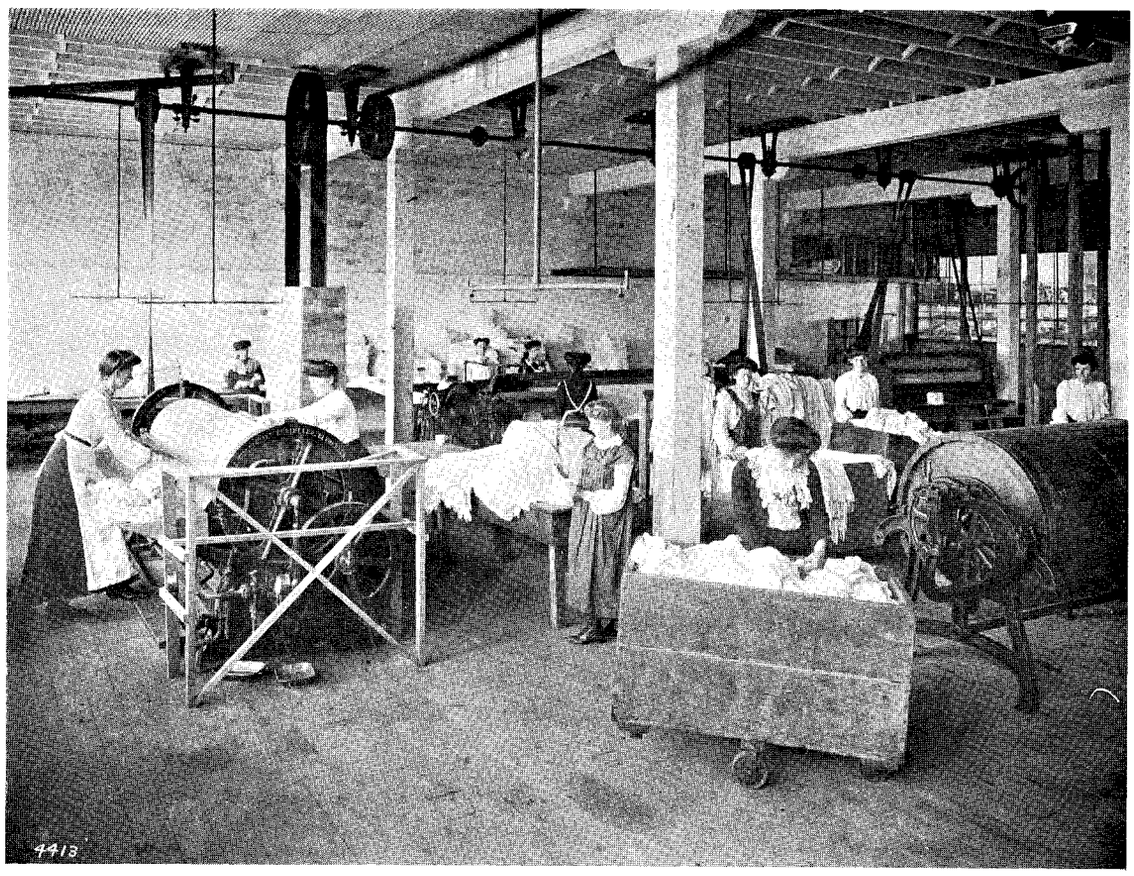
During the year 2,576 boys under sixteen years of age and women worked 71,624 hours overtime.

Thirty prosecutions were taken under this Act for various offences. Favourable judgments were obtained in all cases. Total penalties imposed under this Act, £8.

During the year there were 83 accidents in factories, of which 5 were fatal. Two were caused through a fall of clay—1 in a brick-yard, and 1 in a stone quarry; and 3 workers were caught in machinery through trying to put belting on to a fixed pulley, or attempting to regulate the machinery, without first putting the machinery out of motion. In every case a visit of inspection was made in order to ascertain the cause of the accident, and as far as possible to guard against similar occurrences. Advice was also given in respect to any claim for compensation.



WASHING-ROOM, LAUNDRY, AUCKLAND.



MANGLING-ROOM, LAUNDRY, AUCKLAND.



Boot and Shoe Factory, Dunedin.

Shops and Offices Act.

Very little difficulty has been experienced in administering this Act. In a large number of the trades a majority of the shopkeepers have availed themselves of the provisions of section 25 of the Act to arrange for a fixed closing-time in their respective trades. This has, of necessity, considerably increased the work of Inspectors, who are now compelled to make frequent visits to different parts of the town and surrounding districts between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. in order to ascertain whether the "requisitions" in force are being complied with. The following trades in the City of Christchurch are closing under "requisition"—viz., jewellers, boot and shoe dealers, chemists, butchers, cycle and motor dealers, grocers, and the general storekeepers in the following outside places—New Brighton, Sumner, Spreydon, Woolston, Riccarton, and Heathcote. A few of the shopkeepers have thought fit to ignore these "requisitions," and have been brought before the Court.

The shops closing-day still remains Thursday, as carried last year, when a ballot was taken by the local authorities to decide the matter.

During the year 1,213 shops were registered, in which 2,276 assistants were employed—viz., 1,572 males and 704 females. There were also 1,060 male and 163 female employers engaged in shops.

Thirty-one cases under this Act were taken before the Court, and judgment in favour of the Department obtained in every case.

The total penalties imposed under this Act amounted to £18 1s.

The returns show that there has been a slight increase in the amount of overtime worked during the year, principally by the employment of female assistants at stocktaking and other special work, such as ticketing for sales, &c. 1,051 shop-assistants—viz., 564 males and 487 females—worked 11,680 hours.

I would respectfully suggest that, with a view of safeguarding the interests of employees, and to prevent any doubt arising as to whether any award overrides the Act in respect to the half-holiday, the clauses in sections 3 and 6 providing that the limit of hours, &c., should be subject to any award of the Court should be made more clear.

I would also urge the necessity of provision being made in any subsequent amendments to the Shops and Offices Act to provide for the erection of a suitable fire-escape in all cases where the business of a shop is carried on on a floor above the ground floor, as in many cases the occupiers of tea-rooms and restaurants employing a large number of assistants are carrying on business until nearly midnight in upstair premises with no alternate means of escape in case of fire, and should a conflagration happen serious loss of life might occur.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

During the year there have been no strikes. The amendment of the Act abolishing Conciliation Boards and appointing Conciliation Commissioners has been welcomed by both parties, and up to the present a large percentage of the cases filed have been settled without recourse to the Arbitration Court.

No great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the provisions of this Act, or of any award or agreement in force. The Amendment Act of 1908, which came into operation in January of last year, providing for wage-book and for copy of awards or agreements to be posted up, has simplified matters in connection with breaches, and has enabled Inspectors to bring law-breakers to book almost at once. Magistrates have liberally interpreted the various Acts, awards, and agreements, and their judgments have generally supported the Department. The penalties imposed have been generally smaller than those formally imposed by the Arbitration Court, but the publicity given to these cases deters many others from committing offences, and perhaps also the offences have been hardly as serious as those brought before the Arbitration Court in past years. The large number of awards and agreements in force in this district has compelled periodical inspection, and every town of any importance between the Rangitata River (South) and the Clarence River (North) has been visited during the year.

The employment of members of an employer's family continually gives rise to difficulties; such as failing to indenture, unfair proportion of apprentices, failing to give preference of employment, deductions from wages for board and lodging, &c. If an amendment of the Act was inserted to meet such cases it would give general satisfaction to both sides.

The provision of section 58 of the Act binding all employers bound by an award or agreement to keep an overtime and wages book has been very beneficial, and has enabled Inspectors to quickly ascertain the hours worked and the wages paid to the employees. Several employers who failed to comply with this section were brought before the Court and fined for their neglect.

During the year inquiries were made into 542 complaints made by secretaries of unions and others. It was found that in most cases no offence had been committed, in some that the offence was quite trivial. Some breaches were committed through ignorance or oversight, generally in a failure to give proper increases of wages when due, or to pay the full overtime rates for work done. Altogether the sum of £274 12s. 6d. was collected from 58 employers under these heads, and it was found necessary to take no less than 88 cases for enforcement of awards before the Magistrates. Of these, 78 favourable judgments were received; 7 cases were dismissed (nearly all through witnesses "going back" on statements made to the Inspector); and in 2 cases the Magistrates stated cases for the opinion of the Arbitration Court, and no judgment has yet been received; one in which the Magistrate decided we had no jurisdiction, and for which a writ of mandamus has been applied to compel the Magistrate to adjudicate upon the case. These cases covered the whole of the industrial district between the Rangitata and Clarence Rivers.

Penalties imposed by Magistrates under this Act for breaches of awards or agreements total £103 18s.

It was necessary to take proceedings against three employers under the Act for failing to keep wages and overtime books in accordance with section 58. Judgments in favour of the Department was obtained in each case, and the total penalties imposed under the Act was £1 15s.

Permits to Under-rate Workers.—The provision in the Amendment Act giving power to Inspectors to issue permits to under-rate workers has not given rise to any difficulty, as in nearly every instance the rate fixed has been agreed upon by the parties. Altogether 31 under-rate workers' permits have been issued by me, in the following trades: Bricklayers, 3; furniture trade, 1; boot trade, 19; general labourers, 1; cycle trade, 3; aerated waters, 1; tailoresses and pressers, 1; typographical, 1; and tailoring trade, 1. These numbers do not include permits issued by the various unions.

Enforcements.—The following is a tabulated statement showing the number of cases of enforcements taken before the Court, with particulars of the offences:—

Against employers—		
Failing to give preference of employment to unionists	17	
Failing to pay award rates	19	
Failing to keep a time-book	21	
Failing to indenture apprentices	2	
Paying less than rate provided by under-rate worker's permit	1	
Employing boy under eighteen years of age to drive	2	
Employing a driver in bakehouse	1	
Employing more than proportion of boys to journeymen	3	
Employing assistants later than prescribed time	1	
Failing to engage labour in specified place	2	
Making deductions from female apprentices' wages	2	
Failing to pay overtime rates	5	
Boarding employees without obtaining permission from union	5	
Failing to pay wages weekly	1	
	—	82
Against workers—		
Accepting less than the minimum wage	3	
Working later than the prescribed time	1	
Absenting himself without leave	1	
Leaving employer without giving a week's notice	1	
	—	6
		88

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Registry-office keepers have fallen into line in regard to the new scale of fees, and, with the exception of several complaints of servants being sent to employment into the country and rejected by employers, the law has been well observed. In the cases referred to the blame was really attachable to the employers, who had first applied to a registry office for a servant, had subsequently engaged some one else, and had failed to notify the registry-office keeper. In all cases the fees charged were returned to the servant, and in some cases the railway-fares and other expenses were refunded by the employer.

During the year 7 licenses were issued and 7 renewed.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

Very little work has been done by this Department under the above Act. The completion of the concrete cottages at Addington during the early part of the year, and the subsequent handing-over of same to the Lands Department for disposal, removed all responsibilities from officers of this Department. Apparently the cottages are giving satisfaction, as the houses have been kept fully occupied.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

A considerable amount of work was entailed in inspection of accommodation provided for farm workers in the various outlying districts; and, as a result of complaints received, visits of inspection were made to the following districts: Little River, Southbridge, Lincoln, Doyleston, Darfield, Methven, and Rakaia. The complaints were generally as to the want of ventilation, insanitation, proximity to stables or pig-styes, broken windows, and dirty sleeping-compartments. In many of the cases the employees themselves were to blame for their uncleanly habits, and in every other case the recommendations of the Inspector were carried out.

Several of the large sheep-stations were inspected at shearing-time or during the year, and improvements previously ordered were generally effected. Altogether the Act has proved a boon to the worker, and does not appear to be resented by the employer, as was generally predicted.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

This Act is working well, and the work of inspection has grown considerably since the inception of the Act. A number of the largest contractors seem to rely solely on the Inspector to see that scaffolding is erected properly and that no danger exists to those working below. The small number of accidents that have happened on buildings speaks well for the careful inspection made.

A separate detailed report of the work done has been furnished by the Inspector for the district (Mr. Stringer).

Workers' Compensation Act.

This Act is a boon to workers and to their dependants, and has removed that great dread of being left destitute should an accident occur to the breadwinner of the home. It has also resulted in extra care being taken to guard machinery, &c., as insurance companies have insisted on reasonable precautions being taken to guard against accidents.

There have been instances where claims for compensation have been settled without recourse to the Arbitration Court, and in which inadequate amounts have been accepted through ignorance of the amount to which the claimants were entitled. No doubt an offer of a seemingly large sum of money at the time of their great trouble has induced them to accept sums without making full inquiries as to the amount to which they are entitled. I therefore submit a suggestion which would cover such cases—viz., that in any further amendment to the Workers' Compensation Act provision be made disallowing any settlement for a sum less than the full amount provided by the Act without the sanction of the Magistrate for the district. The law might also be altered to compel an employer to furnish Inspectors with a statement showing the earnings of the injured workmen during the preceding twelve months or any such less time during which the worker has been employed by the same employer; it would enable parties to ascertain more quickly the amount of compensation payable. (These statements are now furnished by the employer to the insurance companies.)

General.

The continued growth of the Department, and the large increase of statistical matter required during the past year, has materially increased the clerical work of the Department, and it has been found absolutely necessary for a large amount of overtime to be worked by the different officers in order to keep pace with the increased work. This work has been performed by the various officers very willingly, each realising his responsibility to assist in keeping the huge amount of work in check.

The correspondence for the year shows that 4,710 letters, 7,250 circulars, and 470 telegrams were sent outwards. To this work must be added the large number of incoming letters, telegrams, and circulars, showing the large amount of clerical and other office-work attended to.

The best thanks of the Department are due to the District Health Department and the Inspectors of the City Council for their ready assistance in bringing about better sanitary conditions in shops, factories, &c. I have also to thank the officers of the Department for their ready and capable assistance in carrying out the work of the Department, and their willingness to work greatly increased hours without additional payment therefor.

I have, &c.,

W. H. Hagger,

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

DUNEDIN.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 26th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the working of the Department in the Dunedin district for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

Labour.

Although during the winter months there was a marked dearth of employment, taking the whole year the position of labour here may be considered to have been generally satisfactory, while from a commercial standpoint the year has been a good one. During the months of June, July, and August there was stagnation in the building trades, which, combined with the usual cessation of agricultural work in the winter season, caused an abnormal number of men to be idle. A great deal was done to overcome the difficulty. Workers were increased on the Government Mosgiel duplication and Catlin's River works, and with the active co-operation and assistance of the City Council and the Drainage and Harbour Boards work was found for 640 men within the space of ten weeks.

The period of depression was fortunately of short duration. A large number of building contracts came out, country work increased, and what appeared likely to be a somewhat disastrous year was on the whole changed to a really satisfactory one. The wool-clip was good, and the rise secured in prices will be a boon to the district. On account of the very dry season, harvesting in the district did not come up to anticipations. This cause also affected the stock market. Dairying has been excellent. There has been a large market for rabbits, and work has thereby been made for many hands. The flax market also showed improvement, and in consequence trade conditions in the city have on the whole been good.

Building operations during the latter half of the year were particularly active. The new high school for girls, one large warehouse, and several fine factory-buildings have been the main contracts. They are now nearing completion, and a slackening of work is imminent. With the use of Oamaru stone, fair work has been secured by stonemasons. Plumbing has been busy. The printing and stationery trades have been good, but the adoption of the loose-leaf ledger has operated to the detriment of bookbinders. In the joinery and sawmilling trades business has been very bright, bushfellers being in strong demand. The engineering trades have been steadier than in the previous year, but there is room for improvement. On account of the power supplied by the City Council from Waipori Falls being used in nearly all the factories and establishments where motive power is required, electrical engineering has been exceedingly brisk. The main power-supply is being duplicated, and this branch of trade is likely to have a very busy time in the coming year.

Clothing-manufacturing and woollen-milling have been kept at high pressure throughout the year. The same remark applies to the boot trade. In respect of these three industries there has been further outcry *re* the scarcity of female labour. Anent this, one firm in the boot trade has informed me that they have advertised extensively in England, but invariably the replies have been that it costs too much to get to New Zealand.

Manufacturers urge that if they could get more girls they could employ more men, and suggest that the Government might assist by granting this class of worker passages at reduced rates. It will be seen in another portion of this report that there was a reduction of over 15 per cent. in the number of permits granted to young persons to work in factories, and this falling-off in the recruiting-ground will tend to increase the anxiety by making the scarcity more marked. Saddlery and harness trades have been wonderfully steady.

During the year 1,882 men were assisted to work through this office—viz., 707 married and 1,175 single, of whom the number of dependents was 2,727. Four hundred and thirty-six men were sent to Government works, and 1,466 to private work. This is by a long way a record for the district. The considerable number of men (1,446) sent to private employment plainly shows that the object of the Department to secure work for all classes of workers is now more generally being taken advantage of by private employers. Advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, and over 1,000 circulars indicating our facilities for supplying labour were issued to farmers, station-holders, contractors, and other employers; still, the recognition of the Department's value in this respect is far from being as complete as it should be. Those assisted included labourers, farm hands, miners, and artisans.

Women's Employment Branch.

There is a marked scarcity of applicants for domestic service. A separate report is submitted by Miss Hale, the officer in charge. In addition to her duties in connection with this branch, this officer has, in her capacity of Inspector of Factories, visited factories in the district where women workers are employed, and her being always available for this purpose is an advantage.

The Factories Act.

This Act being now fully accepted by all concerned as a necessary measure, its provisions are so well observed that there has been a total absence of any friction in connection with its enforcement. Of the new places erected, the modern advantages are at once noticeable. Increasing attention is given to the direct welfare of the workers, such as the fitting of shafting and belting under the floor instead of inside in the workroom. Again, new machinery is, where possible, fitted or furnished by the makers with adequate safeguards.

In this city—probably the oldest manufacturing district in the Dominion—there are, of course, a number of places which could with advantage be supplanted by new premises. Several of them have already lived their lives, and in the present year a number of firms have removed to new and up-to-date premises. With the old existing workrooms we cannot get the satisfactory conditions that we would like; but as the change to new premises goes on, all necessary requirements can be insisted upon. The past year shows many of these desirable changes, but the evolution is still far from complete. My remarks in last year's report *re* the desirability of plans for new premises being first submitted to the Department have evidently been noted, for in every instance since then this course has been adopted by intending occupiers and their architects.

Under the definition of a factory—section 1 (*a*)—I consider that the word "bakehouse" should be extended in its interpretation, so as to include such places as sugar-boiling and confectionery-manufacturing establishments, whatever the number of persons employed therein. These articles are food for human consumption, and it is surely essential that these places should be kept as rigidly clean as a bakehouse.

Re minimum rate of wages for young persons, there are instances where it would be an advantage to leave it to the discretion of the Chief Inspector to allow an under-rate permit to be given in special cases. Several cases have come under our notice where, owing to infirmity or physical disability, the strict application of this provision is a veritable hardship.

During the year 1,174 factories were registered in Dunedin and suburbs, showing a decrease of 4 on last year's record. The number of persons, including employers, engaged was 10,809—6,321 male and 3,345 female employees, and 1,143 employers, an increase of 36 male employees and a decrease of 13 female employees on last year's returns.

Certificates of fitness to young persons under sixteen to work in factories were issued to 490 persons—232 to boys and 258 to girls. This shows a reduction of 90 on the number issued last year. Considerable anxiety has been expressed by occupiers *re* the difficulty of obtaining recruits, and this falling-off in the natural recruiting-ground tends to accentuate the position, and is to be deplored.

Overtime.—During the year 1,736 women of all ages and boys under sixteen years of age worked 60,473 hours' overtime. Compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of 6,495 hours' overtime worked by women and boys.

Accidents.—The number of accidents reported was 106, a decrease of 46 on the previous year's total. There was one fatal accident, when a Corporation employee met his death, while installing electric power in a factory, through coming into contact with a live wire. In all cases care was taken to advise the persons injured of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act. Nearly every accident was caused through the negligence or lack of attention of the worker. Accidents are always numerous to workers employed at circular saws. The question as to properly safeguarding these saws gives rise to some difficulty. The ribbon-guard for goose saws is accepted. The fin-guard on large rip-saws has been generally insisted upon; but very many factory-occupiers denounce it, urging that (particularly on a bench where different-sized saws are used) it hinders the usefulness of the saw. *Re* small circulars, the guarding of these saws at all is, to my mind, unnecessary.

Prosecutions.—In confirmation of what has been said with regard to the excellent operation of the Act, we were compelled to prosecute only 4 occupiers during the year. Conviction was obtained in each case. There was no serious default, and any special comment is not necessary. There were 69 cases where settlement was effected without recourse to Court, the default being inadvertent. A sum of £43 15s. 3d. was recovered in the course of such settlement, and disbursed to the employees concerned.

The inspection of workrooms throughout the year has been systematic and complete, every workroom being visited, and the conditions under which employees are working being thoroughly investigated. Where improvements were necessary, immediate attention has been given to our requests for same. In one case, when the extension of the business had tended to make the existing premises rather overcrowded, representations were made, and new premises were immediately secured. This ready and willing acquiescence on the part of occupiers is very gratifying, and is a great aid to us in the administration of the Act. In the course of inspection of factories, attention is also given in respect to the observance of awards, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, where they apply.

The Shops and Offices Act.

The provisions of this Act have been so well observed that there has been very little difficulty in its administration. The weekly half-holiday is now a regular institution, and is recognised as such by the public; so much so that, if another half-holiday is observed in the week in lieu of the usual day, shopkeepers affirm that very little business is done on the Wednesday.

There is a very considerable amount of labour and time entailed in collecting annual returns of employees from shops. In the district returns for the year were received from 1,244 shops, employing 1,999 males and 855 females. This shows an increase on last year's returns.

"Requisitions" from the shopkeepers fixing their own closing-hours by a majority vote are not in favour here, only two trades having taken advantage of section 25. This is no doubt owing to the circumstance that business in the different localities is dissimilar.

Warrants to work overtime were granted during the year to 455 assistants, who worked a total of 6,192 hours. This shows an abnormal increase on the previous year, and is, I think, attributable to the preparation necessary for the large number of "sales" held, especially in drapers' shops.

Prosecutions have been very limited in number, there being only 2 cases, one in respect of a fishmonger, who sold rabbits and poultry, being open on a half-holiday. Conviction was obtained. The other was of a florist on the same count, who sold seeds, manure, &c. This was dismissed. "Florist" is not defined in the Act. "Fishmonger" is, and it was held that any goods which a florist usually sold must be classed as his stock-in-trade. This shows an anomaly existing between the two cases, as poultry and rabbits have always been sold by certain fishmongers, whose definition should therefore be extended to allow them to sell these and similar goods. In ten other instances it was sufficient to administer a caution.

Shopkeepers generally appear to give consideration to the welfare of their assistants, as not a single complaint to the contrary has been made to us.

In respect of the offices outside shops, there are so many exemptions that few indeed are left for us to supervise. In respect of these, there has been no apparent default of the Act.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Whilst the work entailed in our administration of this Act has in no way diminished, there has been a marked decrease in the number of prosecutions necessary for non-compliance with awards and agreements. The apathy so long shown by many employers has now to a great extent disappeared, and there is a recognition and observance by employers generally of their responsibilities under the awards. The agreement of parties now so generally secured by the Conciliation Council system has, in a very large measure, tended to lessen breaches, as employers naturally comply more readily with what is virtually their bond.

In respect of the recovery of penalties by officers of the Department, I desire to call your attention again to the lack of facilities that we have for this purpose. I submit that while leaving process in the Civil Court, the recovery of the penalties should be made direct by the bailiff of the Court and his officers, who have all the facilities for recovery. It comes within the nature of their ordinary duties, and is entirely foreign to ours.

The power given in section 21 of the amendment to an Inspector of Awards to recover penalty for breach of award in the Arbitration Court direct has sometimes been disallowed by that Court. I had always been of the opinion that where an Inspector considered a case of sufficient importance he could take it straight to the Arbitration Court. We have now a case which, entirely on account of its trade technicalities, has already taken up five full days in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court (and is not yet determined); I am certain that this case would have been speedily settled by the Arbitration Court, because it has its assessors appointed to overcome trade difficulties, and, moreover, it has a knowledge of the terms of the original dispute which is often so material to a settlement. Ordinary legal points can, of course, be left to a Magistrate to determine, with the usual provision for appeal, where necessary; but trade technicalities and trade custom, and their bearing on the award can, I think, be properly determined only by the Court of Arbitration.

Very many instances occur of wrongful deductions from the wages of apprentices. Employers who are occupiers of factories chiefly err in confusing the provisions of the Factories Act with their responsibilities under the award, in that they think only apprentices under eighteen years have to be paid for holidays, and then only for the statutory holidays mentioned in section 35 of the Factories Act. Alleged overtime worked is often a cause of complaint. Although the overtime-book may have been

kept, a worker sometimes alleges that he has worked in excess of what is recorded; but these complaints are often made after the worker has left his employment. This, I think, should be regulated by a provision insisting that unless payment for overtime is demanded at the next ensuing pay-day no claim should be countenanced.

During the year no less than 572 separate investigations of alleged breaches of awards and agreements were made—168 were independent inquiries, and 404 were made in consequence of complaints referred to us. In 356 cases it was found that no breach existed. Of the balance 180 cases were settled out of Court, and a total sum of £302 0s. 10d. recovered and disbursed to workers; 36 cases were taken to the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, resulting in 32 convictions, 3 dismissals, and 1 withdrawal: total penalties, £57 3s. 4d. Only one case calls for comment. This was a strike of shearers in a shed at Queenstown, seven men demanding payment above the award rates, and, on being refused, leaving their work. A fine of £5 was inflicted on each defendant.

During the year several troubles in the coal-mining industry arose, and we were called upon to intervene. Fortunately our efforts to conciliate were effective, and more serious trouble was thereby avoided.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There has been no complaint in respect of any breach of the Act. Registry-office keepers are now fully conversant with its provisions. Thirteen licenses are in existence here, the same number as issued last year.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

In the city the value of property erected was £172,346, comprising 130 wooden buildings, 56 brick buildings and warehouses, and 226 alterations and additions. Besides the supervision of scaffolding-work on these erections inspection has been made in the country towns extending from Oamaru to Invercargill. A separate detailed report is given by Mr. Barton, Inspector of Scaffolding. In addition to the scaffolding duties, this officer also acts occasionally as Inspector of Factories, in which capacity he is very useful to us.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

The general inspection made in 1907–8 of the quarters provided for shearers has evidently been effective, as during the recent shearing-season not one complaint reached us. I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to make any general investigation before next season's shearing.

Workers' Compensation Act.

We are often approached for advice by claimants for compensation under this Act. Settlements effected are frequently submitted to us for our opinion. To prevent inequitable settlements this reference should perhaps be made compulsory. I also submit that where an injured worker is required by his employer to furnish a medical certificate the cost of such certificate should be recoverable from the employer.

General.

During the year there has been a considerable expansion of the Department and corresponding increase of the work in this office. This has been met by a very willing response from the officers of the staff, and I have to thank them for their valuable assistance in overcoming the year's strenuous work.

In conclusion, I would like to record my appreciation of the ready assistance rendered to us by the City Council, Drainage Board, and Harbour Board by providing work for the unemployed, and to thank the Mayor (J. H. Walker, Esq.) and the officers of those local bodies for the courtesy invariably extended to me in my negotiations with them.

I have, &c.,

E. Le Cren,

Inspector in Charge.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Department of Labour, Wellington.

GISBORNE.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Gisborne, 22nd April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration an annual report of the Department's work in the Gisborne district during the year ending the 31st March, 1910.

I am pleased to report that since taking charge of this office on the 1st August the general trade conditions have improved from actual stagnation to somewhat near normal. For the last three months the only "unemployed" have been men coming from other districts with the hope of getting employment on the Government co-operative works at Otoko. During the period 94 men have been placed in private employment and 53 men on the co-operative railway-construction works at Otoko. A total of 290 men applied for employment.

In the past the Gisborne district has depended almost entirely on dairying and sheep-farming, both climate and soil being admirably suited for these pursuits. For the past year the principal exports from the port of Gisborne—*i.e.*, wool, frozen meat, hides, tallow, butter, and cheese—have totalled in value £1,130,623. This means a very large production per head of the population.

There are indications that the future will see development in other directions—for example, 5,253,203 sup. ft. of timber, 40,741 post-strainers, and 10,751 lineal feet of house-blocks were imported between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1909. Considering that the district contains some of

the most magnificent bush country in the Dominion, the timber from which only requires adequate means of conveyance, this is an anomaly which cannot exist much longer. At present the cartage of timber from bush to railway is £1 15s. per 1,000 ft., making it impossible to compete with the imported article. I am informed that another six or eight miles of railway will tap these timber regions, thus making a great improvement industrially, also increasing the railway traffic.

Just as the year closes we have news of a strong financial company being floated for the purpose of exploiting the local oil regions. Men who have made a study of this matter are very confident that immense deposits of oil are existent, and only require the necessary capital to develop a great industry.

The Harbour Board, fully alive to the requirements of the district, have just imported a very powerful up-to-date dredge, which will begin working in a few weeks to deepen the river harbour. The Union Steamship Company is only waiting for this to be done to put on a Gisborne–Napier wharf to wharf service, obviating the present cumbersome and uncertain system of tendering passengers and mails.

The Borough Council, also progressive, has obtained the sanction of the ratepayers to a loan of £17,500 for drainage, tramway, and other town improvements. In this respect Gisborne is just starting to construct municipal conveniences and necessities that other towns of a similar size already possess.

Along the coast at Tokomaru Bay a modern and up-to-date freezing-works and wharf-accommodation are being constructed, and will be ready for next season's business. These should also do a great deal towards the general prosperity of the district.

This district appears to have felt the recent depression very keenly, but there has been a marked improvement during the last few months of the year, which was shown most clearly in the various branches of the building trade. At the beginning of the year a large number of men were out of employment, but towards the close all hands were fully employed.

Last season's enormous output of frozen meat will not be obtained this season; although the moist season has produced abundance of feed, it is not of a quality to fatten lambs. The season's output, however, will be a good one. Although the industrial progress has received a slight check during the year, there can be no doubt that the future for the district is distinctly bright and encouraging.

There is a tendency shown towards the amalgamation of businesses in the town. Three of the butchers' establishments are now run by the Gisborne Co-operative Meat Supply Company, and the whole of the bread-baking industry is controlled by two firms.

Factories Act.

The Factories Act has been administered with very little friction. Five cases have been taken, all against one occupier. In each case a small fine was inflicted. The breaches were not committed in active defiance of the Act, but were due to culpable carelessness.

There are 188 factories registered this year. The number of employees this year is 1,072, as against 1,398 last year.

Sixty-three females and boys worked 1,397 hours overtime during the year. Certificates of fitness to young persons under sixteen to work in factories were issued to 16 boys and 6 females.

There were 41 accidents reported during the year. Most of them fortunately, of a slight nature, and none such as to cause loss of life. The greatest number happened at the two local freezing-works, where the high speed maintained amongst the butchers and other operatives has a tendency to cause cutting of the hands, &c.

Workers' Compensation Act.

There have been very few complaints under this Act. Most of the employers have their hands insured against accidents, and all of them recognise their responsibility to report all accidents as required by the Factories Act.

Shops and Offices Act.

Very little difficulty has been found in administering this Act, the shopkeepers apparently being quite willing to close punctually at the hour appointed. Owing to a great number of the fruiterers being under the impression that they could sell tobacconists' goods on five and one-half days a week, and keep their shop open on the statutory half-holiday if they put the tobacconist goods away, it was found necessary to take a few cases against fruiterers for failing to close on the statutory half-holiday. Eight cases were taken altogether under this Act, and a small fine was inflicted in each case. There are 182 shops on the register.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

A number of complaints of stated beaches of awards were received; on investigation most of them proved to be either of a trivial nature or without foundation. Five cases have been taken to Court, and £7 5s. inflicted in fines.

The only occasions on which industrial unrest was shown were amongst the bakers' drivers, the slaughtermen, and the labourers at the Tokomaru Freezing-works construction. Eleven of the bakers' drivers struck, demanding a holiday on Monday, the 3rd January. The affair appears to have been a sudden thought. All hands were discharged, but eight of them were taken on again, and the three others had left the district. As the men were not working under an award, there was no breach of the Act. The slaughtermen's Association made demands on the employers for higher wages and improved conditions, but an agreement was entered into without having recourse to extreme measures. The labourers working for Messrs. Bull Bros., at the freezing-works construction, Tokomaru Bay, struck for a rise of 1s. per day. They were all dismissed, and their places filled in a few days. There was no award controlling the position, so that no breach of the Act was committed.

Shearers' Accommodation.

I have inspected twenty-nine stations during and since the shearing-season, and I have recommended improvements in accommodation to be made at six stations. Although in some cases previous requests to provide additional accommodation have not been complied with, the circumstances justified the Department's action in giving an extension of time, as many of the stations are practically inaccessible during several of the winter months.

The Maoris have almost a monopoly of shearing in the district. Many of them are married, and their wives work on the board with the men. In fine weather they prefer a tent to a whare; but, as the shearing is done in the year when the weather is usually unsettled, it is necessary to have a whare to fall back on.

The remarks published in one of the local newspapers criticizing the Department's administration of the Act in this district are unjust. The statements made regarding the one station held up as a horrible example of the Department's maladministration were absolutely untrue. The writer had evidently based his criticism on the statements of others, and not on his own observation. It is to the credit of the former Inspectors that I have found excellent accommodation in places almost inaccessible to wheel traffic, where I feel sure, but for the Department, no accommodation would have been provided.

Servants' Registry Offices.

There are six servants' registry offices in the district, and all are well conducted.

I desire to express my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy shown by all classes of the community with whom I have been brought in contact in the performance of my duty.

I have, &c.,
W. H. Westbrooke,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NAPIER.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Napier, 18th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my annual report of the work of the Department in the Napier district for the year ending the 31st March, 1910.

General.

I am pleased to be able to state that, notwithstanding the general depression in comparison with the rest of the Dominion, the year just ended has on the whole been one of general prosperity in this district, and although the winter months were not so good as in the previous year, yet there is reason for congratulation for the volume of business done.

The building trades have not been busy at any time during the year, although a large number of private dwellings have been erected at South Napier. At the present time the building trade has taken a turn for the better, and there is every indication that it will continue to improve.

Bush sawmills have experienced a very bad year, as the demand for timber has not been as keen as the previous year. The employees have worked only about half-time.

Furniture-makers and cabinetmakers have not had a very busy year. However, towards the end of the year trade picked up, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining cabinetmakers and upholsterers for the country districts.

Iron trades: Engineering and boilermaking have had a satisfactory year, and a fair amount of overtime has been worked.

The coachbuilding trade has been busy, and employment has been plentiful.

The tailoring trade has been fairly busy all through the year. The amount of overtime worked is 939 hours in excess of that worked during the previous year. At times there has been a keen demand for tailors and tailoresses, especially the latter. There appears to be a considerable shortage of tailoresses all over the district.

Dressmaking and millinery trades have been very busy. The overtime worked exceeded that worked last year.

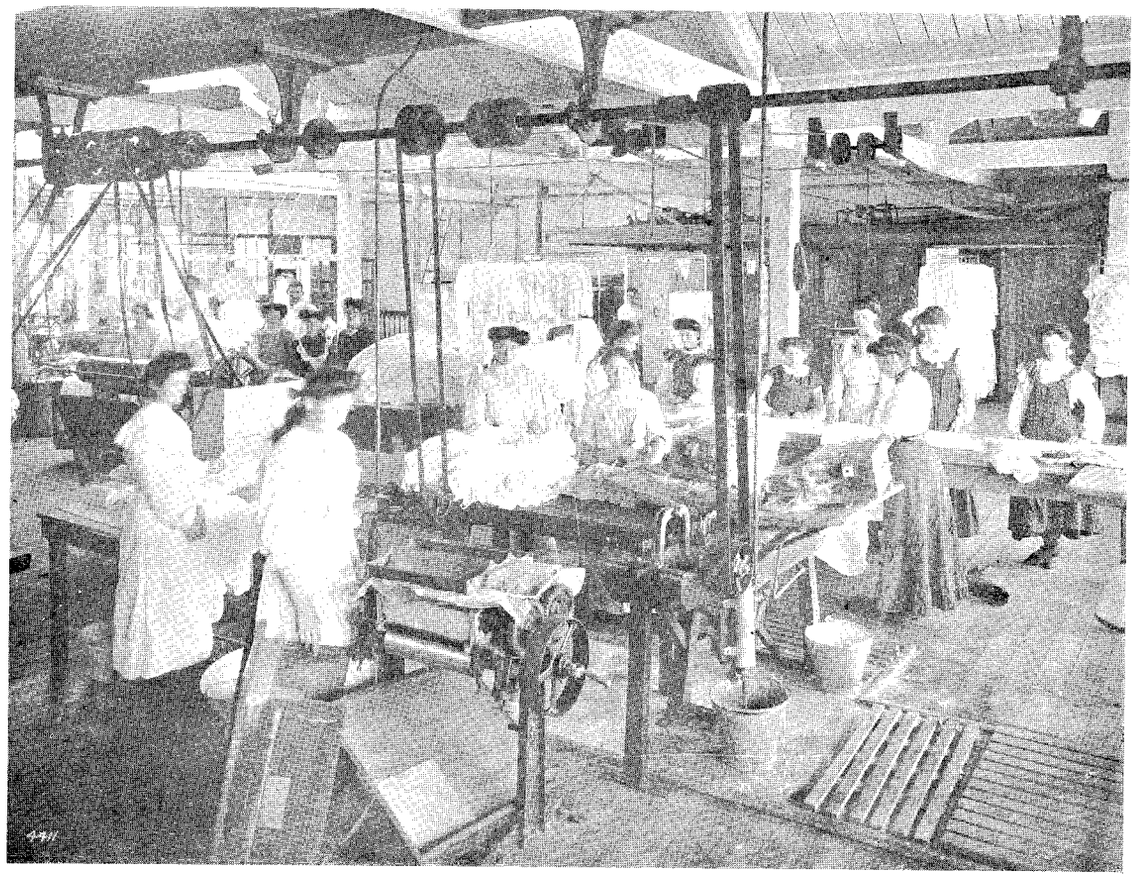
It is pleasing to state that the Hawke's Bay district is still progressing. During the year the Lands Department have opened up several new estates for settlement, with the result that there are 168 fresh selectors, holding 64,994 acres, and for future disposal the Department has 128,128 acres. This method of settling the people on the land will add greatly to the expansion of our industries, and thus indirectly give employment to a large number of workers.

The dairy industry: In consequence of the exceptionally good weather, many of the dairy factories have had very large quantities of milk supplied to them, and at times considerable difficulty has been experienced in dealing with all that came in. Good prices have been obtained for both butter and cheese. The season can be considered satisfactory to all connected with it.

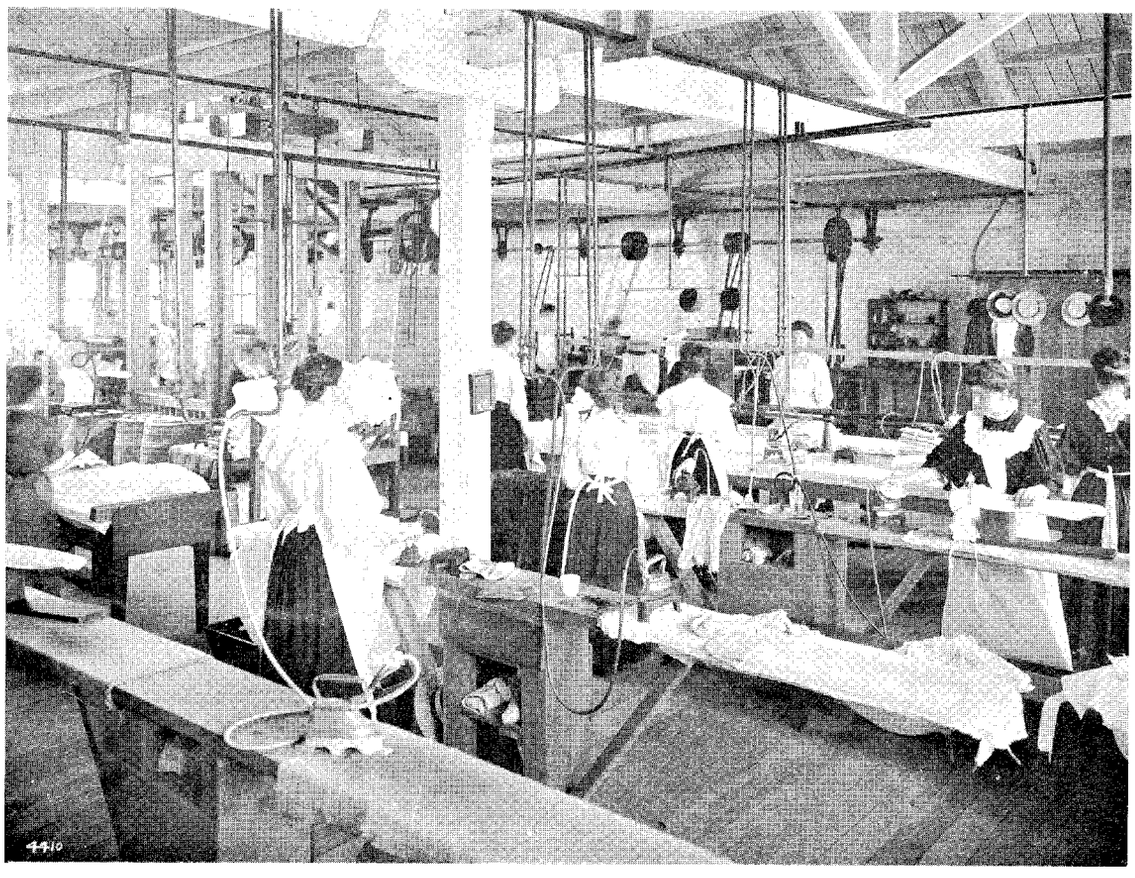
Shearing: The shearing-season finished with a record clip, and the third wool-sale, as was expected, turned out to be a record for this district. The wool was arriving in such quantities that the brokers were unable to find accommodation for it in their capacious stores.

Factories Act.

During the year the Clive district, which included eleven factories, has been taken in with Napier. Thirty new factories were registered, and, including the 11 factories at Clive, there is a total of 296 factories in the district, employing 1,682 persons—viz., 1,276 males and 406 females.



STARCHING-ROOM.



IRONING-ROOM, LAUNDRY, AUCKLAND.



PACKING-ROOM, LAUNDRY, AUCKLAND.

During the year 39 certificates of fitness have been issued to young persons under sixteen to work in factories—viz., 18 males and 21 females.

Overtime is still on the increase in so far as boys under sixteen years and women are concerned. For the period just ended, 229 females and boys under sixteen worked 7,963 hours—an increase of 3,523 hours.

Inquiries have been made and reports forwarded in respect to 55 accidents. Fortunately only one was of a serious nature, whereby a young girl had her left hand caught in the rollers of a collar-mangle, which has caused her to lose the use of the hand.

There have been 2 prosecutions in Napier under this Act during the year, besides 5 in the country towns. In each case the decision was in favour of the Department. The fines inflicted amounted to £8, with costs £3 4s. 9d. The total number of cases settled out of Court have been 111; arrears of wages recovered and paid to workers have been £10 4s.

Shops and Offices Act.

The number of shops in this district is 315.

The amount of overtime worked in shops shows a decided falling-off as compared with last year —99 males worked 2,392 hours, and 59 females worked 399 hours, making a total of 2,791 hours.

There have been 30 prosecutions under this Act—29 convictions and 1 case dismissed. The total fines inflicted amounting to £49 10s., and costs £9 18s. 9d. The principal offences were for failing to close in accordance with terms of various requisitions from shopkeepers fixing their own closing-hours. Of the above prosecutions, 7 cases were heard in Napier, 13 in Hastings, 4 in Dannevirke, 2 in Waipawa, and 3 in Wairoa.

Taking into consideration the scattered area over which the above cases are spread, it can be said that this Act has worked smoothly throughout the district; and now that shopkeepers understand that they must observe the terms of their "requisition" fixing the closing-hours by a majority vote, I do not anticipate many further cases in this direction.

Once again I must refer to the necessity of provision being made in this Act to make it compulsory for shopkeepers to keep wages and overtime books; otherwise the Inspector's work is not as satisfactory as it should be.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 4 offices registered in this town, the same number as last year; and I am pleased to report that they are all well conducted, no complaints of any kind having reached this office.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The amendment passed in 1908 providing that cases of alleged breaches of awards may be heard before a Magistrate has, as far as this district is concerned, proved a great improvement on the former method, and the delays that were the disappointing feature previously have now entirely disappeared, and cases are heard immediately they are discovered. The provisions compelling employers bound by awards to keep wages and overtime books is of great assistance to Inspectors when investigating various reported complaints.

There were 284 complaints of breaches of awards and industrial agreements inquired into during the year, of which 66 were settled without the aid of the Court. The total of £56 0s. 8d. back wages has been collected during the period and paid to the respective workers. In 59 cases it was found that no breach had occurred; 112 cases were referred to the Court and disposed of; and in the remaining 47 cases instructions have been received to file citation.

Of the 112 cases dealt with by the Court, 8 cases were dismissed. In the 104 convictions the fines amounted to £210 16s. Full particulars of cases appear in the Book of Awards.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

The accommodation for shearers throughout this district is, with but few exceptions, of a satisfactory nature. Necessary alterations and improvements are being attended to, and in a few cases new accommodation is being provided, so that everything may be in readiness for next season. In some instances plans of accommodation have been submitted to this office for approval.

Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act.

It does not seem to be generally known by workers that, except where there is special provision to the contrary, as in the Factories and Shops Acts, and in the absence of an agreement in writing, the entire amount of wages earned by and payable to any worker shall be paid to such worker at intervals of not more than one week. During the year it has been found necessary to bring one case before the Magistrate in order that employers should know the obligations imposed upon them under this Act, when a £5 penalty was inflicted. This case was against a flaxmiller. Under Part II of the same Act a case was brought against an employer for trucking with his workers, and he was fined £1, with costs 7s.

Labour.

During the greater part of the year, owing to the general slackness, the number of applicants for employment greatly exceeded the local demand. During the year 192 applications were made for employment, and of this number 108 were assisted, with 122 persons depending on them; 96 were sent to private employment, and 12 to Government works.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this report, I wish to refer to the future prospects of the district. During the year the ratepayers authorised the Borough Council to borrow £134,250 for the following works: Electric light and tramways, permanent road-formation, duplicating waterworks plant and destructor, drainage-construction, a park, new fire-brigade station, a municipal theatre, and other improvements. When this work is put in hand there should be sufficient to keep the local workers fully employed for some time, and with the money from the return of the recent wool-sales in circulation this district should be once again in a most flourishing and prosperous state.

During the year I have visited at frequent intervals Hastings, Waipawa, Dannevirke, Wairoa, and many other towns in the Hawke's Bay district, and I am pleased to say that I find the employees working in clean, comfortable, and well-ventilated workrooms.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sincere thanks to the local secretaries of both the employers' and employees' unions for their consideration, courtesy, and general assistance during the year.

I have, &c.,

Ernest W. F. Gohns,

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

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 23rd April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the annual report of this office for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

Retail and Manufacturing Trades.

Manufacturers and retailers have no cause for complaint at the amount of business done during the year just ended. Indeed, it is acknowledged by the majority of them that, compared with previous years, the turnover has been very satisfactory. In establishments where a large booking trade is done there are complaints that there is much money outstanding for goods supplied, but it is generally admitted that even in this respect the position is no worse than at the same period last year.

The butter and cheese factories in Taranaki have had another very successful season from all points of view—the output has been much in excess of the previous year, and the quality of the product has been well maintained. Great improvements have been made in a number of factories, all of which have tended to improve the standard of cleanliness and efficiency. A new ferro-concrete butter-factory has been erected at Eltham, at great cost; it is equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances obtainable, and is a credit to the enterprise and business capacity of the directors. New and up-to-date cheese-factories have been erected at Oaonui and Warea, both of which are a credit to the companies controlling them. A first-class accommodation-house has been erected at Warea, with commodious sleeping and dining quarters for the use of the employees, and in this respect the Warea Company have set an example which might be copied by others. The relationship of the employers and employees in this important industry have been most cordial during the year.

The tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery trades have had a fairly successful year; comparatively little overtime was worked in any of these trades, but most of the operatives were constantly employed.

The killing, freezing, and preserving industries have had a very successful beef season; the supply of sheep and lambs has not been as great as was anticipated. Substantial improvements have been made at the Waitara works since my last annual report; these include a very large fellmongery, well equipped with machinery and appliances, including wool-drier, the whole driven by electric motors; increased storage-capacity for sheep; and a new suction-gas plant, to provide the extra power required, has also been installed. The beef-output from these works has averaged from 100 to 110 carcases per day.

The boot-manufacturing trade has fluctuated considerably during the year, and there has not been sufficient work offering to keep all hands fully employed.

The building trades during the latter part of the year have been very busy; all carpenters and painters have been fully employed, and painters have had difficulty in coping with the work offering.

Oil-boring operations are being steadily persevered with, and the prospects of ultimate success are deemed to be very satisfactory by those most interested. The New Plymouth company have suffered severely in having their derricks destroyed by fire on two occasions, and they were also the victims of the recent gale.

On the whole the year just ended will bear very favourable comparison from the point of view of prosperity and progress with any of its predecessors.

Casual Labour.

During the year 425 applications for work in any capacity have been received. Of this number, 394 applicants were residents of New Zealand, while 31 were from other countries. Employment was found for 132 of this number—115 being sent to private and 17 to Government work. The number of men who seem to be almost perpetually on the move from one part of the Dominion to another is really remarkable. Of the total of 425 applicants, 216 were from places outside this district; these men seem to be satisfied if they can earn sufficient in one district to take them further on, and they do not

seem to have any ambition or desire to settle anywhere. At the beginning of the year there were an unusal number of unemployed in the town. Subscriptions were received by the Mayor and local bodies, and work was provided for a number of men at the recreation grounds; private citizens also employed a number in gardening and other work; while authority was received to send a number of suitable men to bushfelling work at Waitotara and the Stratford–Ongarue railway-works. This depression was of very short duration, and for the remainder of the year labour conditions have been very regular, the supply of labour being about equal to the demand. Although very few men have been employed on Government work, the applications for employment during the last few months have been fewer than at similar periods in previous years. The difficulty of obtaining enough milkers has not been so great this year, which fact is due to some extent to the installation of a very large number of milking-machines. These machines are becoming very popular, as, in addition to doing more work as efficiently as the human milker, they relieve the dairy-farmer from the anxiety of obtaining and retaining labour for this work.

Although there are very few men out of work at present I may add that there is very little general labouring-work offering in the district.

Factories Act.

There were 194 factories registered in New Plymouth district during the year. There were 2,508 hours' overtime worked by women and boys under the age of sixteen years.

During the year 1,500 visits of inspection were paid—861 to factories in New Plymouth district, and 639 to factories in the other towns of the province.

There have been 30 prosecutions and convictions under this Act, and 17 cases in which there were arrears of wages and overtime amounting to £93 16s. In all these cases the amount due was paid when called upon, consequently no further action was taken.

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of complaints were investigated, most of which were without foundation, or quite outside the scope of this Department. Very little difficulty has been experienced this year in connection with the observance of the weekly half-holiday for women and boys in factories. There are still some employers, however, who cannot understand why it is necessary, for instance, to give their female factory employees Thursday (the weekly half-holiday), and also Good Friday in the same week, while it is only necessary to give their shop-assistants one of these days; it takes a great deal of explaining to make them understand the difference between the provisions of the Factories Act and Shops and Offices Act. The holiday is very closely observed throughout the province.

Certificates of fitness enabling young persons to work in factories were granted to 14 boys and 10 girls. During the year 7 accidents were reported; fortunately none of these were of a serious nature, and none could be attributed to want of care on the part of the employers in supplying proper safeguards to machinery. Most of these accidents were due to the carelessness of the employees; they become so familiar with the machines they use that they will take all sorts of stupid risks, and sooner or later they pay the penalty.

I have had exceptional opportunities during my numerous visits to the factories and workrooms throughout the province of observing the conditions of employment, the welfare of the employees, and the relationship between the employees and employers. It is a pleasure to be able to report that the utmost good feeling prevails between employer and employees; employers generally are always willing to do anything reasonable for the comfort and encouragement of their employees, and there are many evidences that this thoughtful consideration is appreciated.

Although most of the workrooms are small in comparison with those in large cities, they are in many cases well equipped with machinery, the power for which is obtained either from water or from the extensive use of generated electricity in the form of electric motors.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 233 shops were registered, employing 340 persons—228 males and 112 females.

Very little overtime has been worked, the total amount for all employees being 735 hours.

There were three prosecutions under the Act.

Although no great difficulty has been experienced in administering this Act, it necessitates constant vigilance, more particularly where a number of trades are closing under "requisition" under which different hours are fixed by the majority of the shopkeepers, ranging from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on ordinary week-nights. In cases where the time has been exceeded I have found in most cases that the irregularities have been due to either forgetfulness on the part of the shopkeepers or the volubility of their customers.

The weekly half-holiday is very closely observed; indeed, most of the employers look forward with quite as much pleasure to the holiday as their employees. When the amendment providing for a compulsory half-holiday for hotel employees was introduced, some objection was raised by hotel-keepers; experience has proved, however, that the holiday can be granted with very little inconvenience.

The provision in the Act prohibiting the sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes by storekeepers and others after the hours when tobacconists are required to close by "requisition," was very necessary in the interest of the tobacconists. It is very difficult to enforce the provision, however, as there are so many shopkeepers who stock these goods, and who do not close at the same hours as the tobacconists, so that it is quite impossible to keep them always under close supervision. It is one matter to know that there are constant breaches of this section going on, but it is a much more difficult matter to prove it.

The conditions of employment of shop-assistants in this district are satisfactory—very little overtime is worked, their comfort is well looked after by their employers, sanitary conveniences are provided in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and seating-accommodation is provided in all shops for female assistants.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are 4 offices registered under the Act. I have paid visits of inspection to each of them several times during the year, and I have found them well conducted in every way. An investigation of the books prove the fees charged to be strictly in accordance with schedule.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

The provisions of this Act have been generally well observed by the builders of this district; in all cases where necessary under the Act notice of intention to erect scaffolding has been sent to this office, and forwarded by me to the Inspector of Scaffolding.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Although the enforcement of the provisions of this Act necessitates a great deal of travelling for the purpose of inspection, the work in connection therewith in this district is comparatively light. There are very few awards or agreements in operation in the district, and I am pleased to say there have not been any serious differences or dissensions in any of the trades under award or agreement. There have been a number of trivial irregularities, due to carelessness or want of knowledge of the provisions of the particular award or agreement; in all such cases immediate compliance with the provisions of the award or agreement have been made when the irregularities have been pointed out. No complaints have been received from employees working under award or agreement.

SHEARER'S ACCOMMODATION ACT.

I visited a number of sheds during the shearing-season, and found the accommodation provided satisfactory in every way.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the District Health Officer and the local Inspectors for the assistance they have given me in carrying out my various duties.

I have also to thank the employers of this district for the courteous manner in which they have met me, and for their ready compliance with my many requests.

I have, &c.,

HARRY WILLIS,

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

WANGANUI.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wanganui, 14th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit my report on the work of the Department in the Wanganui district for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

THE TRADE AND LABOUR MARKET.

It is gratifying to be able to report that trade generally has shown a decided improvement on that of the previous year, although money has perhaps not been as plentiful as in former years. The last few months have shown a decided improvement, business generally has been much more buoyant, and the outlook is said to be bright.

The building trade, which was very slack during the previous year, has almost entirely recovered, and the value of building-permits issued for the Borough of Wanganui during the year amounted to £76,216. In addition to this, a very large number of cottages have been erected in the adjoining boroughs, and, all things considered, the year has been a very good one as far as the building trade is concerned, and all operatives connected therewith have been fairly well employed.

The furniture trade has been only moderate, and quite a number of journeymen were either out of work or working only part time during the winter; but this trade has considerably improved during the last couple of months, and operatives are now fairly well employed.

Brickmaking has also been very busy for some time, and is likely to continue so, as several of the firms still have large orders to complete.

Freezing industry: Although the company operating in this district showed a loss on the year's working, owing to the low prices obtained in the home markets, still the works were kept going, and employment given to a very large number of men.

Dairying: The butter and cheese factories have had a very successful season. The supply of milk being quite 25 per cent. in advance of last year, and as the prices have been good, the farmers are exceedingly well satisfied with the year's work.

Employment branch: During the early part of the year considerable depression was felt, and a large number of men (mostly labourers) were out of employment. Owing to the low prices obtaining at Home in regard to mutton, &c., landholders were not carrying out the improvements usual at that time of the year, with the result that a great number of able-bodied men were calling each day

in quest of work. However, many struck out for the country on their own account, and others were assisted by the Government to railway, road, and bush work. The depression was not of long duration in this district, and during the past few months we have had the average number of callers. During the year 441 names of applicants have been entered in the books of the Department, and of this number 146 were assisted either to private employment or Government works.

Factories Act.

I have had very little trouble with the administration of this Act during the year, and have found factory-occupiers willing to make any necessary improvements, and the workrooms generally are sanitary, well ventilated, and cleanly kept.

During the year 247 certificates of registration were issued, as against 235 of the previous year; but the number of persons employed shows a decrease on the previous year, the figures being 1,160 males and 330 females, as against 1,241 males and 338 females. The decrease is mostly accounted for by the slackness in the building trades in the early part of the year, several of the larger firms having found it necessary to considerably reduce the number of factory hands employed.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 49 young persons—31 males and 18 females.

Overtime shows a decrease in both the number of workers and the hours worked—viz., 150 boys under sixteen and females worked 2,076 hours, as compared with 181 persons who last year worked 2,966 hours

Accidents.—Thirty-four accidents were reported, 8 of which were serious but none fatal. The other 26 accidents were of a less serious nature.

Prosecutions.—A Chinese was prosecuted for failing to pay wages to an assistant, and for not keeping proper records, but at the hearing he produced a deed of partnership which had been drawn up after the information was laid, and the S.M. dismissed the informations.

Shops and Offices Act.

This Act has been fairly well observed during the year. A number of shopkeepers in this district were under the impression that they could work their assistants (drivers delivering goods, &c.) longer hours than section 6 of the Act provides. It was necessary to take a case into Court, and a number of other shopkeepers received letters of warning. This had the desired effect, and the Act is now fairly well observed.

Several trades have taken advantage of section 25 of the Act by which a majority of the shopkeepers can fix their own closing-hours, and the "requisitions" have been well observed, although considerable discontent was expressed at the beginning by the smaller tradespeople, who comprised the minority. I think subsection 8 of section 25 of the Act should be amended so as to make it illegal for a shopkeeper to sell any line governed by a "requisition" after the shops of that particular trade are closed in accordance with a "requisition."

There were 234 shops registered, as compared with 226 during the previous year; and 212 shop-assistants worked 2,700 hours' overtime.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

This Act has been well observed, and very few complaints have been received. There are 6 registry offices registered in this district.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

I have not had any great difficulty in the administration of this Act, the complaints received have generally been of a minor nature, and the breaches committed have been due to carelessness on the part of the employer in not studying the award under which he is working.

As my jurisdiction now extends to beyond Ohakune, it has been necessary to pay several visits to the Rangitikei district during the year, more especially in regard to the sawmilling industry, which is governed by the Wellington award, and generally speaking I have found the award has been well obeyed.

A number of employees lost a considerable portion of their wages through allowing them to accumulate, and only reporting the matter after the firms had either disposed of their interest or became bankrupt. However, the Department took immediate action, and assisted the men to recover about two-thirds of the money due to them. These cases should prove an object-lesson to employees in factories not to allow their wages to accumulate beyond the time allowed by section 32 of the Factories Act.

Fifteen prosecution cases were taken, out of which there were 13 convictions obtained, and 2 cases were withdrawn.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

Visits of inspection were paid to a number of stations, and several places were found to be not up to the standard required by the Act. In these cases notices have been served on the owners to either rebuild or make substantial improvements before next shearing.

In conclusion, I have to again record my appreciation of the courteous treatment I have received from all I have come in contact with in the execution of my duty.

I have, &c.,

D. Carmody,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 19th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Palmerston North district office of the Department of Labour for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

THE TRADE AND LABOUR MARKET, ETC.

The year just concluded has been a quiet one, but has been a slight improvement upon the last year. The confidence which was lacking during the year 1908–9 seems to have been restored, and although consumers have been very careful in the expenditure of money, still there has not been the same complaint of universal depression so often heard during the previous year. The prospects for the future are fairly bright, especially as regards new buildings, for an epidemic of fires—in one instance as many as eight in one week—has made openings which, although costly to the insurance companies and inconvenient to the occupiers of the buildings destroyed, must prove beneficial to workers in the building trades.

Skilled labour has been in fair demand, and work has been very satisfactory.

The overtime worked has been about the same as last year.

Engineering, flax-milling, and the frozen-meat trade have been perhaps the busiest: for example, no less than 5,325 hours' overtime has been worked at one freezing-works among about fifty men.

Tailors, tailoresses, and dressmakers have also had a busy year, and again I have to note the difficulty some employers have had in obtaining girls in these trades.

I also desire to state that, as in the rest of New Zealand, there is still a big opening in Palmerston North for domestic servants.

During the past year the number of unemployed persons has been slightly less than the previous year, which is, of course, satisfactory to the Department. Genuine cases have mostly been provided for, and in this connection I desire to specially record the good work done by Mr. Aisher, the relieving officer of Palmerston North, who in many cases has acted in conjunction with this office.

Once again I regret that the employers do not take the advantage that they should do of the Department in seeking labour. I am of opinion that a great majority of them will only be persuaded to study their own interests and the interests of workers they engage when licensed registry offices are a thing of the past. But of this I am writing more in the paragraph which comes under the head of "Servants' Registry Offices Act."

For the year just ended 212 persons, with 252 dependants, applied to this office for employment. Work was found for 195 men, with 228 dependants, most of whom were sent to private employment. 195 railway-fares, of a total value of £62 17s. 3d., were issued to unemployed persons seeking work, and of this amount only £6 14s. 9d. is outstanding, while of this sum £5 5s. 1d. is guaranteed.

During the year the Borough Council has issued 154 building-permits, of which 41 were for new buildings, and 113 for alterations and additions. The total value of the new buildings and alterations was £21,725. The expenditure of the Council during the year, which includes wages for labour (£8,221), was £42,733. The Council have during the year built a dam retaining 1,500,000 gallons, which has been constructed in such a manner that it can be raised to a height of 50 ft., and made capable of retaining 20,000,000 gallons. Upon this scheme of improvement some £40,000 has been spent, and a further sum of £16,000 is required to provide sufficient water for a population of 25,000. £534 was spent in improvements to the gardens in the Square, and £222 in extra labour at the cemetery. The balance of wages was distributed for streets, sanitary work, reserves, and sewerage.

Flax-mills.—Perhaps the most important industry affecting this district is the hemp industry. The flax-mills are now in good swing, and with the new award just made the conditions of employment should be satisfactory. I have already sent you some photographs of the largest flax-mill in the Dominion, which I hope you will publish. They are not only of interest as showing the value of the industry, but should be useful as drawing attention to a factory well worth a visit, and an example of how employers can cater for the comfort of employees if they so determine.

FACTORIES ACT.

There have been 254 factories registered during the year, an increase of 5 over last year. The number employed has been 1,571, and the amount paid in wages exceeds £87,000.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 63 young persons under sixteen years of age—37 males and 26 females.

Overtime warrants were issued to 21 workrooms for 156 boys under sixteen and females to work 3,856 hours.

There have been 20 accidents reported during the year, but none of them may be said to have been serious, and in no case has the accident been due to any neglect on the part of the employer.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 293 shops have been entered upon the register, which is an increase of 76 over last year. The number employed has been 758, and the wages paid exceeded £41,000.

Overtime has been worked at 15 shops by 124 employees, the hours numbering 932.

PROSECUTIONS (FACTORIES AND SHOPS).

There have been 43 prosecutions under the Shops and Offices and Factories Acts during the year; 42 convictions were recorded, and 1 case was dismissed. Fines were imposed amounting to £23 5s., and costs £12 2s.

Thirty-three actions were taken for breaches of the various awards, in 27 of which convictions were recorded, and 6 cases were dismissed (for full particulars see "Book of Awards"). Penalties were inflicted amounting to £40, and costs £9 3s. Of this amount, £6 10s. is still outstanding, of which £2 is in the case of a defendant since deceased.

It is pleasing to note that several disputes have been settled without the intervention of the Court, and £52 3s. 1d. has been recovered for employees through the Department in this way.

Wage-books.

May I again express the hope that occupiers of shops will soon be placed in the same position as the occupiers of factories in regard to wage-books. In fact, I am of opinion that it would be to advantage if every employer of labour was compelled to keep a wage and time book.

Certificates of Fitness.

The question of employment of young persons under sixteen in both shop and factory is, I think, worthy of consideration. The Factories Act makes it necessary that boys and girls under sixteen shall obtain a certificate of fitness before being permitted to work in a factory. Frequently the same sanitary and other conditions apply to both shop and factory, only that in the shop longer hours are worked, and sometimes there is not that period of rest (sitting down) which is possible in a factory; and occasionally I have found that where a certificate has been refused for a child to work in a factory, he or she has been sent to work in a shop under the more strenuous conditions referred to, so that the intentions of the Act have been altogether evaded. I suggest that in regard to this matter shops and factories should be placed on the same footing.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 4 servants' registry offices licensed, against 10 in 1908–9.

The offices generally observe the conditions of the Servants' Registry Offices Act, but I have still the same complaint to make as last year—namely, that in many instances the seeker after work, who has just sufficient to pay his fare, frequently pays that amount to the registry-office keeper, and then comes to the Department for assistance in the shape of his railway-ticket. There has been a good deal of trouble, too, in another direction: a man applies to the registry office, and is sent to an employer at some distance, by whom he expects to be employed. In some instances the man pays the office fee and his own fare; in others he gives an order upon his intended employer for the fare and the fee; but this order is accepted by me only where the billet is assured. In several instances the men have paid the fee and the fare, and have gone to the place only to find that there were no billets for them. Some of them, no doubt, having got so far away, have gone further still, leaving the registry-office keeper the richer for the fee thus obtained. Others again have come back, and asked the licensee for a refund of the fee, railway-fare, and travelling-expenses. In some cases, no doubt, the employer is responsible for the error; but I think that the blame generally belongs to the registry-office keeper. In not a few cases the Department has been approached, and we have been successful in persuading the keeper of the registry office to refund the amount claimed; but they seem to be under the impression that once they take the fee their responsibility ceases, and the applicant who fails to get the expected work has really no recourse against them, as they are simply agents for the employer. The difficulty a man would have in attempting to prove a case against an employer in such cases is patent, and something should be done so that workers may easily obtain redress from the party responsible for the error made.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The alteration in this Act making it possible to bring cases before the Magistrate instead of the Arbitration Court has proved to be of advantage. There is not the element of uncertainty which formerly existed, and cases can now be settled before the evidence is forgotten and the witnesses have disappeared, which was impossible in many instances in the past. Again, the employers seem to realise more fully that the Department is determined that the Act must be observed, and during the past year I have found that most of them have shown their readiness to observe the conditions of the law by the repeated visits and communications I have received from them asking for information.

Conclusion.

During the past year I have visited Shannon, Levin, Feilding, Ashhurst, Manakau, Woodville, Rongotea, Foxton, Bull's, and Kimbolton. To the police officers in charge of these various districts I have to express my gratitude for the very willing and able assistance they have given me at all times in carrying out my duties as Inspector.

At Palmerston North itself I have paid regular visits to the factories and shops, and also to many of the other employers of labour working under awards, and at all times have been treated with every courtesy and consideration. I also desire to record the valuable assistance rendered, and especially in the work of settling matters without recourse to the Court, and in arriving at a satisfactory decision in various points at issue in connection with the various awards, by Messrs. W. McKenzie, local secretary of the Employers' Association; J. Robertson, secretary of several workers' unions; and P. T. Robinson, secretary of the Flax-mill Employees' Union.

I have, &c.,

W. J. Culver,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

MASTERTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Masterton, 16th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for your consideration, the annual report on the work of the Department in Masterton district for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

GENERAL.

The period under review has shown a general improvement on the preceding year. Trade and business have revived considerably, but are not yet up to their previous standard. A notable feature of advancement is the marked improvement in the building trade. During the year 53 permits for buildings estimated to cost over £17,000 have been issued by the local Borough Council, and outside of this borough, in the immediate vicinity of Masterton, a larger number of buildings, comprising manufacturing works and superior residences, have been erected.

Skilled labour has been in fair demand during the year, the majority of tradesmen obtaining fairly steady work.

Coach and carriage building has experienced a decided improvement, nearly all tradesmen obtaining full time during the year.

Engineering, ironworking, and agricultural-implement manufacturing have maintained a level, very few tradesmen being out of employment at any time during the period.

Motor-car and cycle repairing have experienced considerable improvement, especially motor work, in consequence of the more universal introduction of motor power throughout this district.

In the wood-working trades, sash and door factories have experienced an increased demand for joinery, &c., causing more regular and increased employment. The furniture trade, however, has remained exceptionally quiet, a number of good tradesmen not being able to obtain full working-time.

With respect to the clothing trades, tailoring, during the latter part of the year, has experienced considerable slackness, the majority of firms finding it necessary to dispense with some regular hands for a time.

In the leather trades, saddlery and harness making has maintained a very steady level, the majority of tradesmen obtaining unbroken employment. Boot making and repairing have been decidedly quiet.

The dairying industry, in the making of both butter and cheese, has experienced an exceptionally good season, which from general and reliable reports may be classed as a record one for this district. The success is greatly due to the mildness of the season, and consequent abundance of feed, allowing the milk-supply to hold up much longer than usual. Factories have also been enlarged, and up-to-date machinery installed, which assisted considerably in handling the extra quantities of milk offering.

A pleasant feature with regard to trade generally in this district is the promotion of some new industries, notably a new freezing-works (the Wellington Meat Company, Limited), which is now being erected on a site connected by rail a few miles from Masterton. The buildings for these works are costing approximately £19,000; the equipment and other requirements are estimated at upwards of £16,000, making a total expenditure, when complete, of about £35,000. Quite a number of men are already employed in pushing along these works vigorously, in order that the works may be in up-to-date working-order for next season. When completed these works will employ a large number of hands.

Another industry revived, and now almost in practical working-order, is the Youla Wool-works, which is a method whereby dirty wool (which otherwise would be almost wasted) is treated, cleaned, and rendered fit for good marketable value. These works when in full operation will employ upwards of 50 men.

Another important industry may be now considered fully established here—viz., the bee industry, which will in all probability open up a profitable trade between this district and Great Britain.

It is to be hoped that the improvement now noticeable will be continued, so that there should be every reason to consider the outlook for the current year as promising.

FACTORIES ACT.

There have been 148 factories registered in Masterton during the year. This is only a small increase on the number for last year, but it must be taken into consideration that several factories ceased operations, while new ones have registered. The number employed was 363 males and 90 females, making a total of 453. The amount paid in wages exceeds £41,000.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 17 young persons under sixteen years of age—10 males and 7 females.

Warrants to work overtime were issued to 15 employers for 61 women and boys, who worked 1,428 hours' overtime.

There were 8 accidents reported as having occurred in factories during the year. Fortunately none were attended with any serious results, and in no case could the accident be said to have been due to any neglect on the part of the occupier.

There were no prosecutions under this Act during the year.

The majority of factories and workrooms throughout the district are of ample dimensions, well ventilated, and attention is paid to sanitary arrangements.

The working of this Act is of a satisfactory nature, employers now realising what is required with respect to its several clauses.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 160 returns were furnished by shopkeepers, showing an increase of 27 over the previous period.

The number employed in the various shops was 193 males and 68 females, a total of 261.





Interior View Clothing-factory.



Interior of Clothing-factory.

Overtime permits were granted to 24 employers, allowing 63 males and 40 females to work 2,506 hours, for which overtime rates were paid.

This Act has worked fairly smoothly. Notwithstanding this, a few breaches occurred, causing it necessary to take 8 prosecutions against occupiers, and fines and costs were inflicted in 6 cases; in the other 2 cases the informations were withdrawn, one shopkeeper having left the Dominion.

The condition of the shops is very satisfactory, several premises having been built, and others renovated on up-to-date lines.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The work in connection with this Act has been considerably lighter during the year, and the various awards may be said to be working smoothly throughout the district. Employers in all cases are becoming more conversant with the requirements of the awards under which they have to work; consequently there are fewer breaches.

Six prosecutions for breaches of the Act and awards by employers were taken before the S.M., and a fine and costs was inflicted in each case.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are now 3 licensed servants' registry offices conducting business in this district. I have on several occasions made inquiries and inspection, and cannot report otherwise than in favourable terms of the licensees. I have come into contact with employees from time to time who have obtained situations through each of these offices, and found they have been generally informed of the employment with fairness, and charged a fee in accordance with regulated schedule.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

The accommodation for shearers throughout this district is being improved gradually, although there are still some stations where the accommodation cannot be classed as satisfactory. Steps are being taken to see that improvements as recommended are carried out by station-holders. Twenty stations were inspected, covering principally those where improvements had been ordered the previous year.

Labour.

During the latter part of this season unskilled labour has been more in demand than for the corresponding period last year; consequently there has not been the same number of men calling at this office in search of employment. It is pleasant to note that agricultural operations are being more extensively carried on throughout this district than previously, and which will necessitate more employment for good farm hands.

During the year 130 men were assisted to employment from this office, principally to private work.

Conclusion.

During the year various matters in connection with factories, shops, and other Acts have required considerable attention. Visits on frequent occasions have been made to other parts of this district—viz., Martinborough, Featherston, Greytown, Carterton, Eketahuna, and Pahiatua, on business connected with awards, &c.

From the employers and employees and also the local Inspectors—Police officers—with whom I have come in contact I have received every courtesy and assistance.

I have, &c.,

J. Georgeson,

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

NELSON.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 12th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report on the work of the Department in the Nelson district for the year ending the 31st March, 1910.

General.

Notwithstanding the depression in the wool and produce market during the early part of the year, the period just ended has been, on the whole, one of general prosperity throughout the district.

Wholesale and retail houses report that, although there was a stringency in the money-market in the early part of the year, business for the last nine months has been exceptionally good, and the year's turnover is quite equal to, if not better than, any previous year.

There has also been a general expansion in trade in the manufacturing industries.

The building trade in all branches has been quite up to the standard of previous years. A fair number of new buildings have been erected in and around the city. Employees in this branch of industry have lost very little time, whilst employers state that, although competition has been somewhat keen in the trade, fair prices have been obtained for work done.

Sawmills and sash-and-door factories have experienced fairly normal business throughout the year, and men employed in this branch of industry have lost very little time.

Engineering trades have been somewhat depressed during the year, and business has been very spasmodic. Although men have lost very little time, employers have had some difficulty in keeping their staffs employed.

Coachbuilding: A considerable amount of briskness has existed in this trade throughout the year. All men have been kept in constant employment, and a fair amount of overtime has been worked in the majority of shops.

Brick and pottery works: Trade for the year has been about normal. In one or two yards there have been certain additions made to plant, dealing chiefly with field-tiles and pottery-work, for which at the present time there is a fair demand.

Tailors and dressmakers: There has been a steady expansion in these trades. There has been very little, if any, slack time, the year being an exceptionally good one for both employer and employee.

Confectionery and fruit-preserving: These industries are steadily growing in importance. Several new factories have been opened during the year. Employers still complain of the shortage of female and boy labour to handle fruit. This necessitates a considerable amount of overtime being worked in this industry by the hands employed during the year.

The local freezing-works have now completed their operations for the first year. The value of mutton, lambs, and by-products exported was £20,707. With the opening-up of new country, and the steady improvement of sheep-breeding, this industry is sure to become one of importance to the Nelson district.

Agriculture: With the opening-up of new country, this industry has grown extensively during the year. The season has been good, with a fair yield of barley and hops, and fair prices have been obtained for all farm-produce.

Pastoralists: Pastoralists have also had a good season. There has been a steady rise in the price of wool and mutton. The abundant supply of feed has enabled heavy stock to be carried. The demand for store cattle and sheep has been well maintained, and good prices have ruled during the year.

Orchardists: The soil and climate of Nelson, which is peculiarly adapted for this branch of industry, is being largely taken advantage of by settlers. Each year sees an extension of orchards, thousands of young fruit-trees being planted. A considerable increase takes place each year in the export of fruit from this district, and the outcome of this is that growers are now endeavouring to place fruit on the English market. This year the first shipment of some 5,200 cases of apples (in first-class condition) was made. The result of this shipment is anxiously looked forward to by all engaged in the fruit industry. If payable prices are realised on the English markets, a great future will be opened up for the Nelson district in this particular industry.

Shipping: At the port a considerable amount of improvement has been made to wharves, &c., during the year, but owing to the expansion of oversea trade shippers still complain of the lack of wharfage-accommodation, and further extensions to wharfs are now being carried out. During the year 1,452 steamers—6 of these being ocean liners—and 290 sailing-vessels visited the port, with a total tonnage of 407,250 tons.

Factories Act.

This Act has worked very smoothly during the year. Very few attempts are now made to evade its provisions.

There has been a decided improvement in the class of building erected for use as factories. I find that, as a rule, factory-owners are ready to carry out any reasonable alteration suggested.

During the year 650 visits have been paid to factories, and workrooms and bakeries have been kept clean, but sanitary matters have not been at all satisfactory, chiefly owing to the incomplete sewerage system in the city. However, the new drainage and sewerage system is now complete, and connection has been made compulsory; so that, with steady supervision during the coming year, I have no doubt this defect will soon disappear.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 42 young persons to work in factories—viz., 24 boys and 18 girls.

During the year 271 factories have been registered. This return stands the same as last year. The number of workers, including employers personally engaged, is 1,707—1,465 males and 242 females—an increase of 128 on the previous year.

Overtime.—There were 144 warrants to work overtime issued to 93 women and boys under sixteen years of age, who worked 2,557 hours.

Accidents.—During the year 11 accidents were reported. Inquiry was made in each case to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, to provide a safeguard to prevent such accidents in future. The major portion of the accidents, however, was caused by over-confidence in working stamping-, punching-, and planing-machines. None of the accidents were of a serious nature. Machines could not be further safeguarded without hampering work, and, considering the amount of machinery in use and the number of persons employed, the small percentage of accidents speaks well for the manner in which machinery has been protected. Care has also been taken to see that the employees injured are made acquainted with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act.

Shops and Offices Act.

This Act, with few exceptions, has worked satisfactorily during the year. Visits have been paid to all shops in reference to sanitary matters and also to seating-accommodation for assistants. During the year there has been a steady improvement in these conditions; but some difficulty is experienced from time to time in ascertaining the number of hours worked and wages paid. If the Act were amended so as to compel employers to keep a time and wage book, as provided under the Factories Act, it would greatly assist Inspectors in carrying out their duties, and be the means of detecting offences which

at the present time are difficult to find, as employees, as a rule, will not give information unless they are leaving the employer, and even then the information cannot always be acted upon.

During the year 258 shops were registered, employing 707 persons—542 males and 165 females.

There were 129 overtime warrants issued to 112 persons, and the total overtime worked was 2,359 hours.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are no servants' registry offices in this district, in consequence of which the Women's Employment Branch was established as a branch of the Department here.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.

There are 12 shearing-sheds in the Nelson district which come within the provisions of this Act. During the year 1 new accommodation-house has been built. At other sheds visited I found that alterations to buildings and sanitary matters, as requested in 1908, had been carried out. At the various stations visited I found all satisfactory. As a rule, meals are taken at the homestead.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Nothing of any importance has arisen during the year in respect to the administration of this Act. The provisions of the 1908 Act have had a beneficial effect, inasmuch as employers coming under an award now keep proper time and wage book. The copy of award being posted in factories and workrooms affected also does much to lessen the number of breaches. During the year visits have been paid to all employers upon whom awards are binding.

Thirty complaints have been received from various persons, and have been inquired into. In 21 cases reported there was no breach of award; the other 9 cases were taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate, and convictions were obtained in 8 of them, and 1 case was dismissed.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for the Nelson and Marlborough districts, I have made general inspection of buildings in the course of erection. (See separate report.)

Men's Employment Branch.

The year has been a very busy one for this branch. Fortunately the depression which existed during the early part of the year was not so acute in Nelson as in the larger centres. Therefore, many men arriving from other parts of the Dominion were assisted to find employment, either on public works or with private employers. As the season advanced the depression lifted, and during the latter part of the year there has been little difficulty in finding employment for men willing to work in the country.

During the year 156 men were assisted to work by the Department, of whom 38 were married, with 155 dependants.

Women's Employment Branch.

A women's employment branch was opened in January, 1910, and up to date good work has been done by this branch of the Department. The office filled a long-felt want, there being no registry office in the city. The duties in connection with this branch have entailed a considerable amount of extra work for Miss Emerson, who has charge of the branch, in conjunction with the clerical work of the Department. A fair amount of correspondence is received from country people applying for servants, and a large number of calls are made by employers in the city. (For further particulars, see Miss Emerson's report.)

I have, &c.,
S. Tyson,
Inspector in Charge.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

GREYMOUTH.

Department of Labour, Greymouth, 12th April, 1910.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit for your information a report on the work of the Department in the Greymouth district for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

General.

The period under review has been one of fairly satisfactory progress in most branches and departments of skilled trades, and it is gratifying to note that, generally speaking, the ultimate result for the period compares very favourably with former years.

Engineering and iron trades have maintained a steady condition during the whole of the year.

Building trades have had a busy year. Many substantial and pretentious brick buildings have been erected, and the indication in both town and country point to a continuance of the present activity.

The furniture trades are busy. There has been no lack of employment for reliable and competent workmen in this trade.

The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had all they could do to meet the demands made upon them. A considerable amount of overtime has been worked, as will be seen from the overtime returns.

The sawmilling industry remains in a very unsatisfactory condition. Most of the mills have been working for the greater part of the year with reduced hands. Employers generally complain of the scarcity of orders. There has been a considerable decrease in the export of timber for this year, the figures for the year ending 31st March, 1909, being 43,986,671 superficial feet. For the year ending 31st March, 1910, there were 30,461,390 superficial feet exported.

Men's Employment Branch.

Owing to the completion of various public works in the earlier part of the period it was difficult to deal with the large number of applicants for employment. During the year skilled and unskilled workers to the number of 426 were assisted by the Department, 288 being sent to Government works, and 138 to private employment. Towards the end of the period a circular was sent out to all employers, setting forth the objects of the Employment Branch, and it was surprising to find the number of employers who were unaware of the advantages to be gained through the bureau. The idea seemed to prevail that this office is some kind of a charitable institution, but by careful selection of the men asked for, and strict attention to the requirements of the employers, this idea is being eradicated.

Factories Act.

I am pleased to say the period has been one of general satisfaction to employers and employees. Visits of inspection have been paid to all the factories in this district. Special attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements, and to the matter of cleanliness, and where improvements have been required very little trouble has been experienced in getting factory-owners to comply with my requests. A number of new and up-to-date factory buildings have been erected during the year, and in all cases the occupiers have endeavoured to comply with the provisions of the Act so far as the structure is concerned.

During the year 143 factories were registered, employing a total of 820 persons—namely, 657 males and 163 females. Although this does not show any increase in the number of factories registered over the previous year, it cannot be said to be indicative of no progress having been made in this direction. In most cases the factories already existing have greatly increased their number of hands, but we should add to this the fact that a number of sawmills in the country have been obliged to close down, otherwise the returns would show a decided increase so far as the town is concerned.

Certificates of fitness to young persons to work in factories were issued to 12 boys and 2 girls; 122 women and boys worked overtime to the extent of 6,672 hours.

Thirteen accidents have been reported; 1 was fatal (caused by a man falling on a circular saw), and 2 were of a serious nature. The remaining 10 were slight. In all cases inquiries were made, and where the accidents were caused by machinery, all possible steps were taken to have the same properly guarded. In some cases employers are very lax in providing efficient guards for machinery, and the most flimsy pretext is called a guard; the use of proper guards would certainly have the desired effect of reducing the number of accidents. I intend to give continued attention to this important matter, and to report any future cases of laxity to the Inspector of Machinery.

There were 2 prosecutions under this Act during the year, and convictions were recorded and fines inflicted in both cases. A number of cases have been settled out of Court; and where the default had occurred through non-payment of back wages, or wages for overtime, the amounts due to the employees have in all cases been recovered and paid through this Department to the workers concerned.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 170 shops have been placed on the register.

The Act generally is well observed, and when provision is made in the Act, as I hope it will be before long, for shopkeepers to keep time and wages books in same way as for factories, it will be less difficult to deal with the hours and wages of assistants.

During the year 6 breaches of the Act were dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, and convictions obtained in 5 cases.

There were 274 hours overtime worked by 23 employees.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There is only one office registered under the Act. It is conducted in a satisfactory manner by a competent and experienced person.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

With the exception of the dispute at Otira Tunnel last August, which was amicably settled through the instrumentality of the Conciliation Commissioner (Mr. P. Hally), no serious difficulties have arisen in this district. It is also noticeable that the feeling between the representatives of the employers and employees is of a commendable character, and, as a result, most of the complaints have been obviated, and disputes have been arranged without reference to the Court.

There were 5 cases taken before the Court, convictions being recorded in 4 cases, and 1 dismissed.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to both employers and employees for the kindly courtesy I have invariably received at their hands.

I have, &c.,

Henry E. Moston,

Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TIMARU.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 18th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report for this district for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Part of this time—until the middle of August, 1909—the administration of the Department's work was in the hands of my predecessor, the late Mr. P. Keddie.

GENERAL.

The year just ended has been fairly prosperous, and there is every indication of continued and increased prosperity; even the building trade, which had been very quiet indeed during the greater part of the year, is now reviving, and there are several good-sized buildings being erected, besides a a good many cottages and villas.

The number of building-permits issued by the Borough Council was 124, and the estimated cost of erection of buildings was £57,809, and besides these a large amount was spent in the building of suburban residences outside the borough area.

The wool season was rather above the average—the clip being heavy—and prices were higher than last year, and at the time of writing mutton and lamb are fetching good prices, and the freezing-works are exceptionally busy.

The grain-harvest has not been so good as last year, owing to a long spell of dry weather, but still there has, in most cases, been a fair average crop.

There was a good deal of unemployment during last winter, but there was not the acute distress that was felt in other centres. Had it not been for the drainage-work that has been going on, however, there is no doubt the distress would have been much worse.

The Port of Timaru has during the year ending 31st December, 1909, had a very busy time, and has established a record for business done, the total exports and imports being 173,164 tons. The exports alone have only once been exceeded, and that was in 1901. The direct imports are steadily increasing, and this fact, no doubt, makes extra business for the town and district. The principal exports for the year were as follows: 39,735 bales of wool, 3,446 hides, 333,930 sacks of wheat, 226,988 sacks of oats, 11,061 sacks of barley, 142,966 sacks of flour, 69,565 sacks of bran and sharps, 35,943 sacks of potatoes, 1,863 tons of tallow, and 652,361 carcases of frozen mutton.

FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered during the year was 235. The factories employed 1,245 persons —viz., 945 males and 300 females.

Two factories enlarged their staffs, and paid additional fees in accordance with the Act.

The factory premises are, on the whole, very well equipped as to space, light, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements, although with regard to the latter there is a good deal of improvement to be desired; but doubtless when the underground drainage is complete, and all the urban factories are connected, the improvements will be effected.

Fifty-seven certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 23 females and 34 boys under sixteen years of age.

The amount of overtime worked in factories during the year by boys under sixteen and females was 6,011 hours.

Forty-seven accidents were reported during the year, none of which terminated fatally, and very few were of a very serious nature, the majority of the accidents being cuts sustained by slaughtermen whilst dressing sheep. The men were usually back at work in the course of a few days.

Three cases for breach of this Act have been taken during the year, and a conviction secured in each instance; and several warnings have been given in cases where slight breaches of the Act have occurred; but on the whole the Act is working very well, and occupiers and managers of factories have carried out with cheerful alacrity any suggestions for alterations or improvements that have been made by me, and in only one or two instances have written requisitions been necessary.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

This Act is working very well. The shopkeepers, generally, have been found ready to keep within the limits of the requirements, and, as a rule, a warning has been quite sufficient to have any matter rectified. I would suggest that extracts from the Shops and Offices Act be printed and circulated amongst shopkeepers for posting up in their shops for the information of both occupiers and assistants.

There were 222 shops registered during the year, employing 448 assistants—viz., 312 males and 136 females.

Overtime permits were issued for 149 shop-assistants of both sexes, who worked 2,515 hours.

Six prosecutions under this Act have been taken before the Court, and convictions secured in 2 cases, the other 4 (against one shopkeeper) being dismissed without prejudice, owing to witnesses leaving the district before the cases came on for hearing.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There are only 3 of these offices in the district, the same number as last year.

The offices in existence are conducted according to the requirements of the Act, but I understand that, notwithstanding the altered scale of fees reducing that chargeable to workers and raising that to be paid by employers, there is still a practice of charging the employee the full fee allowed by the Act,

and the employer nothing at all, and I am of opinion that some further steps should be taken to make this state of things impossible.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act is also working very well, and nothing of very great importance has occurred during my term in this office. There seems to be above the average of good feeling existing between employers and employees, and I have found the unions, through their secretaries, to be very amenable to reason, and they have given me every assistance in carrying out my duties on their behalf.

One prosecution was taken for a breach of this Act (failing to keep time and wages book), and a fine was inflicted.

Twenty-nine cases for enforcement of awards have been taken under this Act before the Stipendiary Magistrates; convictions have been secured in 17 of these, and the penalties have all been paid. One case was taken involving interpretation, and on the Magistrate referring it to the Arbitration Court, judgment was given for the defendant on that Court's decision. Three cases were withdrawn and 8 were dismissed, and in 3 of these cases appeals are pending. (For particulars of these cases, please see the annual Books of Awards.)

I would like to add, with regard to the breaches of awards that have occurred in this district, that in most cases they have occurred through carelessness or oversight rather than through wilfulness.

In the matter of appeals from Magistrates' decision to the Arbitration Court, I would strongly urge that provision be made for simplifying the procedure, and that legal formalities be dispensed with as much as possible, so that an Inspector can take a case through without fear of technicalities putting him out of Court, as long as he complies with such regulations as might be made.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

This Act is working very smoothly now, as far as the shearers are concerned, and most stations have well-appointed accommodation for the shearers, although there is a strong feeling amongst the men that a fireplace should be provided in at least one room to enable them to dry their clothing, particularly in wet weather; on some stations fireplaces are provided, but, as it is not compulsory, a good many places have not this convenience.

With regard to the portion of the Act relating to the agricultural labourers I reported one place that was brought under my notice, and which was very unsatisfactory indeed, to the Health Department, and the accommodation provided was subsequently condemned by the Health Officer.

I would recommend that it be provided in the regulations that no one be allowed to sleep in the galley connected with a threshing-mill camp. At the present time it is a general thing for from three to five men to sleep in a compartment about 16 ft. by 8 ft. by 7 ft., in which food is prepared for and eaten by ten men, and I submit that this is a state of things that should not be allowed.

Men's Employment Branch.

This branch of the Department's work does not receive the support of employers that it should, and it is very seldom that employers apply here for men. Perhaps, in a measure, this is to be accounted for by the fact that a registry-office has been started in connection with the local branches of the Farmers' Union, and it is working very well, and only a nominal fee is charged.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to tender my thanks to the secretaries of unions (of both employers and employees) for their cordial assistance, and also to employers and employees throughout South Canterbury and Ashburton, for the courtesy shown me, and their readiness to comply with my requirements.

I also wish to express my gratitude for the kindness and help of my predecessor, the late Mr. P. Keddie, during the short period between his leaving the Department's service and his death.

Geo. H. Lightfoot,
Inspector of Factories.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

INVERCARGILL.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Invercargill, 25th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my annual report on the working of the Invercargill branch of the Department of Labour for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

General.

The dairy industry: I believe I am safe in saying that no other individual industry has made such rapid strides during the year as the dairy industry. This is, undoubtedly, one of Southland's leading industries, and as a cheese-producer the province is the foremost in the Dominion. New factories have sprung up in all directions, and, encouraged by the success of those already in the field, settlers in all parts are turning their attention to the possibilities of the dairy industry in their own districts,

so that it may be safely assumed that the next dairying season will see the number of factories considerably increased.

Bush sawmilling: Bush in the immediate vicinity of Invercargill is fast disappearing, and quite a number of mills have cut out their areas and moved further back. The completion of the Orepuki–Waiau Railway has made it possible for sawmillers to work the fine timber-areas lying beyond the Waiau River, and already timber of splendid quality is finding its way on to the market from the far west. There is a good demand for timber at the present time, and all mills are putting in good work. Butter-, cheese-, and fruit-case timber is in good demand, and several mill-owners have turned their attention almost exclusively to the white-pine areas for the purpose of meeting the demand. This work should give continued employment to sawmill hands.

Flax-milling: A rise in the price of fibre in the spring induced several owners of flax-dressing plants which had been idle for two or three seasons to make a fresh start, consequently, a brisk demand for flax-mill hands set in. Men experienced in the work had no difficulty in finding employment. The quality of the fibre turned out was of a high standard.

Building trades: Probably no other trade on the list suffered so much from the depression which passed over the Dominion as the building trade in all its branches. There was almost a complete stoppage of cottage-building, and only a very few large blocks were put in hand during the year. As a consequence, an army of carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and other workers in this industry were forced into competition with the ordinary unskilled labourer for any work that was offering. With the advent of spring, however, a decided change for the better set in, and now all tradesmen have as much work as they can conveniently do. Present indications are decidedly hopeful for the next twelve months. Sash-and-door and general joinery factories were kept fairly well employed all through the year, but could have taken in double the amount of work.

Iron trades: The various branches of the iron trade felt the dulness during the winter months, but made a solid recovery in the spring and summer. General engineering probably suffered less than other departments, such as implement-making. There was always a fair amount of general work on hand, and employers were enabled to keep their staffs at work throughout the winter, and as spring and summer advanced a fair amount of overtime was put in. Implement-manufacturers found some difficulty in keeping their men employed, and a slight shortening of hands was necessary. Signs of a change for the better set in with the advent of spring, and a marked improvement is now apparent—in fact, the trade may be said to be prosperous. Taking the year through, employers express themselves as well satisfied with the business done.

Plumbing, gasfitting, &c.: Those who specialise in plumbing and gasfitting had rather a slow time of it during the first six months of the year, but where other lines were worked in conjunction, a better state of affairs existed. Tinware was much in demand for dairy purposes, and sales were satisfactory. The demand made on dairy-plant manufacturers for supplies was very keen right throughout, and could only be met by employers putting in overtime. With the general improvement in the building trade plumbers find less difficulty in profitably employing their workers.

Furniture trades: There was a decided quietness in the cabinetmaking branch of the furniture trade, which became more marked as the spring months approached. About the end of 1909, however, the looked-for improvement set in, and has continued throughout. Order work continues to come to hand freely, and stocks held by retailers have been much reduced. There is a prospect of a busy year for cabinetmakers, and light-wood workers generally. The experience of upholsterers and French-polishers was similar to that of cabinetmakers, and prospects for the future are equally hopeful.

Coachbuilding: Probably no other trade on the list has had the same experience as the coachbuilding trade in all its branches. Right throughout there was a note of prosperity sounded. The demand for light traps for dairy-factory work was constant and pressing, and builders found the greatest difficulty in keeping faith with their customers. Every description of vehicle was in demand, from the light sociable gig to the heavy four-wheeled wagon. The work turned out by local builders is a credit to the district, and they richly deserve the patronage which has been bestowed.

Boot and shoe trade: Boot-manufacturers have had a very steady year. Only twice during the currency of the year just closed was there any slackness reported, and then it was only temporary. Manufacturers and retailers express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the trade done, and hopeful for the future.

Tailoring: Trade has been very steady throughout the year. Slackness at any time was not worth consideration, and, as usual, towards the end of 1909, just previous to the New Year holidays, full advantage was taken of the provisions of the Act relating to overtime. After the holidays orders continued to come to hand with surprising steadiness, and employers have been able to carry on without shortening hands.

Dressmaking and millinery: As in tailoring, dressmakers and milliners experienced their busiest time immediately prior to the holiday season. Contrary to expectations, business continues brisk, and employers are able to keep their workers employed right through.

Hosiery and shirtmaking: These are not very prominent industries in Invercargill, being principally worked as side lines in conjunction with other textile trades. Workers solely employed in the hosiery trade found steady employment during the year, and business was well maintained, the year closing with bright prospects.

Men's Employment Branch.

The resources of the Employment Branch were taxed to the utmost capacity during the year in an endeavour to find suitable employment for the large number of unskilled labourers and unemployed tradesmen registering on the books. Local bodies were written to and interviewed for the purpose of

endeavouring to have necessary work put in hand at a time when employment was most urgently needed. Married men with families were given the preference of local work, and also of any Government co-operative work which was available. Local bodies were not in a position to employ any number of men, and a very small percentage of those looking for work were placed in employment through that source. The completion of the Waiau and the Switzers railway-works threw a number of men out, who, in the majority of cases, found their way into the town, and assisted to swell the already heavy list.

Private employment was found for 98 men, and 67 were sent to Government co-operative works. Of these, 63 were single men, with 22 persons depending on them, and 86 married, with 235 dependents. Every credit is due to the men for the philosophical manner in which they faced the difficulty. As was natural to expect, there were those who were dissatisfied with the system of selection, which, when necessity arose, was by ballot, but, taken all round, there was an absence of anything in the nature of ill feeling or attempts to override the decisions arrived at.

Farm labourers were in keen demand throughout the whole year, but the number of suitable men offering their services was never anything like sufficient to meet the demand, and many farmers were forced to take on learners to assist in getting their ploughing through in time for the spring sowing. First-class farm hands are still not too plentiful. There seems to be a feeling existing among young men that farm-life is all drudgery; but, figured out at the end of the year, the farm labourer receiving £1 5s. or £1 7s. 6d. per week constant is better off than the one depending on odd jobs at current rates as a means of sustenance.

Factories Act.

The number of factories registered during the year was 353, an increase of 38 over last year's figures.

The number of persons employed in the different industries was 2,500.

Certificates of fitness for young persons to work in factories were issued to 22 boys and 10 girls.

Overtime.—The amount of overtime worked in factories by boys under sixteen and females was 8,781 hours.

Accidents.—Twenty-four accidents were reported and inquired into during the year. None of these were of a very serious nature, consisting chiefly of broken limbs, cuts, and bruises.

Half-holiday.—There has been very little cause for complaint against employers for failure to observe the weekly half-holiday. The general feeling existing is that the employer appreciates the half-holiday as much as the employee, and only on very rare occasions has any one been found in a workroom a quarter of an hour after closing-time. It has not been necessary to take action against any employer for breach of this clause of the Factories Act.

Shops and Offices Act.

Under this Act everything has worked satisfactorily. The several early-closing "requisitions" in force have been rigorously adhered to. In fact, during the winter months certain shopkeepers close their places from half an hour to an hour before the necessary time.

The amalgamation of the Boroughs of Invercargill, Avenal, Gladstone, and North and East Invercargill was effected early in the year 1910. After amalgamation, the Borough Council took steps to bring all shopkeepers in the combined boroughs into line in the matter of early closing. An officer of the Council waited on all retailers resident in the old boroughs for the purpose of ascertaining their views, with the result that every shopkeeper affected by "requisition" in force in the main borough signed a requisition asking the Council to fix the closing-hours in accordance with "requisitions" in force.

There were not any prosecutions under the Shops and Offices Act.

Returns were collected from 305 shops.

Overtime worked by shop-assistants totalled 2,109 hours, an increase of 638 hours over last year.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

An endeavour to visit every industry working under an award of the Arbitration Court was only partly successful. A great deal of this work can be undertaken only in the summer months, on account of bad roads and other disadvantages of travel. The whole of the district has been mapped out in blocks, and will be visited as opportunity occurs.

During the year there were 13 prosecutions for breaches of awards. In 12 cases penalties and cost were imposed, and 1 case was dismissed. The penalties inflicted amounted to £10 5s. 6d.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 7 persons holding registry-office certificates in Invercargill. The requirements of the Act have been well carried out in each instance.

Cases Settled out of Court.

During the year the amount collected by this office on account of back wages totalled £42 19s. 8d. covering breaches of the Butchers', Sawmillers', Typographers', and Shearers' awards.

I have, &c.,

H. B. Bower,

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

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

HAMILTON.

Employment has been fairly plentiful even in the slack times, and at present any man anxious for work can get it in the district.

The building trade is going ahead again; many new buildings are going up in various parts of the town and at Frankton.

I am of opinion that this year will be a prosperous one for all classes.

HAWERA.

There were 95 factories registered, employing 335 males and 69 females, as against 101 factories registered the previous year, employing 338 males and 69 females. Eighty-two shops were registered, as against 81 the previous year.

The various Acts have been working satisfactorily.

The building trade has been steady during the past year. Dairying has been in a flourishing state. A great number of milking-machines have been installed since last season, and are coming into general use. Milkers have been scarce, and as much as £2 2s. and keep per week has been given.

There has not been much demand for unskilled labour. Harvest hands have been getting 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per hour. The district generally has been in a flourishing state, and a number of new settlers have arrived from South Island during the year.

TAIHAPE.

I took over the duties on the 10th August, 1909, from Mr. Bailey when your permanent office was closed. No friction has occurred in the working of the various Acts, and I have had no difficulty in dealing with factory and shop owners.

During the year all classes of trades have been good, and a few men have been assisted in finding employment.

Seventy-four factories and 82 shops were registered; this includes Taihape, Utiku, Mataroa, and Moawhanga.

Two servants' registry offices are at Taihape. I expect a few additional factories and shops will be registered during the coming year.

Taihape is very progressive, considering that fifteen years ago where the town now stands there was nothing but bush. With the splendid land in this district, which is very suitable for dairying, and for sheep and cattle, and on account of its central position on the Main Trunk line, Taihape should develop into the best town between Marton and Te Kuiti.

About £30,000 is being expended in the town shortly by the Borough Council in sewerage, water, and lighting.

A new hospital is in course of erection, and a town hall is to be built; these additions will no doubt attract intending settlers and others to the place, and give employment to a number of workers.

In conclusion, I may add that the sawmilling industry is gradually closing about Taihape, as the bush is being cut out. Mill-owners are finding their way further north towards the Waimarino Forest, where there is a large area of timber.

FEILDING.

For the year ending 1909–10 there were registered in the Feilding district 96 factories and 84 shops.

With regard to the prospects for labour during the coming winter, there is no inducement for the introduction of outside labour, for the reason that there are no public works in progress, little or no bushfelling contracts let, and only two small sawmills at work in the district. This being chiefly a dairying district, those employed in the busy dairying season will in the winter time be employed in fencing, stumping, and other necessary works in connection with the improvement of farms.

The prospects locally for the coming winter are good.

With regard to the labour and industrial laws, they are, so far as my district is concerned, readily obeyed, and all concerned are at all times willing to fall in with any suggestion that may be made for the welfare and comfort of the workers.

HASTINGS.

Factories Act.—There are 106 factories registered in the Hastings district, employing 841 males and 127 females, a total of 968.

Shops Act.—There are 128 shops registered in this district. During the year several requisitions for early closing came into force, with the result that it has been necessary in several cases to refer breaches of the same to the Magistrate. With the exception of one case, the decisions were favourable to the Department.

Servants' Registry Offices.—There are 4 registry offices in this district, all of which are well conducted.

WESTPORT.

The demand for labour has decreased considerably during the year, and a good number of men have been put off from the mines.

The railway-construction works are also at a standstill at present, and the men formerly employed have been dismissed pending the letting of the work by contract. When these contracts are let it will relieve the town of a certain amount of congestion that is affecting it at the present moment.

During the year I received 207 applications for employment, and found work for 141 persons.

Returns of factories and shops forwarded during the year show the registration of 90 factories and 92 shops.

BLENHEIM.

Factories Act.—During the year 102 factories were registered, employing 410 males and 51 females. This is a slight increase on the number of factories registered and the number of hands employed.

Shops and Offices Act.—During the year 88 shops have been registered, employing 180 persons. The various provisions of the Act have been working very smoothly, and very little overtime was worked.

Accidents.—Only 2 accidents were reported during the year. They occurred at flax-mills, and they were both very slight.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—Only one office was registered during the year. The occupier fulfilled a much-needed want, and he reports good business for the year. It is conducted very satisfactorily, and no complaints have been received.

Shearers' Accommodation Act.—The sheds visited during the year were very satisfactory, with the exception of one. In this case a notice was served, and arrangements are now being made to have everything in order before next shearing commences. At the small stations the meals are generally taken in the homestead.

Unskilled Labour.—There has been no extra demand for this class of labour during the year. At harvest time farmers were well supplied, but there has been very little demand for strangers. Though the various flax-mills in this district are working full time, local hands can supply all the labour required.

OAMARU.

Factories Act.—Registration of 132 factories was effected during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1910.

Shops and Offices Act.—There are 151 shops registered for the year, employing 259 males and 116 females. These figures show the number of employees to be about the same as last year. Shopkeepers generally appear anxious to fall in with the requirements of the Act. Good accommodation is supplied for workers, and attention is given to the proper observance of hours, wages, records, &c.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.—There are 4 offices registered, all of which are satisfactorily conducted.

Unskilled Labour.—Of a total of 91 applications, positions have been secured for 22 single and 9 married men, supporting 32 relatives. Five applicants were placed on the Catlin's Government works, whilst the remainder (26) went to private employment. It is pleasing to be able to report very little unemployment in Oamaru, and there should be little difficulty in securing work in the coming winter.

GORE.

I respectfully report that for the year ending 31st March, 1910, 91 factories and 83 shops were registered in the Gore district, which includes the Town of Gore and the townships of Mandeville, Riversdale, Pukerau, and Waikaka.

The building trade is kept busy, and a large staff of bricklayers and carpenters are at work, and have been for the past nine months. There is every prospect of a good year ahead. The same may be said concerning painters, plumbers, and paperhangers.

A large number of men have found work with builders; farm rouseabouts can always obtain work in this district, and the same can be said concerning ploughmen. Wages for this class of labour range from £1 to £1 10s. per week and found. There have also been a large number of men engaged in the grain-stores.

During the past year 2 new licenses under the Servants' Registry Offices Act have been issued and 3 renewed, making a total of 5. The persons licensed report a fair amount of business done. I have examined books at intervals, and found them according to the Act.

OTHER TOWNS.

Officers in the following towns have also forwarded reports stating that the various labour laws are working satisfactorily:—

Northern Industrial District.

Aratapu.	Kihikihi.	Papakura.	Te Puke.
Cambridge.	Mangawai.	Port Awanui.	Thames.
Coromandel.	Mangonui.	Pukekohe.	Tolaga Bay.
Dargaville.	Mercer.	Raglan.	Waihi.
Helensville.	Morrinsville.	Rotorua.	Waikino.
Hikurangi.	Ngaruawahia.	Russell.	Waipiro Bay.
Hokianga.	Ongarue.	Taumarunui.	Waipu.
Huntly.	Opotiki.	Taupo.	Waiuku.
Kaitaia.	Otahuhu.	Tauranga.	Whakatane.
Karangahake.	Otorohanga.	Te Aroha.	Whangarei.
Kawakawa.	Paeroa.	Te Awamutu.	Whangaroa.
Kawhia.	Pahi.	Te Karaka.	Whitianga.

Taranaki Industrial District.

Eltham.	Manaia.	Opunake.	Stratford.
Inglewood.	Mokau.	Patea.	

Wellington Industrial District.

Ashhurst.	Hunterville.	Ormondville.	Upper Hutt.
Bull's.	Kimbolton.	Otaki.	Waipawa.
Carterton.	Levin.	Porangahau.	Waipukurau.
Clive.	Mangaweka.	Raetihi.	Wairoa.
Eketahuna.	Martinborough.	Rongotea.	Waitotara.
Featherston.	Marton.	Shannon.	Waverley.
Foxton.	Ohakune.	Te Nui.	Woodville.
Greytown.	Ongaonga.		

Marlborough Industrial District.

Havelock.	Picton.	Seddon.

Nelson Industrial District.

Collingwood.	Murchison.	Takaka.

Westland Industrial District.

Brunnerton.	Hokitika.	Okarito.	Ross.
Denniston.	Kumara.	Reefton.	Seddonville.
Granity.	Lyell.		

Canterbury Industrial District.

Akaroa.	Geraldine.	Methven.	Sheffield.
Amberley.	Kaikoura.	Oxford.	Southbridge.
Cheviot.	Leeston.	Pleasant Point.	St. Andrew's.
Coalgate.	Lincoln.	Rakaia.	Temuka.
Culverden.	Little River.	Rangiora.	Waimate.
Fairlie.			

Otago and Southland Industrial District.

Alexandra South.	Lawrence.	Orepuki.	Roxburgh.
Arrowtown.	Lumsden.	Otautau.	St. Bathan's.
Balclutha.	Mataura.	Outram.	Tapanui.
Clinton.	Middlemarch.	Owaka.	Waikaia.
Clyde.	Milton.	Palmerston South.	Waikouaiti.
Cromwell.	Naseby.	Pembroke.	Waitahuna.
Hampden.	Ngapara.	Queenstown.	Winton.
Kaitangata.	Ophir.	Riverton.	Wyndham.
Kurow.			

REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 13th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

The Act is working very smoothly, and the employers carry out any suggestions or additions that are ordered without any friction.

The year has been very satisfactory in regard to the building trade, with the exception of the winter months, when everything was quiet.

At the present moment business looks brisk, there being nine large contracts proceeding, which will continue well over the coming winter.

In the outer districts the erection of buildings of any height has not been so extensive, and only one visit has been made to Cambridge, Ngaruawahia, Hamilton, and Gisborne during the year. In each case the scaffoldings used could be classed as satisfactory.

In the Auckland suburbs house-building has been plentiful during the year, and shows no signs of easing off. Several two-storied wooden buildings are at present in course of erection.

I have to report that during the year I made 1,107 visits to scaffoldings, and received 225 notices to inspect. Several of the buildings required scaffolding for the greater part of the year.

Six scaffoldings were condemned as unsafe and were reconstructed, but the principal alterations necessary on the ordinary scaffoldings were: Erecting of guard-rails, fender-boards, and wider platforms, the latter on carpenters' scaffoldings.

I do think that if the rope guard-rail was done away with it would be a good thing, for unless it is kept continually tightened up it is quite useless. In every case where possible I have had wooden rails erected.

Eight ladders were condemned and either destroyed or taken off the works.

PROSECUTIONS.

It was necessary to proceed against 8 employers for failing to notify their intention to erect. With the exception of 1 case which was dismissed, convictions and fines were obtained.

Sixteen letters of warning were given to different builders for not sending the required notice, the breach having been committed unintentionally, or during the employer's absence.

ACCIDENTS.

In the course of erection of buildings 20 accidents occurred, 2 proving fatal—one being an employer who fell from the top of a building while replacing corrugated iron, and the second through an employee tripping against a plank of the platform causing it to move to one side, with the result that he fell through on to a concrete floor below.

The remaining 18 were only slight accidents, such as cut fingers, bruised ribs, and strains.

In conclusion, I may state that there is every prospect for a busy winter in the building trade in Auckland.

I have, &c.,

HUGH GRESHAM,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 25th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Scaffolding Inspection Act is now working smoothly. Very little friction is being experienced with builders and others concerned, and much less trouble than formerly is found in getting the Act and regulations strictly complied with.

I think the great improvement in the material used, and the methods adopted in erecting and maintaining scaffolding not only in my district, but all over the Dominion, since the coming into force of the Act, must be considered very satisfactory, and the small number of accidents that occured last year considering the large number of workmen employed compares very favourably with other occupations of a hazardous nature.

I still think that a penalty clause, as suggested before, should be added to the Act in connection with clause 5—to provide for the prosecution of persons erecting scaffolding which is not in accordance with the regulations, on the chance of an Inspector not seeing it.

During the year 341 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received. This is about half the number of structures inspected, as only those over 16 ft. in height require to be notified. This is a slight falling-off from the number last year—no doubt owing to slackness of trade. In many cases alterations and additions were necessary, and in 27 cases the whole structure was condemned as unsafe and ordered to be put out of use.

A large number of ladders were condemned during the year. Ladders are often made in a very temporary manner by workmen to suit some small job, and afterwards used for other work for which they are not suitable, until they are condemned by an Inspector. Small items such as these require continuous supervision.

In the secondary and country towns of my district I find the builders are generally very careless in regard to properly protecting the public when buildings abutting on the street are being erected. By ordering overhead cover, gantries, or fanguards to be added to scaffolding where necessary, and by working in conjunction with the local authorities, I hope to shortly bring about a more satisfactory system.

Six persons were prosecuted for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding. A conviction was obtained in each case. A number were also warned for this offence.

Thirteen accidents occurring in connection with buildings in course of erection or repair were reported. Of these one was fatal—viz., a plasterer's modeller fell from the face of a building and was killed instantaneously.

A firm of builders was prosecuted and fined for failing to report an accident. A number of others were warned.

In conclusion, I desire to thank all those with whom my duties have brought me into contact for their courtesy and attention, especially those Inspectors of Factories stationed in the different towns in my district for their valuable assistance, without which much of the work done would not have been possible.

I have, &c.,
R. A. Bolland,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

NELSON.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 14th April, 1910.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for the Nelson and Marlborough districts, I have the honour to submit for your information my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1910, separate from that as Inspector of Factories, Awards, &c.

There have not been so many buildings erected as during the previous year. Ninety notices have been received from contractors of their intention to erect scaffolding. Visits of inspection have been paid in all cases, and, as a rule, the scaffolding has been satisfactory. In a few instances I have had to condemn scaffold-planks. If power were given to Inspectors to visit builders' yards once a year to inspect scaffolding-planks, a lot of work which is now necessary would be saved. As far as possible, I discountenance the use of rope for guard-rail, and advocate 3 in. by 2 in. wood rail being used, it being a far better and safer protection.

I have made periodical visits to the various townships in Nelson and Marlborough, including Blenheim, Picton, Havelock, Canvastown, Richmond, Brightwater, Wakefield, and Motueka. I found a great improvement in the class of scaffolds, ladders, and ropes in use. As the regulations under this Act have been supplied to all builders in the district, there can be no excuse for non-compliance with same. However, there are a certain number of persons in the trade who either through gross carelessness or wilful ignorance do not send in notice of their intention to erect scaffolding. When reasonable excuse has been given for such neglect, copies of regulations and a letter of warning have been sent. In two cases prosecution was necessary, and convictions were obtained in both cases.

The number of buildings erected in the Towns of Nelson and Blenheim was 126; value, £58,000.

I have, &c.,
S. Tyson,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

GREYMOUTH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Greymouth, 12th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit, for your information, a report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908, for the year ending 31st March, 1910, separate from that as Inspector of Factories, Awards, &c.

I am pleased to say that after twelve months administration of this Act in the Westland district, the results have shown the necessity for a strict supervision over the erection of scaffolding and gear in connection therewith. Both employers and employees appear to recognise its usefulness, and instead of the flimsy structures that formerly existed, more reliable and substantial scaffoldings are now being erected.

In a few instances I have had to order the entire reconstruction of the scaffolding, some employers using material altogether too weak to withstand the strain to which it was subjected, while in other cases the timber had not been carefully selected, and standards were used with knots right across the timber. In selecting timbers enough discretion is not used as to the amount of strain, either tensile or compressive, that the timbers may be subjected to, but I am pleased to say that contractors generally are taking more pride in their scaffolds, and show more interest in their construction than formerly.

During the year 69 scaffoldings were inspected. In 9 cases the scaffoldings were condemned, and the workmen warned from working on them. In the case of larger scaffolding, the greater negligence seemed to be displayed through failure to securely wedge the putlogs in the walls, and sufficiently brace the scaffolding together.

One accident occurred during the period—a man falling from a scaffold—which was due to faulty timber being used.

Only one charge had to be made under this Act during the year, a conviction being obtained. This case was brought for failure to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding.

In conclusion, I beg to state that, with few exceptions, builders and contractors have readily complied with any request I have made to carry out any alteration, and my thanks are due to all those with whom my duties have brought me in contact for the courtesy and consideration extended to me.

I have, &c.,

HENRY E. MOSTON,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 20th April, 1910.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

The year has been an uneventful one, inasmuch as there have been very few large public buildings erected in this district. There have been, however, a fair proportion of fairly large business premises erected. The amount of work entailed in inspection, however, has not decreased, as a large number of cottage and residential buildings have been erected in the outlying districts, which necessitated many miles of travel when visits of inspection were made.

No difficulties have arisen in the performance of my duties, although I have closely inspected the many scaffolds erected, and also the usual gear used for such purposes, including ladders, ropes, hauling-gear, blocks, &c., and it has been my duty on many occasions to condemn gear which I thought was unsafe for use, and to also condemn scaffolding which was in use, and which was not built in accordance with the Act, even going so far as to direct that no workmen were to make use of such until the scaffolding was so altered as to comply with the Act and its requirements.

I have been particularly careful to see that guard-rails were erected on all scaffolding above the height of 16 ft., as in my experience most of the accidents have happened through men missing their footing and having nothing to grasp.

Due regard has been paid also to the matter of careful wedging of putlocks, to prevent high scaffolding from falling away from the building, and also as to the proper method of splicing upright poles together. Although most of the big builders seem ready to comply with the requirements of the Act, and rely in a large measure on the Inspector to see that the scaffolding is properly erected, there are those, however, who need a lot of looking after to prevent them from erecting shoddy scaffolding, using perished ropes, &c.

I would again point out the danger of allowing the use of rope for guard-rails, and would strongly recommend that all guard-rails should be of timber of not less than 3 in. by 2 in., and these rails lashed or nailed inside of the uprights of the scaffolding, in order to stand the strain better than if they were fastened on the outside. As I mentioned in my last year's report, there is great difficulty in keeping ropes properly taut on account of the variations of the weather. I would recommend that some provision should be made by which all tall ladders in use on high buildings should be lashed or fastened by a rope from high up on the building, as many fatal accidents have occurred through drivers of carts or runaway horses carrying away the foot of the ladder. If they were fastened as mentioned, the men would have at least a small chance to hang on and to save themselves.

During the year I received 587 notices from builders and contractors of their intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft. In every instance I made an inspection of the scaffold.

I also made periodical visits around the whole district to see that the law was being properly complied with. Altogether 1,057 visits were made to the various contracts.

On 6 different contracts the whole of the rope slings were condemned. On 24 contracts ladders were condemned. On 6 contracts the scaffolding-cords were condemned. One swinging stage was condemned. Three sets of trestles were condemned. Forty-four scaffolds were condemned as unfit for men to work upon. Slight alterations were ordered in 183 cases. Four rope-falls used for hoisting gear were condemned as being unfit to carry the weight they were being used for. A large number of scaffolding-poles were condemned and destroyed, as the life of these poles varies very much according to the time of year they are cut.

During the year 8 accidents were reported, none of them fatal.

I found it necessary to report to you and take proceedings against 6 contractors for failing to give written notice of their intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft. In some instances very shoddy scaffolding was used, and was quite unfit for men to work upon. Penalties were imposed in all cases.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN J. G. STRINGER,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

TIMARU.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 19th April, 1910.

In addition to reporting on the inspection of factories and shops, awards, &c., I have the honour to report on the working of the Scaffolding Inspection Act in South Canterbury during the year.

The building trade has been very quiet indeed during the past year, but there now seems to be signs of revival.

During the year I have paid 104 visits to scaffolding on 59 buildings and 3 ships. I have found the scaffolding very well constructed on the whole, and only minor alterations have been necessary, and these have always been made as soon as attention was called to the matter.

Only 1 accident has been reported during the year, and that was of a trifling nature, and only 1 employer was prosecuted during the same period—viz., for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding; a penalty was inflicted.

I have made periodical visits to Ashburton, Geraldine, Methven, Temuka, St. Andrew's, Waimate, and Studholme, and also Mount Somers, and I found that the principal builders had already been made acquainted with the Act and regulations by Mr. Stringer, Inspector of Scaffolding, Christchurch, who was responsible for the administration of the Act in this district as well as his present one until my appointment.

Contractors and builders have now got all their plant and gear for scaffolding in accordance with the regulations, and every care is taken in the construction of scaffolding, particularly for brick buildings.

Nearly all the alterations that have been required to be made, have been on wooden and other buildings where the scaffolding has been less than 16 ft. in height.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the police officers acting for the Department of Labour in the smaller towns for their courtesy and assistance in locating the buildings in course of erection.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. LIGHTFOOT,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 20th April, 1910.

I beg to submit the following report of the operations of the Scaffolding Inspection Act for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

During the period under review I have made 918 visits to 219 different scaffolds.

In 104 cases I directed that alterations be made in order to insure safety. Most of the defects have been of a trivial nature, such as bracing being too light, or a rope being perished, and in every case my directions have been carried out.

Neglect on the part of builders to keep ladders in proper repair has been the principal cause of complaint, and 21 have been condemned and destroyed during the year.

In 4 cases I have condemned portions of scaffolding altogether, and it has been promptly removed and other scaffolding erected in its stead.

I am pleased to say that rope guards have gone entirely out of use, and in most cases 4 in. by 2 in. rails are being used.

During the year 125 notices of intention to erect scaffolding exceeding the height of 16 ft. have been received, which is an increase of 50 on the previous year. This increase is largely due to the revival of the building trade in Southland, where several business firms are erecting more commodious premises than they have hitherto occupied.

Most of the buildings erected in Dunedin have also been for business purposes, and this fact also accounts for some of the increase in notices.

A large number of chimney-stacks have been repaired during the year by a firm of chimney jacks from the Old Country. Their style of scaffolding being altogether new to me, I ascended all the chimneys repaired by them, and am satisfied that their methods are entirely safe for men who are used to the class of work.

The New Zealand Express Company's new building, 115 ft. high, has been going on during the entire year, and has been most of the time surrounded with scaffolding erected in strict accordance with the regulations, and I am pleased to state that the whole job has been carried on without accident. This fact speaks volumes for the beneficial effects of the Act.

Four accidents have occurred on buildings in course of erection, all, I am pleased to state, of a trivial nature, and only one was connected with scaffolding, when a man slipped off a scaffolding in course of erection, and sustained a fracture of three ribs. During the year 2 builders were prosecuted for failing to send notice of intention to erect scaffolding, and in each case a penalty was inflicted.

I am pleased to state that any directions I have given have always been cheerfully carried out, and that all hands are recognising and appreciating the beneficial effects of the Act.

I have, &c.,

F. BARTON,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

REPORTS FROM WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

AUCKLAND.

Department of Labour (Women's Employment Branch),

SIR,— Auckland, 16th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

The volume of business transacted shows a large increase upon that of last year. During the period just closed 3,460 applications have been received and dealt with. Of these, 2,247 were from employers and 1,213 from women desiring employment. Out of this number, 695 actual engagements have been

made—159 married and 536 single women being sent to employers. Independent of the foregoing figures, there have been a good number of women, such as certificated nurses, midwives, teachers, &c., assisted in finding employment, who for obvious reasons cannot be included amongst our statistics, &c. These women come from various parts of the Dominion and from overseas; they are put into the way of finding employment at their professions, and thus a valuable work is being continually carried on in this direction which does not appear upon the surface. The office is also made a medium for obtaining information regarding women's work generally.

Letters of appreciation and thanks are frequently received by me for the work done on behalf of women, and I think it is now generally felt that the fact that the maids are sent by the Department is a guarantee in itself. This confidence should exist, as care is always exercised in the selection of maids; and equal care is taken, on the other hand, on behalf of those women seeking employment, that they are sent to suitable and reliable homes where life will be made congenial to them, and where they will be fit to undertake the duties required of them.

It will be noted that 902 generals have been applied for and only 162 women have offered themselves for this class of work, thus showing the acute nature of the domestic problem. It is in the homes where this class of maid is wanted that the burden presses most; neither can I see a way out of the difficulty, unless some means could be found for bringing a much larger number of suitable girls from England. The shortage in the supply of this class of labour might be partially met if mistresses adopted the system of day-work which is much in vogue in England, America, and other countries where maids are engaged by the day and have their evenings free to spend with their parents and friends. I find the isolation of the life is the principal objection to women adopting domestic work as their vocation.

Immigration.—The steamers from overseas have been met from time to time, but the result has been unsatisfactory, as with few exceptions the women landing as "domestics" are not domestics, and have very little knowledge of household duties; they are principally mill and factory workers without domestic training, and demand a wage much above the ruling wages paid, stating this is what they were led to expect before leaving the Home-land.

Although this branch has done good business throughout the year, its usefulness could be greatly extended if the facilities of the office were better known.

The following is the classified analysis of applications received and dealt with and engagements made during the past year:—

—	Applications received from Employers.	Applications received from Workers.	Engagements made.
Assistants in housework	123	95	56
Attendants	4	6	2
Charwomen	37	103	38
Clerks	1	3	..
Cooks	290	170	114
Companions	2	8	..
Dressmakers	4	12	5
Dispenser (chemistry)	..	1	..
Generals	902	162	114
Governesses	3	10	2
Housekeepers	85	101	43
Housemaids and waitresses	413	369	222
Kitchenmaids	28	19	17
Laundresses	65	37	30
Lady-helps	100	49	34
Matrons	7	6	3
Married couples	23	14	1
Nurses	58	22	13
Pantrymaids	18	16	6
Porters	22	6	5
Shirt hands, &c.	59	..	1
Saleswomen	..	3	..
Stewardess	1	..	..
Wardsmaids	2	1	1
Totals	2,247	1,213	707

I have, &c.,
H. R. Morrison,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Wellington, 18th April, 1910.

I beg to report on the working of the local Women's Branch for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

The establishment of the office is now widely known, and a very fair measure of success is to be reported for the year. There has been, with few exceptions, an unsatisfied demand for all classes of domestic workers. Applications have also been made to a considerable extent by employers for female workers for manufacturing industries.

During the twelve months under review 1,438 applications were received from employers and 1,304 from women workers. The engagements totalled 795, but, excluding those assisted more than once, there were actually 748 persons who were found employment through the agency of the office, or an average of 62 per month. This monthly average of 62 just equals the number dealt with during the same period for the year 1908–9. Although it is somewhat disappointing that an increasing average cannot be reported, it must be borne in mind that the tendency is for domestic labour to get scarcer and scarcer as time goes on, and the problem grows more complex and more difficult of solution from day to day. It is not unusual for the number of employers seeking domestics to outnumber the girls offering by eight to one.

As mentioned in my last report, applicants still favour employment governed by an award of the Arbitration Court, for the reason that the pay, hours, and overtime rates are clearly defined. If domestic service could be placed on some such system whereby the conditions of employment were made more definite, it would tend, I believe, to attract many more girls to take it up.

The " domestics " difficult to place are generally those classing themselves as housekeepers, housemaids, lady-helps, and charwomen. In the latter case there are, unfortunately, from month to month, more applicants than there is work for. The charwomen mainly desire work by the day, and they are usually composed of widowed women or of women supporting invalided husbands. It is unfortunate that there is not more work offering in this connection, as some of the applicants find only a very precarious livelihood.

The oversea steamers have been regularly met on arrival in Wellington, and information and advice has been afforded to the girls as to their prospects for employment, and, although very few of them apply to the office directly after landing, it has been shown that they regard the Department's assistance highly, in that many of them call for help after they have been settled in the Dominion for some time.

Employers are rather inclined to urge upon the Department both in and out of season the advisability of bringing girls from the Old Country in shiploads to meet their needs. It should be remembered, however, that the domestic-servant question is becoming just as difficult a problem in the Old Land as it is in this Dominion, and good and capable girls there can command ready situations. In my opinion, the girls are available in New Zealand, and the rememdy lies with employers themselves. It is not unusual for some girls to stay in one place for years, simply for the reason that the conditions of employment and pay are fair and reasonable; and if, as I have already suggested, some systematic scheme could be propounded by which the girls would receive reasonable conditions of employment, and the promise of an annual holiday, much of the aversion now expressed against the work would be removed.

Much feeling has at times been shown by employers at the failure of the Department to supply domestics promptly, not recognising, of course, that, after all, the girls themselves are limited in number, and therefore particular and peculiar in the selection of a place. But generally the places available have been filled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, and it is pleasing to acknowledge the gratitude expressed by both employers and employed for the engagements effected through the medium of the office.

I have, &c.,

E. R. BREMNER,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Officer in Charge.

NELSON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Nelson, 15th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit a report for that portion of the year from the 3rd January, when this office was opened, till the 31st March, 1910.

Twelve hundred circulars were posted during the month of January to employers, and locals were inserted in the daily papers notifying the public that this branch had been opened.

Great appreciation is expressed by mistresses and maids at the opening of this branch, and it is filling a long-felt want.

There is, as elsewhere in New Zealand, a great dearth of domestic workers in the city and country districts, and fifty or sixty good generals could easily be placed. Numbers of people in the city who can afford to keep domestic help, are going into smaller homes, or having their meals at hotels or restaurants on account of the impossibility of getting help; others are doing the best they can by employing charwomen by the day.

Employment in jam and confectionery factories absorbs a considerable proportion of the local domestic labour that might be available; but the girls prefer this to domestic work. There is always keen competition by employers for female labour during the fruit and hop season, which has just been completed. A standing order was given to the Department to place women and girls in these industries. Even this demand has not been fully supplied.

Outside of the demand for factory hands, 67 applications have been received for "domestics," the wages offered ranging from 10s. to £1 5s. Thirty-three applications have been received from domestic workers. These have all been suitably placed at good wages.

The work of this branch of the Department is steadily on the increase, employers making full use of the benefits offered. Amongst employees there is an erroneous impression that fees are charged. This is gradually being dispelled, and the branch is becoming better known amongst workers.

I have, &c.,

M. EMERSON.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Officer in Charge.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Christchurch, 20th April, 1910.

I have the honour to report the work done in this branch for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

It is nearly two years since the branch was opened, and right from the beginning the business done has, from every point of view, been most satisfactory.

We have no difficulty now with either employers or workers as to the object of the branch being established; both fully recognise the great boon it is to them, as it has had the effect, in a measure, of centralising the domestic labour-market. Employers now feel that if there is a domestic to be got they have a better chance of getting one at the Department of Labour than elsewhere, and that every precaution is taken to send only the most suitable person. Of course, the best is done to find employment for all; but some are quite unsuited for the class of employment they seek. Sometimes girls or women will come seeking employment, when they have absolutely no intention of taking it; others will make engagements, and then calmly ignore them. Employers experience much hardship in this way, as often they are quite without help of any kind, and perhaps have waited a week or two for a particular girl whom they have engaged, only to find, after having waited, that the girl does not keep her engagement or send any kind of apology. Of course, we can erase her name off our books; but, as domestics are so scarce, she can easily get employment elsewhere (if she wants it), but she will probably go on repeating her previous performance. At the same time, it gives me great pleasure to say we have sent out some of the finest girls it would be possible to meet, who are giving the greatest satisfaction to their employers, and who are themselves happy in the positions that have been found for them.

There is still great difficulty in getting domestics—we cannot nearly meet the demand. It is hard enough to get them in or near town, but it is almost an impossibility to get them for the country. People in the country, especially farmers' wives who have families, and men coming in to meals, are experiencing great hardship from this cause, as they simply cannot get help of any kind. Most of these places would be good homes for girls, as the mistresses help with the work, and the girls would be treated as members of the family; while the wages range from 12s. 6d. to 15s. for a young mother's-help, and from 15s. to £1 for a general.

Workers express great satisfaction with the branch, as they feel that the greatest care is being taken to find them the most suitable employment under the very best conditions. This is especially the case with new arrivals, a good many of whom are doing splendidly, and have expressed their thanks to the Department for their success.

We have not had many new arrivals lately. Those we have had were found employment, and are doing well. We have had a good many married couples, recent arrivals, whom we have placed on farms, and, although they were quite inexperienced, are doing very well indeed, receiving from £85 to £100 per annum, and all found, and in some cases receiving a £10 bonus.

There is still no difficulty in finding employment for women who are honestly wanting work. There is sometimes a little delay for hotel workers to get suited, in slack times in the hotel trade; while, on other hand, when the trade is busy we are very often unable to supply the demand. Most of the hotel workers here come from other parts of the Dominion, especially at holiday times, when fares are cheap, and they are usually of a class who are neither suited for, or willing to take, private employment.

We are still receiving applications for any number of girls for factories, shops, laundries, &c., particularly for the tailoring trade, dressmaking, and for preserving-factories, but we are quite unable to supply them. Girls for these branches are almost as hard to get as domestics. We were hoping that the branch would be able to assist employers to obtain this kind of labour, but girls are simply not to be had.

The following is a summary of the business done for the past twelve months :—

—	Applications from Employers.	Applications from Assistants.	Engagements made.
Cooks	451	117	99
Generals	1,110	411	396
Housemaids	350	153	127
Housekeepers	66	57	25
To assist in housework	24	6	6
Waitresses	146	58	43
Lady-helps	131	47	32
Couples (married)	70	40	19
Nurses	54	21	10
Parlourmaids	42	..	..
Kitchenmaids	35	15	12
Laundresses	47	1	1
Barmaids	6	3	2
Day-workers	22	18	12
Coat hands (Tailoring)	2	..	..
Machinists „	1	2	2
Governess	1	1	1
Shirtmakers	6	..	..
Canvassers	3	..	..
Bag-makers	..	1	1
Farm hands	..	2	2
Companions	..	2	..
Factory-work	..	1	..
Teacher	..	1	..
Shop-assistants	..	3	..
Bookbinder	..	1	..
Total	2,567	961	789

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the business has increased considerably, the total number of applicants for the year being 3,528, comprising 2,567 from employers, and 961 from workers. 789 workers were found employment, and 172 were not suited. These were people who either did not want work, or were unsuited for the class of employment they were seeking, and, in some cases, we could not give them the necessary recommendation. Of the 789 employees suited, 49 were married and 740 were single, and 108 of these were new arrivals.

I have, &c.,

J. MITCHELL,

The Secretary, Department of Labour, Wellington. Officer in Charge.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Dunedin, 13th April, 1910.

I have the honour to place before you the annual report of the operations of this branch of the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

Whilst the Women's Employment Branch is, so to speak, in its infancy, its operations are becoming more widely known, as evidenced by the number of applications registered during the past twelve twelve months, totalling some 2,242.

The applications registered were as follows : From employers, 1,449, and from employees, 793. Of the latter, 526 were placed in employment.

As was predicted, the usefulness and success of the Branch have been well maintained, clear evidence of which, apart from the above figures, is expressed in the letters which have been received, from both mistresses and maids, expressing their appreciation and gratitude for the help afforded through its agency.

While the very keen demand for general servants, especially from private employers, has increased, on the other hand, applicants for that class of work have considerably diminished. The unwillingness to accept private employment, especially in the capacity of " general," is very marked.

The objections made by assistants regarding private employment are very numerous, one of the most frequently heard being, " We never know when our work is done "—a multiplicity of duties such as cooking, cleaning, washing, ironing, waiting at table, &c.—whereas in public institutions and hotels there are definite duties to be performed, the working-hours are defined, and, furthermore, the wages are higher. Thus, the inducements to seek employment outside of private houses are very considerable.

Albeit many private employers offer good wages, numerous outings, and even assistance with the household duties, the securing of domestic workers is difficult in the extreme.

Apart from the workers mentioned, assistance has been given to women and girls following other occupations, such as factory employees, shop-assistants, dressmakers, &c.

I have, &c.,

M. S. HALE,

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington. Officer in Charge.

REPORTS FROM CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

AUCKLAND.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER FOR THE NORTHERN AND TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

SIR,— Commissioner's Office, Council of Conciliation, Auckland, 9th May, 1910.

I have the honour to report that during the past year I have dealt with 32 disputes, which have been disposed of as follows: Fully settled, 17; partially settled, 8; referred to Court of Arbitration, 7: total, 32.

It is pleasing to note that in the conduct of these disputes the most pleasant relationships have been maintained between employers and employed, and the proceedings of the Conciliation Councils, and also of conferences have been characterized by an earnest desire upon the part of both capital and labour to comply with the spirit of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act.

Disputes fully settled.

Ironmoulders' Labourers	Award made (on basis of agreement arrived at).
Ship, Yacht, and Boat Builders	Ditto.
Auckland Carters	,,
Auckland Butchers	,,
Auckland Boilermakers	Addition to award.
Auckland Bookbinders	Award made.
Auckland Restaurant Employees	,,
Onehunga Carriers	Industrial agreement.
Cooks and Stewards	Award made.
Lithographic Workers	,,
Gumworkers	,,
Taranaki Butter and Cheese Factory Employees	,,
Auckland Grocers	,,
Auckland Aerated-water Carters	,,
Rotorua Hotel-workers	Industrial agreement.
Auckland Brewers' Employees	Award made.
Merchant Service Guild	Industrial agreement.

Disputes partially Settled. (*Remaining items dealt with by Court of Arbitration.*)

Builders' and Contractors' Labourers.
Kiripaka Coal-miners.
Taranaki Slaughtermen.
Auckland Waterside Workers.
Taupiri Coal-miners.
Coal, Lime, Sand, and Stone Labourers.
Ironmoulders.
Aerated-water Employees.

Referred to Court of Arbitration.

Labourers employed by contractors.
Labourers employed as storemen and yardmen.
Labourers employed by local bodies.
Labourers employed by quarry and scoria-pit owners.
Bakers.
Tailors.
Rotorua boardinghouse employees.

I have, &c.,
T. HARLE GILES,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER FOR THE WELLINGTON, HAWKE'S BAY, NELSON, MARLBOROUGH, AND WESTLAND DISTRICTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1910.

SIR,— Commissioner's Office, Council of Conciliation, Wellington, 20th April, 1910.

I beg to present the following report as a result of the working of the conciliation measures of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in the above districts for the year just ended.

During the period mentioned 28 industrial matters have been dealt with. Of this number, an agreement on all points was obtained in 23 instances; in 3 disputes a partial settlement was agreed upon; while in the 2 remaining cases no arrangement could be effected. Sixteen cases were heard

before Councils of Conciliation, the remaining twelve being adjusted satisfactorily without their assistance. The following is a list of the industrial unions concerned :—

New Zealand Tailoresses.
Wanganui Butchers.
Picton Freezers.
New Zealand Bootmakers (male).
Wellington Carpenters.
Wellington Cab-drivers.
Hawke's Bay Drovers and Shepherds.
Westland Engine-drivers.
Denniston Engine-drivers.
Manawatu Flax-mills.
New Zealand Federated Slaughtermen.
Wellington Cooks and Waiters.
Westland Bakers.
Grey Valley Miners (Coal).
Hawke's Bay Trawlers.
Wanganui Drivers.
Wellington Pastrycooks.
New Zealand Bootmakers (female).
Wellington Gas-stokers.
Wellington Bricklayers.
Napier Carpenters.
Inangahua Miners.
Wellington Pullers.
Grey Valley Workers.
Nelson Painters.
Napier Tailors.
Wellington Waterside Workers.
Grey Valley Coal-miners.

The above list, should, I think, be of a reassuring nature to those who are interested in the success of this industrial legislation. It is, however, rather premature yet to hazard any opinion as to its ultimate results, as it is quite possible that while many of the disputes dealt with under the new system could have been settled or arranged to the satisfaction of both parties without any special legislation, it is equally certain that the appointment of an official to deal specially with industrial difficulties has been a wise proceeding, as it gives an opportunity of intervening between parties during critical periods, and of preventing, by means of conciliatory methods, industrial disturbances from becoming acute and prolonged struggles between employers and employees.

Of the 28 disputes mentioned, 23 were of the ordinary character—viz., applications for improved conditions in respect to wages and hours, &c., while with the remaining 5 the difficulty appeared to be of a more pronounced nature, and involved the suggestion of temporary cessation of employment. In three of these matters work had actually ceased, but through the effect of conciliation, the obstacles were overcome and a resumption of employment followed immediately.

The outlook for the ensuing twelve months is of a satisfactory nature, and it is not anticipated that any industrial difficulty that may arise will be of great magnitude. Some slight alterations to the existing Act, such as those already suggested by your Department—viz., providing facility (1) for making industrial agreements arrived at by the parties into awards, and (2) for giving an opportunity to parties to signify their objection to recommendations of Conciliation Councils—failing which, such to become binding—will have a tendency to further improve this measure.

It is most satisfactory to be able to state that during the whole of the many conferences held between employers and employees there has never been the slightest ill-feeling displayed between the parties, and business has been arranged in a satisfactory and amicable manner.

I have to thank you and your staff for valuable assistance given me during the course of the year; and in a special manner I consider that those representatives of employees and employers who assisted in bringing about satisfactory arrangements of disputes during the past twelve months are entitled to every possible credit.

I have, &c.,
P. Hally,
Conciliation Commissioner for the Wellington, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland Districts.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Report of Conciliation Commissioner for the Canterbury and the Otago and Southland Industrial Districts for the Year ending 31st March, 1910.

Sir,— Christchurch, 19th April, 1910.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the conciliation provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in the above districts during the year.

During the period mentioned 42 industrial matters have been dealt with, in which 27 agreements were arrived at and 12 partially made. In 3 instances were no settlements made. In 27 instances the disputes were heard before Councils of Conciliation, the remaining 15 being amicably arranged by the parties themselves, with myself acting in the capacity of chairman. The following unions of workers were concerned in the disputes mentioned :—

Christchurch General Labourers
1. *Re* quarrymen.
2. ,, general labourers.
3. ,, grain and wool store employees.
4. ,, ,, ,, (Timaru).

Canterbury Cycle-workers.

Christchurch Tramway Employees.
,, Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers.
,, Operative Bootmakers' Society.
,, Tailoring Trade.
,, Operative Stonemasons (two disputes).
Canterbury Hotel and Restaurant Employees.
,, Rattan and Wicker Workers.
Christchurch United Furniture Trades.
Canterbury Rope, Twine, Flock, and Flax-mill Employees.
,, Grocers' Assistants (two disputes).
Christchurch Aerated-water Workers and other Bottlers.
,, Plasterers.
,, Tailoresses and Pressers.
Canterbury Brick, Pottery, Pipe, Tile, and Clay Workers (two disputes).
,, Slaughtermen's Assistants.
,, Agricultural and Pastoral Labourers (*re* Threshing-millers).
,, Drivers (Timaru Branch).
Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators.
Waimate Workers (*re* Threshing-millers).
Otago and Southland Gold-miners (two disputes).
,, Certificated Engine-drivers.
,, Boxworkers.
,, Coal-miners (*re* Nightcaps Coal Company).
,, Shearers.
,, Slaughtermen.
Dunedin Tailoresses.
,, and Suburban Carters.
,, ,, General Labourers { 1. *Re* builders and contractors. 2. ,, public bodies and contractors. 3. ,, quarry-owners.
,, Canister-workers.
Port Chalmers Marine Labourers.
Southland Typographical.

A section of the Act that is not satisfactory is that relating to the filing of agreements. I again urge a slight alteration to the Act—viz., that all agreements arrived at before a Conciliation Council be filed as recommendations, and, if not objected to, say, within thirty days, the recommendations to become an award. A similar clause under the old Act appeared to give general satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
J. R. Triggs,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary for Labour, Wellington.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS GIVEN DURING THE YEAR 1909-10 UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT, AND THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Application for Recovery of Subscriptions due by Member of an Industrial Union.

At the Magistrate's Court at Foxton, the Manawatu Flax-mills Employees' Union sued a member of the union to recover the sum of 13s. 6d. for contributions. The secretary of the union said defendant was a member of his union, and in July, 1907, had applied for clearance, as he was leaving the district. This was granted. Defendant returned to the district in May, 1908, and commenced to work at a flax-mill. Defendant was again put on the list of paying members of the union. This course had been followed in several other cases. The witness considered that the clearance granted was only for the time that defendant was away from the district or away from the industry. The Stipendiary Magistrate said there was nothing in the rules of the union that allowed members who left the industry for a time and then returned to be again put on the membership roll without again making application. Judgment was given for defendant, with costs. The secretary of the union asked for leave to appeal, as he understood this question had been fought before with a different result. The Magistrate said it was not necessary to get his permission. Where it was a point of law there was no need to get leave to appeal.

Liabilities of Servants.

In the Magistrate's Court, Dunedin, on the 25th May, 1909, a mistress sued a young woman for 12s. 6d. for a breach of an agreement to enter plaintiff's service as a domestic servant.

The Magistrate, in giving judgment, said the sooner servant-girls realised their legal position the better it would be for them. If they took a position, they should fulfil it; if not, they would be liable for damages the same as employers would be. Judgment was for plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

Definition of a Fishmonger's Shop.

Decision by Mr. H. Y. Widdowson, S.M., Dunedin, 21st May, 1909.

The defendant is charged with having failed to close his shop at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the statutory closing-day—to wit, the 12th day of May, 1909—for the remainder of the day, contrary to the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908. The defendant carries on in the shop referred to the business of a fishmonger, and it is admitted that he did not close such shop, and that during that week (but not on the half-day in question) he sold poultry, rabbits, and mutton-birds, in addition to fish. Section 18, (*a*), (*i*), of the Act exempts persons exclusively carrying on any one or more of the businesses therein mentioned—amongst them being that of a fishmonger—from closing on the statutory half-holiday, and subsection (ii) contains, for the purposes of this section, a definition of a fishmonger, &c. A "fishmonger" is defined as meaning "a person whose business is to sell fish or shellfish." It is contended for the defence that the effect of this definition is not to narrow down the exemption to a person whose business is to sell fish or shellfish only, but that if, in addition, he sells poultry, rabbits, or mutton-birds, which, it is said, might be ordinarily and commonly kept and sold in the business of a fishmonger as well as fish, in the absence of the definition contained in subsection (ii), he need not close his shop on the weekly half-holiday. I cannot accede to the proposition. I must also say that I am not satisfied that it has been proved that, apart from the Act altogether, the sale of poultry and rabbits would ordinarily and commonly belong to the business of a fishmonger. That, however, does not affect the matter. I am of opinion that the effect of subsections (i) and (ii) of section 18, according to the true and reasonable construction of the words, is, with regard to fishmongers, that only those whose business it is to exclusively sell fish or shellfish are entitled to the exemption from closing their shops on the weekly half-holiday. To hold otherwise would, it seems to me, be to frustrate the intention of the Act. The defendant will therefore be convicted, and fined £1 with costs.

What is a Florist's Stock?—A Test Case.

On the 5th May, 1909, a fruiterer and florist was charged at the Police Court, Dunedin, with having failed to close his shop for the statutory half-holiday on the week ended 24th April. Mr. Le Cren (Inspector of Factories) prosecuted, and Mr. Stephens appeared for defendant.

The contention of the prosecution was that as a fruiterer and florist defendant was exempt, but that he stocked and sold certain other articles—seeds, flower-pots, crushed bone for fowls, &c.—which removed the exemption.

Mr. Widdowson, S.M., gave his judgment on the 6th May. He said that defendant was a fruiterer and florist, and claimed, in his business as florist, to sell certain articles which, the Inspector asserted, precluded him from keeping open on the statutory half-holiday. The question was whether the defendant was exculsively carrying on the business of a fruiterer and exculsively that of a florist, the articles complained of coming within the business of a florist. It had been given in evidence that these articles were commonly and ordinarily stocked and sold by florists in Dunedin and other parts of the Dominion, and he had no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary was bound to hold that it was true. The Inspector invited him to take as the meaning of "florist" that given by the dictionary. But he could not do that, for the dictionary meaning was too restricted. A decision had been given by the late Chief Justice Prendergast

in a similar case in which a chemist carrying on his business also sold photographic cameras, and the question was whether he exculsively carried on the business of a chemist. In the amending Act of 1905 the word "chemist" was inserted in the excepting clause of the Act, and was in exactly the same position as the business of a florist was under the present Act. Meanings were assigned to the different terms in the Act, but there was no meaning attached to the word "florist." He must therefore look upon it as ordinarily accepted by the public and the trade. In the case of the chemist the late Chief Justice held that, as chemists ordinarily stocked and sold photographic cameras, they came within the exemption of the Act. In the circumstances he must dismiss the present case.

Costs were not allowed defendant. The Inspector was allowed fourteen days in which to appeal. He intimated that the case had been mainly brought for a definite interpretation.

Closing under a Requisition.

Judgment of Court of Appeal.

On the 24th June, 1909, at Nelson, Mr. Justice Cooper gave his judgment in the appeal case, in which S. Tyson was the appellant and a Nelson ironmonger the respondent. This was an appeal from the decision of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. H. Eyre-Kenny. The following are extracts made from it:—

The appellant is the "Inspector" in Nelson under the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908. The respondent is an ironmonger carrying on business in Nelson, in a shop within the meaning of that Act. He was charged . . . . with a breach of section 25 of the Act, by failing to close his shop at an hour directed by the Minister and notice in the *Gazette*, in accordance with a requisition certified by the local authority under the provisions of subsection (7) of that section. The Magistrate held that the direction of the Minister was not conclusive evidence that the provision of the Act had been complied with, and that he could go behind it and examine the certificate and the requisition; and, having done so, he held that the requisition was not signed by a majority of the occupiers of all shops carrying on the particular trade carried on by the respondent. He therefore held the requisition, the certificate, and the notice invalid, and dismissed the information.

There are two grounds of appeal: (1) That the notice in the *Gazette*, and the direction given by the Minister, and the certificate of the local body are conclusive evidence that the requirements of section 25 have been complied with, and that the requisition has been signed by a majority of occupiers of all the shops of the particular trade within the borough, and that the Magistrate was wrong in making an inquiry into the validity of the requisition; (2) that, if the requisition can be inquired into, then the Magistrate was wrong in holding that it was not signed by the requisite majority.

The first ground of appeal cannot, in my opinion, be sustained. There is no provision in section 25 of the Act making the notice in the *Gazette* conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein, and there is no general provision in the Act to that effect, although there are certain particular matters in which the Act states that the *Gazette* notice shall be conclusive evidence. Under section 10, subsection (6), the *Gazette* notice specifying the combined districts is made conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein; so also by section 16, subsection (3), the *Gazette* notice is made conclusive evidence of the statutory closing-day appointed by the Minister; and subsection (10) of section 17 makes the *Gazette* notice conclusive evidence of the result of a poll, and of the appointed day determined by such poll. The general provisions applying to *Gazette* notices are contained in sections 32 and 46 of the Evidence Act, 1908, and under those sections the *New Zealand Gazette* is made *prima facie* evidence of any order, regulation, or other instrument issued under the authority of a Minister of the Crown in New Zealand. Section 46 enacts that, where by any Act a Minister of the Crown is authorised to perform any act, power, function, or duty, the *Gazette* containing a notice of the doing, exercise, or performance of any such act, power, or duty shall be *prima facie* evidence that the same was lawfully done, exercised, or performed.

Unless a statute makes a notice or certificate conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein, it is *prima facie* evidence only, and the rules stated in sections 32 and 46 of the Evidence Act apply. There is not only no provision making the *Gazette* notice conclusive evidence; there is also no provision making either the Minister's direction or the local body's certificate conclusive.

The position of matters was, therefore, that, in the absence of any such provision, the production of the *Gazette* notice was *prima facie* proof of the validity of the direction, the requisition, and the certificate, and, coupled with proof of the fact that the respondent upon the date stated in the information kept his shop open beyond the hour fixed in the notice, established a *prima facie* case only, capable of rebuttal by evidence that the requisition, or the certificate, or the notice was not authorised by the statute.

It is only upon a valid requisition certified by a valid certificate that the Minister's jurisdiction to give the direction which, under section 25 of the Shop-hours Act he is authorised to give, arises. If the requisition or the certificate is invalid, the notice and direction are ineffective. The requisition must be signed by a majority of the occupiers of all the shops in the particular trade in the district of the local authority, and the Minister can only act upon it when it is accompanied by a valid certificate.

The facts found by the Magistrate are that the requisition was signed by two firms only. Each of these firms carried on the business of ironmongery and hardware dealers in their respective shops. Practically this business was their exclusive business. The defendent carried on a business the main part of which was ironmongery and hardware; but he sold some other classes of goods. There were a number of other shopkeepers in the district carrying on general businesses of which the sale of ironmongery and hardware formed a substantial, but not the main, part of their businesses. The Magistrate held that these shopkeepers were all ironmongers, and were carrying on the particular trade of

ironmongers, and therefore that, as none of these had signed the requisition, the requisition was invalid, as it had not been signed by a majority of the occupiers of all the shops carrying on the particular trade in the district.

Section 25 of the Act is in two branches: (1.) It applies to all shops in the district, and, upon a requisition signed by the majority of all the shopkeepers and duly certified, and followed by a notice by the Minister, every shop (except those in respect of which special provisions are enacted) must close at the hours agreed upon by the majority and stated in the requisition. (2.) It applies also to a particular trade or trades; and, where the requisition is limited to a particular trade or trades within the district, then, if the requisition is signed by the majority of those shopkeepers carrying on the particular trades or trades, these classes only are affected.

Now, in the City of Nelson there are only three shopkeepers whose business mainly consists of the sale of ironmongery and hardware. The others who sell ironmongery and hardware carry on general business of which the Magistrate has found that the sale of ironmongery and hardware is, although a substantial part, not the main part. The question is, do these general shopkeepers carry on, within the meaning of the Act, the business of ironmongery and hardware dealers, or, to use the terms of subsection (3), the particular trade or trades of ironmongery and hardware? If the test to be applied is that which the Magistrate has adopted, the result will be, in my opinion, both illogical and absurd. Many shopkeepers . . . . carry on a general business. They sell groceries, fancy goods, ironmongery, boots and shoes, drapery, stationery, books, tobacco, &c., and all the many articles which are usually included in the stock of a general storekeeper. In the same town or city, however, there are generally a certain number of tradesmen who specialise. . . . If these traders who carry on special businesses cannot regulate their hours of closing except by obtaining the consent of the majority of the general dealers who sell as part of their general business the special lines which are the exclusive or main business of the special class of tradesmen, the particular tradesmen are practically prevented from regulating the hours of their particular businesses, and thus the purpose of the statute may be defeated. These extraordinary consequences are quite possible if the Magistrate's construction is adopted. In the case of a storekeeper carrying on, as many do, a business which is a combination of the different businesses I have mentioned, and supposing requisitions are signed by a majority of each of those who, according to the Magistrate's opinion, are carrying on each particular business, and different hours are stated in each requisition, by what requisition is the particular shopkeeper bound? If boot-and-shoe-shop keepers determine to close at 5 p.m., and ironmongers at 5.30 p.m., and grocers at 6 p.m., is the general dealer bound to close at 5 p.m., or can he keep open till a later hour, although the main part of his business may be the sale of groceries or other goods? Section 25 is complete. It does not say that the particular branch of the business is to be closed at the hour fixed, or (except in the case of the sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes) that the sale of the particular goods is to cease at the particular hour; it enacts that the shop shall be "closed" within the meaning of the Act, if it is not locked or otherwise effectually closed against the admission of the public. The shop is to be practically, not theoretically, shut up. The statute provides for one case only where the shop may be kept open for the sale of other goods where a particular trade has been regulated by a requisition—namely, where the trade of a tobacconist is so regulated; and there the shop of a general dealer who also sells tobacco need not be closed at that hour, but he is prohibited from selling tobacco after the hour fixed by the tobacconists for closing. This is the only case provided for by the statute. Counsel for respondent has contended with some force that if the requisition is to be limited to those whose sole or main business is that of the particular trade, the dissentient minority is bound, although in the same street there may be a number of general storekeepers selling the same class of goods (although such trade is not their main business) and entitled to keep open to a late hour, thus entering into an unequal competition with those whose main business is the particular trade. In construing a statute a reasonable interpretation must be applied, and if the language is capable of two constructions, that construction must be adopted which will cause the least absurdity or injustice, and which will best insure the attainment of the object of the Act, and of each provision and enactment. In my opinion I can, without doing violence to the language of section 25, construe the subsection as meaning that the requisition when it is limited to a particular trade is to be signed by those shopkeepers whose principal business is that of the particular trade, and that those shopkeepers who carry on a general trade and whose main business is not that of the particular trade are not within the subsection. This class of shopkeeper carry on a general trade; they do not carry on a particular trade; their general business is that of general dealers, and the particular classes of goods they deal in do not constitute them particular tradesmen, but form a portion only of their general trading. In the cases referred to by the Magistrate, the sale of ironmongery and hardware is auxiliary to the general trade of the nature mentioned; it does not constitute their main business. Where such a class of business is the main business carried on, then they may properly be held to be ironmongers and hardware tradesmen, although they sell other goods. In such case the sale of other goods would be merely auxiliary to the main business, and could not prevent the shop from being properly called an ironmongery-shop.

The answer to the injustice suggested by counsel for respondent is that the majority of ironmongers have ageed to risk the competition of those who sell ironmongery but who are not ironmongers in the sense in which I construe section 25. . . . In my opinion, therefore, the requisition was signed by the requisite majority of the particular shopkeepers.

I thought at first that the notice and certificate went further than the requisition in introducing the words "combined and separately," and that a possible construction might be that the certificate was intended to represent to the Minister that the majority was that of all the shopkeepers who dealt in ironmongery and hardware, whether such dealing constituted the main business or not. I am satisfied, however, upon fully considering the certificate that it was not intended to have, and could

not be construed to have, such an extensive meaning. The local body evidently considered that the businesses of ironmongers and hardware-shopkeepers might be thought to be separate businesses, and that as the requisition purported to be signed by the majority of the occupiers of the ironmongery and hardware shops in Nelson, it was necessary to add the words "combined and separately" as including these businesses, whether carried on by the shopkeeper as one business or as separate businesses. The words "combined and separately" are used in this sense in a certificate given by the same local authority, and followed by a direction from the Minister on the same date, in reference to the businesses of chemists, druggists, and herbalists.

While "ironmongery" and "hardware" may be said to be convertible terms, it may perhaps be that, while "ironmongery" includes all hardware, "hardware" does not include all ironmongery. The definition of "ironmongery" and "hardware" in the Century Dictionary supports this view. I am satisfied that it was in the sense I have mentioned that the words were used, and that they cannot be construed as conveying to the Minister a meaning larger than that included in the terms of the requisition.

The other point was submitted by counsel for respondent, and was that the requisition was bad in substance, as it purported to contract the hours during which the shops should be open, and was therefore repugnant to a statutory right to remain open up to the hours permitted by section 3 of the Act. That section is, however, "subject to the provision of the Act." It regulates the hours of shop-assistants, and these may be, where the shops are within a borough not forming part of a combined district, and having a population of 5,000 or upwards up to 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the statutory holiday, and up to 9 o'clock in the evening of one working-day in each week or 6 o'clock in the evening of any other working-day. The hours of closing fixed by the requisition cut out any evening, and fixed the hours of closing on five days of the week at 5.30 p.m., and on Wednesdays (the statutory half-holiday) at 1 p.m. I think that section 3 must be read as controlled by section 25, and that, as section 25 provides that the shops shall be closed in accordance with the requisition, the hours of closing are those fixed by the requisition, and not those within which assistants may be employed under section 3, where there has been no requisition. This is, I think, made clear by subsection (4) of section 25, which enacts that "working" in this section shall be construed as permitting any shop to remain open on any statutory closing-day after the prescribed time of closing." Whether the shop-assistants can be legally kept at work in the shop after the shop has been closed for business at the hour of closing as fixed by the requisition, and up to the hours mentioned in section 3, and on one late night during the week, is a question which does not arise in the present case. All I decide is that shops must be closed according to the hours mentioned in the requisition.

The appeal is under Part IX of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908. The Magistrate who heard and dismissed the information has, I understand, ceased to hold office, and another Magistrate has been appointed in his place. Under section 296 of the Justices of the Peace Act the Supreme Court may, upon reversing the Magistrate's decision, remit the matter to the Magistrate, with the opinion of the Court thereon, or make such order in relation to the matter as it thinks fit. Under the circumstances now existing, I think the proper order to make is to reverse the decision of the Magistrate, and to remit the case to the present Magistrate, with a direction to rehear the information, and with a direction that in the opinion of the Court the matters stated in the case on appeal afford no defence to the information, and that the requisition, the certificate, and the notice by the Minister are respectively valid and effective. As the main question which has been argued is one of difficulty, and one upon which there has hitherto been no decision of this Court, I do not order the respondent to pay the costs of the appeal.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT HOLDEN AT WAIPAWA.

Thursday, 5th August, 1909. Before Mr. S. E. McCarthy, S.M.

Inspector of Factories v. *a Local Baker and his Employee.* (Five informations.)

Three informations alleging :—

(1.) That the defendant, did fail to keep a time and wages book as required by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

(2.) Being the occupier of a shop, did, on the 30th day of June, 1909, employ a carter after the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the statutory half-holiday under the Shops and Offices Act.

(3.) Being the occupier of a factory, did fail to exhibit and maintain in some conspicuous place the notice required by subsection (2) of section 17 of the Factories Act.

(4.) Statement of claim alleging that the defendant, being an employer bound by terms of the Wellington Bakers' award, did employ a baker between the 5th day of May, 1909, and the 30th day of June, 1909, and failed to pay him the minimum wage of £2 10s. per week as required by the award.

(5.) Statement of claim alleging that an employee, the defendant in above case, did work for an employer bound by the terms of the before-mentioned award, from the 5th day of May, 1909, to the 30th June, 1909, and failed to claim the minimum wage of £2 10s. by the week.

These informations and claims were heard on the 22nd day of July, 1909, when judgment was reserved, which is now given as follows :—

These cases were all heard together, as the facts relating to each were so intertwined that that seemed the more convenient way of dealing with them. The facts are that the first defendant is a master baker bound by the terms of the Wellington Bakers' award made on the 28th May, 1908, and, within the Borough of Waipawa, which has a population less than 5,000, occupies a bakery and a shop, which are separate buildings, though the trades carried on therein are treated as one business. In the

bakery are manufactured bread and pastry, whilst in the shop are sold pastry, confectionery, groceries, vegetables and other products, not including bread, which was only sold from the bakery and defendant's cart, which plied within the Borough of Waipawa, and was driven by the defendant employee who on and prior to the 30th June, 1909, the weekly half-holiday for the borough, was working in the bakery and driving the defendant employer's cart without wage, with a view of learning the business of baker and pastrycook and confectioner, and also with the further view of eventually acquiring the latter's interest in the shop, bakery and bread-run. He did acquire this interest on the 1st July, 1909, the day immediately succeeding the date of the alleged breaches of the Shops and Offices Act, the Factories Act, and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The defendant employee was on the 30th June, 1909, delivering bread for his employer from the latter's cart, more than half an hour after 1 o'clock of the afternoon of that day, at a place within the borough, and distant less than one mile from the defendant's shop and bakery. He had not either on or prior to the 30th June worked in the shop, wherein no bread was ever kept. The reason of the late delivery of the bread on the 30th June was that the defendant, owing to ill health, had not risen at his accustomed hour. This fact is not material except in so far as the penalty is concerned. The employee is a brother-in-law of defendant, and had come out from England for the express purpose of taking over the latter's business. It is admitted that no time or wages book was kept by the employer, that no notice was posted as required by the Factories Act, and that the other defendant was not in the Dominion when the award was made. This latter fact is not material except as to the penalty.

It will be convenient at this stage to take each case separately.

(*a.*) Failing to keep a time and wages book. Section 58 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908, is the provision governing this offence, and it provides that "a wages and overtime book shall be kept by every employer bound by an award or industrial agreement, and every such employer who fails to keep such a book, or wilfully makes any false entry therein, is liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds."

Now, the term "employer" by interpretation involves the idea of having one or more workers, as defined, in his employ (see subsection (1) of section 2 of the principal Act), whilst "worker" means any person of any age or either sex employed by "any employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward." Assuming that it is necessary to decide whether the employee is a worker for hire or reward, I think that he was. There was an agreement between the employer and the employee, whereby the latter was to purchase the former's interest in the business, and one of the terms of that agreement was that the employer was to teach the employee the business. The term "reward" is not confined to the payment of wages or what is termed in law "consideration," it consists of any *quid pro quo* passing from the employer to the worker. In the present case, in return for the employee's services, the employer was to teach him the trades before mentioned. In my opinion a conviction should be recorded. The employer is accordingly convicted, and fined £1.

(*b.*) Employing a shop-assistant after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the borough half-holiday.

Sections 3, 6, and 11, as modified by sections 18 and 21, of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, are the sections creating the offence. The fact relied on by the prosecution is the selling by the employee of bread from the employer's cart more than half an hour after the time fixed for closing on the afternoon of the borough half-holiday. We need not consider separately the shop and the bakery, for, although conducted in separate buildings, and it was not the custom to sell bread otherwise than from the bakery and the cart, both the bakery and the shop are run as one business. It could not, therefore, be reasonably said that the cart was the auxiliary of the bakery and not of the shop. The correct way of putting the case is to find that the cart was an auxiliary of the business. That included both the shop and the bakery. It would be idle for the defendant to contend that if when delivering bread he had been given an order for goods ordinarily sold in the shop he would not have accepted it. Paragraph (*c*) of section 7, and section 20, therefore govern the present case. Moreover, it was neither proved nor admitted that the employee had been given the half-holiday mentioned in the proviso to paragraph (*a*), (1), of section 18. The right to keep open a shop does not involve denial of a weekly half-holiday on some day of the week to all the shop-assistants working therein. Was, then, the employee a shop-assistant? I think that he was. A shop-assistant is a person employed in a shop—that is, engaged in working therein. The definition is studiously silent as to working for hire or reward. In my opinion a conviction should be recorded. Defendant is accordingly convicted, and fined £2, and ordered to pay the costs.

(*c.*) Failing to exhibit at or near the entrance the notice required by section 17 of the Factories Act, 1908.

The observance of the provisions of this section is a duty cast on all occupiers of bakehouses, which, within the meaning of the Factories Act, are factories irrespective of the number of persons employed therein; and the defendant, who worked in the bakehouse, counts as a person so employed (see section 65, and 25 N.Z. L.R. 258). The defendant employer is convicted, and fined £1, and ordered to pay the costs.

(*d*) and (*e*). (1.) Employing a baker, and paying less than the minimum wage. (2.) Failing to claim the minimum wage.

In both these cases the one defendant is clearly an employer, whilst the other is a baker in the employ of the former. It is not necessary to decide whether that baker is a worker within the meaning of the Arbitration Act. The employment of a baker and not paying him the wages prescribed by the award is a breach of one of its provisions irrespective of the question whether the baker is a worker within the meaning of the Arbitration Act. Section 71 of the Amendment Act would seem to suggest the inference that this is the correct construction of the award.

Judgment will be recorded for the plaintiff for £2 against the defendant employer, and for £1 against the defendant employee.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Before A. McArthur, Esq., S.M., at Wellington.

Master and Servant—Negligence of Master—Failure to provide Adequate Plant—Injury to Workman—Damages—Volenti non fit injuria.

A workman is entitled to presume that the materials provided for him to work upon are not inferior to the average, and that the employer will exercise towards him at least ordinary care and diligence. The failure to provide proper machinery or materials is a ground of liability.

The plaintiff sues the defendants, and says,—

1. That on the 8th day of February, 1909, the plaintiff was employed by the defendants upon certain works—to wit, construction of a ferro-concrete wharf at Clyde Quay.

2. That it was a term and condition of the plaintiff's employment that the defendants should furnish proper and adequate plant and materials for the execution of the said works.

3. That a winch that was being used in connection with the said works was faulty and defective by reason of the negligence of the defendants, in that it was impossible to remove the handle therefrom.

4. By reason of such defect the plaintiff while passing the said winch in performance of his duties on the date above mentioned was struck by the handle with great force, whereby his nose was broken and the sinew of his left foot crushed.

Wherefore the plaintiff claims to recover the sum of £50 as damages.

The plaintiff was engaged on a punt on which were four winches, and was in charge of one. On the day previous to the accident one of the winches had carried away, and on the morning of the accident its place was taken by the winch which was the cause of the accident. The handle would not come off, and to get it off after the accident it was necessary to cut the split pin. The foreman admitted that he did not examine the winch carefully, and that he did not know when it had been in active use before. He only gave, he said, a casual look over it, as he did not think there was any occasion to examine it carefully. The plaintiff had tried to remove the handle, but was unable to do so, and was called away to take a hammer to the second landing. On his return he had to go past the winch to get to the check-rope. At that time a pile was removed off a smaller punt, which then came in contact with the wire rope from the winch. This caused the handle of the winch to fly round, and strike the plaintiff in the face, and knock him down, and also crush the sinews of his foot, besides breaking his nose. Had the handle been off, the accident would not have taken place; but the defendants allege that, had the pawl been down, the winch would not have gone round.

It was contended for the defence that the plaintiff should have had the pawl of his winch in, and then the accident could not have happened, whereas for the plaintiff there was evidence that a more serious accident would have taken place had the pawl been in, as the winch might have carried away altogether. It was also contended for the defence that the instructions were that all pawls were to be in; but this is hardly borne out by the evidence, which goes to show that such instructions did not apply to the winch in charge of the plaintiff. Moreover, the foreman admitted that he had no recollection of definitely telling the defendant to have his pawl in.

It is certain that there was a defect in the winch, in so far as it was not possible to remove the handle, and in my opinion the plaintiff had not been instructed to have his pawl down. Did, then, the plaintiff, by continuing to work after he knew that the handle was tight, accept the risk? I do not think so, as he was attempting to remove the handle when called away to some other duty. I do not consider the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria* applies in this case. There are many important cases on the point arising here. A workman is entitled to presume that the materials provided for him to work upon are not inferior to the average, and that the employer will exercise towards him at least ordinary care and diligence. The failure to provide proper machinery or materials would furnish grounds of liability.

In Weems *v.* Mathieson (Macq. H.L. Reports, Vol. iv, 215) it was held that the master of dangerous works is bound to be careful to prevent accidents to those employed by him. If his machinery or apparatus be not staunch and appropriate, or if he permit it to be used without proper guards, and mischief consequently arises, he will be responsible.

Smith *v.* Baker (1891, A.C., 235) is, to my mind, the most imporant case on the subject. Certainly Lord Bramwell dissented. Lord Halsbury, L.C. said (p. 337), "In both Thomas *v.* Quartermaine (18 Q.B.D., 685) and in Yarmouth *v.* France (19 Q.B.D., 647) it has been taken for granted that mere knowledge of the risk does not necessarily involve consent to the risk." Bowen, L.J., carefully points out in the earlier case that the maxim is not *Scienti non fit injuria*, but *Volenti non fit injuria*. And Lindley, L.J., in quoting Bowen, L.J.'s, distinction with approval, adds, "The question in each case must be not simply whether the plaintiff knew of the risk, but whether the circumstances are such as necessarily to lead to the conclusion that the whole risk was voluntarily incurred by the plaintiff." Lord Halsbury goes on as follows (page 338): "I am of opinion myself that in order to defeat a plaintiff's right by the application of the maxim relied on, who would otherwise be entitled to recover, the jury ought to be able to affirm that he consented to the particular thing being done which would involve the risk, and consented to take the risk upon himself."

Lord Watson, in Smith *v.* Baker (page 356) said, "At common law the master's ignorance would not have barred the workman's claim, as he was bound to see that his machinery and works were free from defect." Lord Herschell (page 362) said, "Where then a risk to the employed which may or may not result in injury has been created or enhanced by the negligence of the employer, does the mere continuance in service, with the knowledge of the risk, preclude the employed, if he suffer from such negligence, from recovering in respect of his employer's breach of duty? I cannot assent to the proposition that the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria* applies to such a case, and that the employer can invoke its aid to protect himself from liability for his wrong." Lord Morris (page 369) said, "The appellant may have voluntarily entered on a risky business, but he did not voluntarily undertake it

plus the risk from defective machinery. There must be an assent to undertake the risk, with the full appreciation of its extent."

In Williams *v.* The Birmingham Battery and Metal Company (1899, 2 Q.B., 338) Smith *v.* Baker is discussed and approved. Lord Romer (page 345) said, "In order to escape liability the employer must establish that the servant has taken upon himself the risk without the precautions. Whether the servant has taken that upon himself is a question of fact to be decided on the circumstances of each case."

As to what constitutes a defect, in Reedy *v.* The King (3 G.L.R., 286) it was held that the absence of so ordinary an appliance as a pawl on a winch, which would have the effect of arresting the motion of a winch-barrel on the machine getting beyond the control of a workman, was absence of reasonable appliances and evidence of actionable negligence.

Also in Stanton *v.* Scrutton (62 L.J. Q.B., 405) it was held that the absence in the conditions of the machinery, taken as a whole, of any sufficient safeguard taken against danger arising from an ordinary and probable occurrence as a slip in the management of a winch is a defect.

For the defence Dawbarn's "Employers' Liability," 3rd ed., pp. 18–19) has been quoted: "A master is not responsible for latent defects, but it is his duty to test for those which may arise in the course of wear. This is not a personal duty cast upon him, and, if he delegate it to a competent person, that will exonerate him, even if such person or servant neglect to do so. So also, as a matter of defence, a master can say the servant knew of what was wrong as well and completely as himself." With all due deference to the learned author, I am of opinion that these two statements require considerable qualification before they can pass as good law at the present time. It must be remembered that many old cases are no longer of authority.

I consider the defendants were liable in supplying a defective winch; further, I consider that the plaintiff did not voluntarily agree to accept the risk of the work with the additional risk of a stiff handle. I do not consider that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in having his pawl up, first, because the evidence does not disclose that he was instructed to keep it down, and, secondly, if instructions were given generally, they did not apply to his winch, which was not put into position till after the pile was taken from the smaller punt. I do not consider, however, that plaintiff is entitled to the full amount claimed.

Judgment will be for the plaintiff for £30 and costs, less the amount of compensation already received.

Claim for Wages Disallowed.

In the Magistrate's Court at Wellington, before Dr. McArthur, S.M., on the 14th December, 1909, a journeyman tailor sued his employer to recover £20 16s. 3d., amount of wages alleged to be due to plaintiff for services rendered as a tailor. Defendant employed claimant on full time; but with the advent of the winter season work slackened, and some of the employees had to be put off on broken time. Plaintiff said that he was engaged at the rate of £3 5s. per week, and he claimed the full time under the award. After hearing the evidence, Dr. McArthur, S.M., remarked that it was very clear to him that, when the slack time came along last winter, defendant called his employees together and pointed out to them the state of his business, and advised them to obtain other employment if they could, adding that he would be glad to give them work again whenever it was available. This arrangement was carried out for some time, but now plaintiff claimed full time wages for this period. Judgment was for defendant, with costs £3 9s.

Shops and Offices Act.—Chemist Failing to Close at Time fixed by Act.

In the Magistrate's Court at Hastings, 14th January, 1910. Before Mr. S. E. McCarthy, S.M.—Inspector of Factories *v.* a local chemist.—Information alleging that defendant, being the occupier of a chemist's shop situate within the Borough of Hastings, did, on the 20th November, 1909, at the time when such shop was directed by law to be closed—namely, at 9.45 on the evening of the said day—unlawfully keep such shop open.—Inspector Murray appeared in person; Mr. Dolan appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "Not guilty."

The case was heard on the 10th December, 1909, on which day judgment was reserved, which is now given as follows:—

This is an information laid pursuant to sections 25 and 39 of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908. The former section creates the offence; the latter fixes the penalty. Subsection (1) of section 25 provides for the closing of all shops in the district of any local authority on the evening of every working-day other than the day fixed for the weekly half-holiday, on requisition in writing made by the majority of the occupiers of such shops to the person and in the manner prescribed. Subsection (2) provides that the requisition and direction to close may be limited to any particular trade. The chemists within the Borough of Hastings have requisitioned the Minister to direct the closing of all chemists' shops in that borough on all working-days other than the weekly half-holiday at the hour of half past 9 p.m. The defendant had passed all the necessary examinations for admission as a chemist, but, not having yet attained his majority, cannot be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist under the Pharmacy Act. He, however, carries on business as a herbalist, and in his shop he keeps herbal and patent medicines and all the drugs recognised in the British Pharmacopœia, which latter he makes up into mixtures. The whole of these he exposes for sale and does sell. The shop kept by defendant is to all intents and purposes a chemist's shop. All the products usually kept and sold by chemists are in defendant's shop kept and sold, save that defendant does not make up prescriptions to the order of any medical man. It is contended that because defendant is not a chemist registered under the Pharmacy Act he cannot be convicted of keeping open a chemist's shop. I cannot adopt this contention. The offence created by section 25 is not the keeping-open during prohibited hours of a chemist's shop by a registered chemist, but the keeping-open of a chemist's shop during those hours. The provisions of the

Pharmacy Act are immaterial. If a chemist, duly registered, can be liable for keeping open his shop during the hours it is directed to be closed, much more can an unregistered chemist. A shop is none the less a chemist's shop because it is kept by an unregistered chemist. The questions for determination are—(1) Was defendant's shop a chemist's shop ? and (2) Was is kept open during prohibited hours ? Each of these questions must in the present case be answered in the affirmative. Defendant must therefore be convicted, and he is convicted accordingly and fined £2, and ordered to pay the costs.

Workers' Liability.—A Broken Contract.

Hearing, 24th February, 1910.

At the Magistrate's Court, Gisborne, before Mr. W. A. Barton, S.M., a local employer proceeded against a blacksmith, of Christchurch, claiming damages amounting to £19 10s. Counsel stated that the employer was bringing the case against the man to serve as a warning to others, and not to make anything out of it.

The plaintiff gave evidence that he met defendant in Christchurch in the first week in December, in reply to an advertisement for a smith. He engaged defendant and wired this to his foreman in Gisborne, and a man was dismissed from the works here. This man left on the day defendant was to have arrived. An arrangement was made that defendant had to arrive on the 16th December. On that date defendant wired that owing to a serious accident he could not come for a day or two. Plaintiff on the same day, wired, "Unfortunate; reply what date can arrive." He received no reply to this, and on the 23rd again wired, but got no reply. On the 29th plaintiff wired that if defendant did not definitely reply the engagement would be cancelled. He received a reply, asking for plaintiff to forward a ticket. This was wired to the union office at Christchurch. On the 3rd January plaintiff again wired to know why defendant had not come. He received no reply, and on the 18th January wired to defendant that the contract having been broken by defendant, he had cancelled the engagement and was going to sue for damages. Plaintiff had had to refuse a lot of orders, and work had to be delayed, owing to the non-arrival of the defendant. He estimated his actual loss was between £40 and £50.

His Worship said it was difficult to assess the amount of damage, but there was no doubt he was entitled to some compensation. Judgment was given for £15, with costs £2 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): Before Mr. Dyer, S.M., a case against a firm of dairy-implement manufacturers, for failing to guard a machine while being used by a boy, was dismissed. The boy was seriously injured, and admitted that the accident was caused through his own neglect. The Magistrate held that the Factories Act did not prohibit inexperienced boys being put to work on such machines, and that no breach of the Factories Act, section 39, (*c*), had been committed.

Auckland.—(Servants' Registry Offices Act): A registry-office keeper was fined £5, with costs 11s., for engaging a servant for another person and charging a fee of 2s. 6d. without having a license under the Act. He took over the business from his partner, who had held a license, and pleaded that he understood that the business carried the license with it. The maximum fine was imposed, as the defendant had been previously convicted for a similar offence.

Napier.—(Shops and Offices Act): A Puketapu hotelkeeper was fined £1, with 11s. costs, for failing to give two hotel-assistants a weekly half-holiday.

Auckland.—(Factories Act): Before Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M., three Chinese laundry-keepers were each fined £1, with 7s. costs, for failing to keep time and wages books in accordance with section 17 of Act.

Opunake.—(Factories Act): Before Mr. H. S. Fitzherbert, S.M., a sawmilling company was fined £1 1s., with 7s. costs, for failing to pay wages fortnightly. On sixteen other similar charges convictions were recorded.

(Shops and Offices Act): For a similar offence the same company was fined 10s. In all cases arrears of wages amounting to £230 had been paid to employees since the informations were laid.

Wanganui.—(Factories Act): Before Mr. Kerr, S.M., a Chinese laundry-keeper, was charged with (1) failing to pay wages to an employee, and (2) failing to keep proper books as provided for by section 17 of the Act. Counsel for the defence produced a deed of partnership, but admitted that the employee had worked for a period of twenty weeks before he became entitled to any share in the partnership, which fact, the Inspector submitted, constituted him an employee, and that the deed of partnership had evidently been drawn up for no other purpose than to evade the Act. The Magistrate held that the deed was a legal one, and made the employee a partner. As there was some doubt, the defendant would have to get the benefit of it, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

Dunedin.—(Wages Protection and Contractors' Lien Act): Before Mr. J. R. Bartholomew, S.M., a firm of sawmillers were fined £1, with 7s. costs, for receiving from an employee, the sum of 2s. 1d. in respect of a policy of accident insurance. Two other similar charges were withdrawn. The Stipendiary Magistrate pointed out that the offence was highly penal, but, as it was the first case in the district, he would inflict only a nominal penalty.

Wanganui.—(Shops and Offices Act): Before Mr. W. Kerr, S.M.: A grocer was fined £1, with 7s. costs, for employing a shop-assistant after 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday. The man was employed delivering goods at Marton (half-holiday, Wednesday) on Thursday (half-holiday for Wanganui combined district). Defendant contended that as the alleged offence was committed outside the Wanganui boundary there was no breach; also, that the law relating to the half-holiday applied to an assistant only while he was employed in the district to which the half-holiday applied. The Stipendiary Magistrate, however, ruled that the Act was quite clear on the point that the half-holiday must be given on the day on which the shop is closed, no matter what district the cart is in.

REQUISITIONS from SHOPKEEPERS fixing their own CLOSING-HOURS under Section 25 of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, in Force up to and including the 31st March, 1910.

Place.	Trades.
Amberley ..	All shops, except fishmongers.
Ashburton ..	Grocers and ironmongers.
,, ..	Cycle-dealers.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and boot-merchants.
,, ..	Booksellers, stationers, fancy-goods and toy dealers.
Auckland ..	Bicycle dealers and repairers.
,, ..	Bootmakers (retail).
,, ..	Chemists.
Auckland and Newmarket	Chemists.
Auckland ..	Hairdressers.
Auckland and Newmarket	Hatters, mercers, and clothiers.
Auckland ..	Tailors.
,, ..	Tobacconists.
Avondale ..	All shops.
Awarua Riding ..	,,
Balclutha ..	,,
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Blenheim ..	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, jewellers, fancy-goods dealers, stationers, grocers, bootmakers, ironmongers, furniture-dealers, butchers, bicycle-makers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Tobacconists.
Bull's	All shops.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Carterton ..	Drapers, grocers, stationers, bootmakers, and general storekeepers.
Christchurch ..	Boot and shoe shops.
,, ..	Butchers.
,, ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Jewellers.
,, ..	Motor-car, motor-cycle, and cycle-shops.
,, ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, &c. (articles over value of 3s.).
Dannevirke ..	All shops, except tobacconists.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Dunedin ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, and Roslyn	Furniture-dealers.
Eltham	All shops except refreshment-room keepers, fruiterers, and fishmongers.
,, ...	Chemists and druggists.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ...	Pork-butchers and small-goods men.
Feilding ..	All shops, except butchers, hairdressers and tobacconists, photographers, confectioners, oyster-saloon keepers, fruiterers, and jewellers.
,, ...	Chemists.
,, ...	Saddlers and harness-makers.
Fitzroy	All shops.
Foxton	All shops, excepting bakers and confectioners.
,, ...	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Gisborne ..	All shops, except butchers.
,, ..	Chemists.
Gore	All shops, except bakers, butchers, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, news-agents, pork-butchers, and refreshment-room keepers.
,, ...	Chemists and druggists.
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Grey Lynn ..	Hatters, mercers, tailors, and clothiers.
Greytown ..	Drapers, grocers, stationers, bootmakers, and general storekeepers.
Halcombe ..	All shops.
Hamilton ..	Booksellers and stationers.
Hastings ..	All shops.
,, ..	Booksellers.
,, ..	Boot and shoe sellers.
,, ..	Chemists.
,, ..	Clothiers and mercers.
Hastings—*continued*	Confectioners.
,, ..	Drapers.
,, ..	Furniture and house-furnishing dealers.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Pork-butchers.
,, ..	Second-hand dealers.
,, ..	Watchmakers and jewellers.
Hawera ..	All shops, except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news-agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists.
,, ..	Grocery, drapery, ironmongery, and watchmaking and jewellery.
Hawksbury ..	All shops.
,, ..	Hairdressers.
Heathcote Road District	Grocers.
Howick	All shops.
Hunterville ..	,,
,, ..	Fruiterers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Inangahua County	All shops, except fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurant-keepers.
Inglewood ..	All shops, except fruiterers, confectioners, fishmongers, and cycle-repairers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Invercargill ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
,, ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Kaiapoi ..	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, fancy-goods dealers, jewellers, stationers, grocers, ironmongers, butchers, bootmakers, saddlers, furniture-dealers, and bicycle-dealers.
Kaikoura County ..	Grocers, drapers, tobacconists, chemists, bootmakers, jewellers, saddlers, and tailors.
Kiwitea County ..	All shops.
Kumara	All shops.
,, ...	Butchers, hairdressers, and stationers.
,, ...	Fruiterers and confectioners.
Manaia	Drapers, clothiers, bootmakers, general storekeepers, chemists, plumbers, saddlers, butchers, tailors, bakers, watchmakers, stationers, and grocers.
Martinborough ..	Drapers, clothiers, mercers, milliners, grocers, ironmongers, and crockeryware-merchants.
Marton	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ...	Drapers, mercers, and clothiers.
Masterton ..	Butchers.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and grocers.
,, ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Mosgiel	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, chemists, fruiterers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
Motueka ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, fruiterers, chemists, and sellers of photographic requisites.
Mount Hutt ..	All shops.
Napier	Clothiers.
,, ...	Cycle-dealers.
,, ...	Drapers.
,, ...	Grocers.
,, ...	Hairdressers.
,, ...	Mercers.
,, ...	Tailors.
,, ...	Tobacconists.
Nelson	Booksellers and news-agents.
,, ...	Bootmakers, boot-importers, and boot salesmen.
,, ...	Chemists, druggists, and herbalists.
,, ...	Drapers, tailors, and mercers.

REQUISITIONS from SHOPKEEPERS fixing their own CLOSING-HOURS under Section 25 of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908, in Force up to and including the 31st March, 1910—*continued.*

Place.	Trades.	Place.	Trades.
Nelson—*continued*	Grocers.	Rongotea ..	All shops, except hairdressers.
„	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	Ross	All shops.
„	Ironmongery and hardware.	Rotorua	Drapers, general storekeepers, and boot and shoe dealers.
„	Motor and cycle builders, dealers, and repairers.	South Malvern ..	All storekeepers.
New Brighton ..	Grocers and storekeepers.	Spreydon Road District	Grocers.
New Plymouth ..	Boot-shops.	Stratford ..	All shops.
„ ..	Chemists.	„ ..	Fruiterers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
„ ..	Drapers and clothiers.	Sumner	Grocers and general storekeepers.
„ ..	Grocers.	Taihape ..	All shops, except confectioners, fruiterers, refreshment-room and dining-room keepers.
„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	„ ..	Chemists.
Oamaru ..	Chemists.	„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Ohakune ..	All shops.	Te Aroha ..	All shops, except fishmongers, fruiterers, confectioners, bakers, refreshment-room keepers, bookstall keeper on a railway-station or wharf, hairdressers, tobacconists, stationers, news-agents, and fancy-goods dealers.
Ohinemuri County	All shops, except bakers, butchers, chemists, confectioners, dairy-produce sellers, fishmongers, florists, fruiterers, hairdressers, news-agents, pork-butchers, refreshment-room keepers, and tobacconists.	Temuka ..	All shops.
Omaka	All shops.	„ ..	Fruiterers, refreshment-room keepers, confectioners, and stationers.
Onehunga ..	Hairdressers' saloons.	„ ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Opotiki	All shops.	Timaru	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Opunake ..	All shops, except hairdressers.	„	Retail fishing-tackle dealers.
Orepuki Riding ..	All shops.	„	Retail grocers.
Otautau	„	Tolaga Bay Riding	All shops.
„	Hairdressers, news-agents, and tobacconists.	Waihi	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
„	Fruiterers and refreshment-room keepers.	„	Ironmongers, grocers, drapers, tailors, clothiers, boot-dealers, and general storekeepers.
Outram ..	All shops.	„	Stationers and fancy-goods dealers.
Pahiatua ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, fruiterers, and confectioners, refreshment-room keepers.	„	Watchmakers and jewellers.
Palmerston North	Butchers.	Waimate ..	Grocers.
„	Cycle-trade shops.	„ ..	Saddlers, harness, &c.
„	Hairdressers.	Wairoa	All shops.
„	Tobacconists.	Waitomo County ..	All shops.
Palmerston South	Drapers, grocers, tailors, and ironmongers.	„ ..	Fishmongers, fruiterers, and refreshment-rooms.
Papakura ..	All shops.	„ ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Patea	All shops, except tobacconists and hairdressers, bakers and confectioners, stationers and news-agents, and fruiterers.	Wanganui ..	Chemists.
		„ ..	Drapers and clothiers.
		„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Petone	Boot and shoe dealers.	Wellington ..	Butchers.
„	Dairy-produce sellers.	„ ..	Chemists and druggists.
„	Fancy-goods dealers, booksellers, news-agents, and stationers.	„ ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
„	Grocers.	„ ..	Hairdressers.
„	Second-hand dealers.	„ ..	Ironmongers.
„	Tobacconists.	„ ..	Pork-butchers, poultry, and small goods.
„	Pork-butchers.	„ ..	Tobacconists.
„	Watchmakers and jewellers.	„ ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, and engravers.
Picton	Drapers, storekeepers, boot-merchants, crockery-merchants, ironmongers, and saddlers.	Winton	All shops.
Port Chalmers ..	All shops.	Woodville ..	„
Pukekohe ..	All shops, except fruiterers, bakers, and hairdressing-saloons.	Woolston ..	Grocers.
Riccarton Road District	Storekeepers.	Wyndham ..	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.

RETURN showing CASES dealt with under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its Amendment, Names of Trades affected, and the respective Districts, from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Industrial Agreements.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.	Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Hotel and restaurant employees (Rotorua)	Northern.	Tunnel workers (Otira)	Westland.
Electrical workers	Wellington.	Hotel and restaurant employees (*re* preference)	Canterbury.
Fishermen (Hawke's Bay) ..	„	Slaughtermen	„
Gas-stokers	„	Tramway employees (Christchurch Tramway Board)	„
Sausage-casing makers (Whakatu) ..	„	Waterside workers (Timaru) ..	„
Freezing-works employees ..	Marlborough.	Tramways (Corporation), (Dunedin)	Otago and Southland.
Coal-miners (Mokihinui, State Colliery)	Westland.		
Engine-drivers (certificated), (Point Elizabeth State Colliery) ..	„		

RETURN showing CASES dealt with, &c.—*continued.*

Awards.

Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Bakers and pastrycooks (Auckland, city)	Northern.
Ditto (Auckland, country)	,,
,, (Gisborne)	,,
Bookbinders, paper-rulers, and cutters	,,
Boot trade (male operatives)	,,
,, (female operatives)	,,
Brick, pottery, and clay workers	,,
Builders' contractors' and general labourers (*re* builders)	,,
Ditto (*re* contractors)	,,
,, (*re* ironfounders)	,,
,, (*re* local bodies)	,,
,, (*re* quarry and scoria-pit employees)	,,
Butchers	,,
Cabmen	,,
Carters (Auckland)	,,
,, (Hamilton)	,,
Coach-workers	,,
Coal-miners (Kiripaka)	,,
Cooks and stewards	,,
Electric tramways	,,
Gum-workers	,,
Hotel and restaurant employees (*re* restaurants, tea-rooms, and oyster-saloons)	,,
Lithographers	,,
Painters and decorators (Gisborne)	,,
Shipmasters (Auckland Harbour Board and others)	,,
Ditto (Devonport Steam Ferry Company)	,,
Ship, yacht, and boat builders	,,
Tailors	,,
Tailoresses (cutters, trimmers, &c.)	,,
Waterside workers (Auckland)	,,
Butter, creamery, and cheese factory employees	Taranaki.
Slaughtermen (Waitara)	,,
Bakers (*re* pastrycooks)	Wellington.
Boot trade (male operatives)	,,
,, (female operatives)	,,
Bricklayers (Hawke's Bay)	,,
,, (Wellington)	,,
Butchers (Wanganui)	,,
Butter, creamery, and cheese factories	,,
Carpenters and joiners (Wellington City)	,,
Ditto (Hawke's Bay)	,,
Drivers (*re* cab-proprietors, Wellington)	,,
,, (country, including Palmerston North and Wanganui)	,,
Drovers and shepherds (Hawke's Bay)	,,
Flax-mill employees (Manawatu)	,,

Trade affected.	Industrial District.
Pastrycooks (Wellington City)	Wellington.
Pullers (Wellington City)	,,
Tailoresses, Federated (factory)	,,
,, (cutters, trimmers, &c.)	,,
Engine-drivers, firemen, and brakesmen (Denniston)	Westland.
Aerated-water workers and other bottlers	Canterbury.
Bootmakers (Christchurch)	,,
Boot trade (male operatives)	,,
,, (female operatives)	,,
Confectionery, biscuit, and fruit-preserving employees	,,
Cycle-workers	,,
Drivers (Timaru)	,,
Furniture trade	,,
General labourers	,,
,, (*re* quarry-owners)	,,
,, (North Canterbury) (*re* grain, &c., merchants)	,,
,, (South Canterbury) (*re* grain, &c., merchants)	,,
Grocers' assistants (Christchurch)	,,
Painters and decorators (South Canterbury)	,,
Plasterers	,,
Rattan and wicker workers	,,
Rope, twine, and flax-mill employees	,,
Saddlers, harness and collar makers	,,
Stonemasons	,,
,, (*re* monumental masons)	,,
Tailoresses (Federated), factory	,,
,, (cutters, trimmers, &c.)	,,
Tailoring trade	,,
Threshing-millers (Waimate)	,,
Boot trade (male operatives)	Otago and Southland
,, (female operatives)	Ditto.
Boxmakers	,,
Canister-workers (Dunedin)	,,
Carters (Dunedin)	,,
Coal-miners (Nightcaps)	,,
Dredgemen (Gold-miners)	,,
Engine-drivers (certificated)	,,
Gold-miners (*re* dredgemen)	,,
,, (Round Hill and Ourawera)	,,
Marine labourers (Port Chalmers)	,,
Shearers	,,
Tailoressos, Federated (factory)	,,
,, (shop)	,,
,, (cutters, trimmers, &c.)	,,
Tailors and shop tailoresses	,,
Typographers (Southland)	,,

Breaches of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, *and its Amendment.*

Trade.	District.	Section of Act.	Particulars.
Butchers (Foxton)	Wellington	100	*Re* obstructing Inspector in the execution of his duty.
Cooks and waiters (Wellington)	,,	109	*Re* dismissing a worker because she was entitled to the benefit of an award.
Wharf labourers (Napier)	,,	109	*Re* dismissing a worker because he was entitled to the benefit of an award.
Shearers	,,	4 (Amendment Act)	*Re* creating a lockout.
Flaxmill employees (Manawatu)	,,	60 (Amendment Act)	*Re* dismissing employees because they were entitled to the benefit of an award.
Painters (Napier)	,,	Ditto	*Re* dismissing an employee because he was an officer of a Workers' Union.

Applications for Awards heard by the Court in which no Award was made.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Hotel and restaurant employees	Northern	Application for award struck out.
Gold-miners (Inangahua)	Westland	,,
Boot trade	Canterbury	Application to amend award. Dismissed.
Hotel and restaurant employees (*re* private hotels and boardinghouses generally)	,,	Application for award dismissed.

Enforcement of Section 5 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908.—*Taking Part in a Strike.*

Case taken by	District.	Trade affected.	Nature of Breach.	Decision.
Department	Otago and Southland	Shearers	Taking part in a strike (7 men)	Five convicted. Penalty, £5 each. Two of the men could not be found.

FACTORIES.

NOTE.—Only the employers personally engaged in the work of the factory are counted throughout.

TABLE 1.

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	17	20/ to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	3	35/ to 41/	..	..							
	62	42/ to 50/	..	..							
	12	51/ to 80/	..	..	106	..	7	2	1	10	£9,689
Employers, 6.											
Agricultural-implement Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 13/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	33/ to 37/	..	..							
21 and over	1	29/	..	..							
	2	45/	..	..							
	4	60/ to 75/	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	5	£1,390
Employers, 2.											
Ammunition-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/ & 15/	23	10/ to 17/6							
17 to 20 ..	2	19/ & 25/	21	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	2	36/	6	13/6 to 17/							
	9	45/ to 57/6	23	17/6 to 22/6							
	5	60/ to 110/	4	30/ to 40/	97	..	..	..	1	1	£5,219
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..							
21 and over	4	25/ to 40/	1	12/6							
	5	42/6 to 55/									
	6	60/ to 80/			19	..	2	1	..	3	£1,903
Employers, 2.											
Bag-making (Calico, Flax, and Jute).											
17 to 20 ..	1	32/	5	12/ to 17/6							
21 and over	1	65/	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	£524
Baking-powder, &c., Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 18/	2	7/ & 10/							
17 to 20 ..	5	15/ to 25/	7	10/ to 15/							
21 and over	1	15/	1	25/							
	2	55/ & 60/			27	..	2	1	..	3	£1,002
Employers, 2.											
Basket, Wickerware, and Perambulator Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	31	5	5	5	70	..	6	3	..	9	£5,738
Employers, 12.											
Billiard-table Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/	..	..							
21 and over	3	27/ to 63/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£467
Employers, 2.											
Biscuit and Confectionery, &c., Making.											
14 to 16 ..	21	See	30	See							
17 to 20 ..	24	Table	50	Table							
21 and over	78	5	32	5	250	..	9	2	4	15	£14,931
Employers—Males 14, female 1.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	26	Table	..	..							
21 and over	47	5	..	..	129	..	44	1	..	45	£7,133
Employers, 44.											
Blind-making.											
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 32/6	..	..							
21 and over	1	25/	1	22/							
	7	40/ to 55/			17	..	4	..	..	4	£743
Employers, 5.											
Boatbuilding and Shipwrighting.											
14 to 16 ..	17	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	45	Table	..	..							
21 and over	108	5	..	..	191	..	16	7	1	24	£15,871
Employers, 21.											
Bootmaking (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	17	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	..							
21 and over	180	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Bootmaking (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	50	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	57	Table							
21 and over	4	5	104	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	61	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Pump and Welt Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	11	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Fitters and Table Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	Table							
21 and over	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	40	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (General Hands in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	103	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	43	..	58	..							
17 to 20 ..	49	..	70	..							
21 and over	473	..	120	..	922	..	87	9	8	104	£69,246
Employers—Males 105, females 4.											
Bread and Pastry Baking.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	36	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	152	5	6	5	282	..	68	4	..	72	£20,973
Employers—Males 72, female 1.											
Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	..	..							
21 and over	238	5	..	..	276	..	10	2	5	17	£33,804
Employers, 10.											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..							
21 and over	226	5	..	..	274	..	11	3	4	18	£34,186
Employers, 22.											
Brush and Broom Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	2	9/ & 12/							
17 to 20 ..	5	17/6 to 35/	6	7/ to 22/							
21 and over	4	30/ to 35/	5	18/ to 25/	46	..	6	1	..	7	£2,808
	10	40/ to 48/									
	7	50/ to 60/									
Employers, 6.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	28	5	..	..	78	..	36	..	..	36	£3,009
Employers, 36.											
Butter and Cheese Making, Cream-separating, and Milk-pasteurising.											
14 to 16 ..	4	12/6 to 22/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 30/	1	20/							
21 and over	8	30/ to 40/	4	17/6 to 20/							
	25	42/ to 55/	2	32/6 & 40/							
	9	60/ to 70/	2	50/	64	..	12	2	..	14	£6,233
Employers, 3.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Appren-tices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	37	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	66	Table	..	..							
21 and over	175	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	38	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	43	..	1	..							
17 to 20 ..	74	..	5	..							
21 and over	213	..	8	..	437	..	71	9	1	81	£29,838
Employers, 93.											
Cardboard-box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 12/	11	7/6 to 13/9							
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6	19	8/ to 20/							
21 and over	1	26/	5	15/ to 20/							
	2	60/	2	25/ & 29/							
	2	65/ & 70/	2	30/ & 40/	50	..	..	3	..	3	£2,330
Employers—Males 2, female 1.											
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	13	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	43	Table	..	..							
21 and over	118	5	..	..	248	..	61	2	..	63	£14,035
Employers, 74.											
Carpet-sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	20/							
21 and over	1	25/	1	30/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£247
Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 10/	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 25/	6	10/ to 17/							
21 and over	10	42/ to 52/6	3	10/ to 20/							
	3	60/	2	22/ & 26/	33	..	4	1	..	5	£1,764
Employers, 3.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Foremen).											
14 to 16 ..	6	7/6 to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..							
21 and over	5	35/ to 42/6	..	..							
	27	45/ to 70/	..	..							
	5	80/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	11	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	31	Table							
21 and over	1	5	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	28	Table							
21 and over	..	..	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	23	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	58	Table							
21 and over	..	..	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Ticket and Button Sewers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	Table							
21 and over	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Denim and Dungaree Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	14	Table							
21 and over	4	5	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	3	See							
21 and over	1	Table 5	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Clothing-manufacturing (General Hands, unspecified).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	Table							
21 and over	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	9	..	59	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	..	142	..							
21 and over	63	..	191	..	481	..	1	4	6	11	£27,749
Employers—Males 10, female 1.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..							
21 and over	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..							
21 and over	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	113	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	26	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	62	..	..	..							
21 and over	232	..	..	..	344	..	10	12	2	24	£33,297
Employers, 24.											
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	2	14/ & 15/							
21 and over	5	30/ to 42/	2	20/ & 25/							
	4	50/ to 65/									
	1	90/			18	..	2	1	..	3	£1,751
Employer, 1.											
Coopering and Box-making.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	32	5	..	..	50	..	6	1	..	7	£3,543
Employers, 6.											
Cork-cutting.											
21 and over	3	(Employers)	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
Corset and Belt Making.											
21 and over	..	..	1	20/	2	..	1	..	..	1	£10
Employer—Female 1.											
Cutlery Grinding and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..							
21 and over	2	44/ & 45/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£231
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	4	27/6 to 42/	..	..							
	9	42/6 to 45/	..	..							
	4	57/ to 65/	..	..	42	..	13	..	..	13	£2,360
Employers, 12.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 8/	2	5/ & 20/							
17 to 20 ..	5	11/ to 40/	4	10/ to 22/6							
21 and over	3	12/6 to 30/	2	12/6							
	17	40/ to 60/	8	20/ to 23/							
	5	70/ to 80/	3	25/							
	4	90/ to 140/			87	..	31	..	..	31	£5,030
Employers, 32.											
Dress and Millinery (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	79	5/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	191	5/ to 20/							
21 and over	..	..	51	5/ to 18/							
			95	20/ to 30/							
			13	32/6 to 60/							
			5	80/ to 120/	586	..	126	2	3	131	£14,038
Employers—Females 152.											
Dress and Millinery (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	45	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	86	5/ to 20/							
21 and over	..	..	27	11/ to 20/							
			25	22/6 to 40/							
			12	42/ to 70/	218	..	37	6	..	43	£6,863
Employers—Females 23.											
Dyeing and Cleaning and Feather-dressing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 35/	3	17/6 to 20/							
21 and over	2	30/	3	15/ to 16/							
	10	35/ to 50/	2	18/ & 21/							
	2	60/			35	..	9	1	..	10	£1,356
Employers, 10.											
Electroplating and Engraving (see also Printing Process Hands and Engravers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	2	20/ & 50/	1	20/	11	..	4	..	..	4	£273
Employers, 6.											
Electric Power and Light Generating.											
17 to 20 ..	4	18/9	..	..							
21 and over	2	18/9 & 35/	..	..							
	22	41/3 to 60/	..	..							
	12	63/ to 80/	..	..							
	3	87/6 to 120/	..	..	43	..	..	1	1	2	£6,131
Engineering (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..							
21 and over	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	16	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	100	Table	..	..							
21 and over	88	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Turners and Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..							
21 and over	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..							
21 and over	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Engineering (Sheet-metal Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Labourers and Yardmen).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	45	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineering (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	19	Table	..	..							
21 and over	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Brass Founders and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Coppersmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Range and Stove Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Iron Cot and Bedstead Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..							
21 and over	7	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Galvanised-iron Ware and Spouting and Ridging Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	47	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Heel and Toe Plate Making).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	2	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Electrical Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	65	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	224	..	..	..							
21 and over	475	..	..	..	841	..	42	17	8	67	£81,455
Employers, 77.											
Fellmongering.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	73	5	..	..	89	..	4	2	1	7	£7,366
Employer, 1.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
17 to 20 ..	2	13/ & 15/	..	..							
21 and over	2	46/9 & 58/6	..	..							
	3	70/	..	..							
	1	76/	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	2	£843
Employers, 3.											
Firewood-cutting, Grain-crushing, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	27/6 to 42/	..	..							
21 and over	7	20/ to 35/	..	..							
	15	40/ to 45/	..	..							
	6	46/6 to 55/	..	..	58	..	26	..	..	26	£2,773
Employers, 25.											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	37	See Table 5	..	..	45	..	3	2	..	5	£5,377
Employers, 8.											
Flax-milling.											
21 and over	1	42/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Flock and Kapoc Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	12/							
21 and over	2	20/ & 35/	1	16/	8	..	1	..	..	1	£70
Employers, 3.											
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..							
21 and over	60	5	..	..	73	..	3	1	1	5	£8,388
Employer, 1.											
Fly-papers and Blacking Making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 12/							
21 and over	..	..	1	20/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£116
Employer, 1.											
Fruit-preserving and Jam-making.											
14 to 16 ..	9	12/ to 16/	16	7/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	9	20/ to 35/	14	9/ to 18/							
21 and over	7	25/ to 30/	5	5/ to 10/							
	8	32/6 to 50/	6	13/ to 20/							
	6	54/ to 70/	3	24/ to 35/	90	..	5	1	1	7	£3,563
Employers, 7.											
Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/10 & 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	5/5 to 48/	..	..							
21 and over	13	20/ to 39/	2	15/ & 18/							
	201	42/ to 70/									
	25	70/6 to 105/			254	..	1	1	1	3	£33,767
Gas Meter and Range Repairing.											
21 and over	2	42/ & 48/	..	..							
	2	54/ & 56/	..	..							
	1	65/6	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£497
Glass Bevelling and Silvering.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	12/ & 17/6	..	..							
21 and over	1	30/	..	..							
	7	45/ to 55/	..	..							
	3	60/	..	..	20	..	1	1	..	2	£2,002
Employers, 4.											
Gun and Lock Smithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..							
21 and over	3	60/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	£473
Employers, 3.											
Hair-working (Wigs, &c.).											
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	1	15/							
21 and over	1	71/6	1	15/	5	..	2	..	..	2	£256
Employer—Male 1.											
Hat and Cap Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	6/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	3	26/ to 40/	13	8/ to 25/							
21 and over	1	35/	6	17/6 to 22/6							
	7	48/ to 60/	14	25/ to 32/							
	3	63/ to 80/	2	47/ & 50/	62	..	4	1	1	6	£4,126
Employers—Males 7, female 1.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	5/ to 8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	5/ to 25/							
21 and over	..	..	1	14/							
			2	18/							
			2	26/ & 30/	17	..	1	1	..	2	£418
Employers—Females 3.											
Incandescent-mantle Manufacturing.											
21 and over	..	..	1	25/	1	..	1	..	..	1	£65
Kauri-gum Sorting and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	132	5	..	..	148	..	9	6	..	15	£13,133
Employers, 10.											
Lapidary-work.											
21 and over	2	40/ & 45/	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	3	£227
Employers, 4.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	20	5/ to 22/							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	37	12/ to 20/							
21 and over	3	25/ to 30/	34	7/6 to 20/							
	12	40/ to 50/	35	20/6 to 28/							
	9	60/ to 100/	2	50/	189	..	29	2	2	33	£8,268
Employers—Males 9, females 26.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	2	22/6	..	..							
	4	28/ to 30/	..	..							
	2	40/	..	..	63	..	36	..	..	36	£428
Employers, 55.											
Leadlight-work.											
21 and over	2	30/	1	25/							
	1	45/			6	..	1	..	..	1	£411
Employers, 2.											
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	30/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	15/ to 47/6	..	..							
21 and over	65	35/3 to 51/	..	..							
	34	52/6 to 70/	..	..							
	14	72/ to 100/	..	..	133	..	5	..	1	6	£16,786
Employers, 2.											
Manure-mixing.											
21 and over	37	See Table 5	..	..	43	..	6	1	..	7	£3,705.
Employers, 6.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Slaughtermen).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..							
21 and over	39	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Freezers and Chamber Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Preservers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	30	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Engineers, Firemen, &c.).											
21 and over	14	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	3	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	..	..	..							
21 and over	125	..	..	..	138	..	..	2	2	4	£14,484
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..							
21 and over	63	5	..	..	88	..	5	3	..	8	£9,431
Employers, 9.											
Oil Canning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	1	45/	..	..							
	1	50/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£373
Employer, 1.											
Optical and Scientific Instrument Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	14/ & 20/	..	..							
21 and over	2	56/ & 84/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£486
Employers, 2.											
Organ-building.											
21 and over	1	45/	..	..							
	3	60/	..	..							
	1	66/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£538
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.					
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*									
Paint, Varnish, and Glue Manufacturing.									
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/					
17 to 20 ..	7	20/ to 42/	2	12/ & 15/					
21 and over	1	35/	..	..					
	6	40/	..	..					
	1	60/	..	..	4	..	..	4	£1,978
Employers, 4.									
Paper-milling and Paper-bag Making.									
14 to 16 ..	2	11/ & 14/	8	8/ to 14/					
17 to 20 ..	4	25/ to 30/	3	12/6 to 20/					
21 and over	1	15/	3	10/ to 12/6					
	26	38/ to 55/	5	20/ to 25/					
	7	60/ to 65/			2	1	1	4	£4,913
Employers, 4.									
Photography.									
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	1	5/					
17 to 20 ..	2	7/6 & 20/	15	5/ to 20/					
21 and over	1	21/	7	10/ to 17/6					
	6	32/6 to 60/	12	20/ to 30/					
	1	70/	2	35/ & 40/	11	2	..	13	£2,304
Employers, 12.									
Piano-repairing.									
21 and over	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employers, 2.									
Picture-framing.									
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	17/6 to 40/	1	12/6					
21 and over	1	20/	2	12/ & 22/6					
	11	25/ to 60/							
	1	70/			18	..	..	18	£1,296
Employers, 26.									
Plumbing and Gasfitting.									
14 to 16 ..	25	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	44	Table	..	..					
21 and over	105	5	..	..	48	5	..	53	£16,587
Employers, 66.									
Portmanteau-making.									
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..					
21 and over	20	5	..	..	2	1	1	4	£4,223
Employers, 6.									
Printing and Bookbinding (Typesetting-machine Operators).									
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..					
21 and over	67	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Compositors).									
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	19	Table	..	..					
21 and over	66	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Stereotypers).									
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..					
21 and over	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Machinists).									
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	22	Table	..	..					
21 and over	65	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Lithographers).									
14 to 16 ..	3	See	1	7/					
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	3	9/ to 16/					
21 and over	18	5	3	20/	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Publishing Hands).									
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 30/	1	12/6					
21 and over	17	50/ to 80/	4	15/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Storemen and Packers).									
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/6	..	..					
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..					
21 and over	5	30/ to 40/	..	..					
	7	48/ to 53/	..	..					
	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Printing and Bookbinding (Artists and Designers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..							
21 and over	8	70/ to 110/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Process Hands and Engravers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Bookbinders).											
4 to 16 ..	6	See	15	See							
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	28	Table							
21 and over	31	5	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Printing and Bookbinding (Paper-rulers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	6	Table							
21 and over	8	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	14	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	19	Table							
21 and over	7	5	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (General Hands in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	22	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Engineers and Mechanics).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	46	..	34	..							
17 to 20 ..	101	..	61	..							
21 and over	357	..	79	..	712	..	28	7	6	41	£68,479
Employers, 34.											
Quilt-making.											
21 and over	..	..	2	20/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£70
Employers, 2.											
Rag-sorting and Marine-stores Preparing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 36/	2	15/ & 17/6							
21 and over	4	25/ to 37/6	..	..							
	5	40/ to 50/	..	..							
	1	55/	..	..	20	..	5	..	..	5	£1,094
Employers, 6.											
Rubber Tires and other Goods.											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..							
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£180
Employer, 1.											
Rope and Twine Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	8	7/ to 17/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	12/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	5	24/6 to 30/	..	..							
	13	32/6 to 50/	..	..							
	3	60/ to 75/	..	..	40	..	2	..	1	3	£3,351
Employers, 2.											
Saddlery and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	14	See	10	See							
17 to 20 ..	32	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	121	5	9	5	225	..	29	6	..	35	£17,234
Employers, 32.											
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	26	5	3	5	48	..	6	1	..	7	£4,803
Employers, 4.											
Sauce, Pickles, and Oilmen's Stores Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	8	10/ to 20/	6	8/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	10	15/ to 32/6	13	11/ to 15/							
21 and over	1	40/	2	12/6							
	13	42/ to 55/	5	15/ to 35/							
	1	90/	1	50/	63	..	4	2	..	6	£4,037
Employers, 3.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Sawmilling (Sawyers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	89	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	22	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	55	Table	..	..							
21 and over	99	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Saw-sharpeners).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Sash and Door and Joinery).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	73	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Painters).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	5	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Yardmen and Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	293	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sawmilling (Engineers and Stokers).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..							
21 and over	29	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (General Hands, unspecified).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	23	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	35	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	95	..	..	..							
21 and over	621	..	..	..	773	..	9	8	8	25	£84,161
Employers, 22.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	16/	6	10/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	12/ to 13/							
21 and over	1	42/	1	13/							
	5	47/ to 50/	2	16/6 & 17/6							
	1	60/	1	22/	23	..	2	1	..	3	£769
Employers, 2.											
Sewing- and Typewriting-machine Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	3	40/	..	..							
	3	50/ to 55/	..	..							
	2	60/	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	5	£1,225
Employers, 3.											
Shirt-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	40	7/6 to 20/							
17 to 20 ..	3	17/ to 32/6	109	7/6 to 25/							
21 and over	1	32/6	14	7/6 to 12/6							
	21	45/ to 80/	117	15/ to 25/							
	1	135/	26	27/ to 40/	340	..	9	6	2	17	£18,023
Employers—Male 1, females 5.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/ & 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 20/	1	15/							
21 and over	3	45/	..	..							
	4	50/ to 66/6	..	..							
	1	84/	..	..	18	..	4	..	..	4	£1,114
Employers, 5.											
Soap-boiling.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	3	10/ to 11/							
21 and over	14	5	2	20/	34	..	3	2	..	5	£1,936
Employers, 4.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	52	See Table 5	..	..	54	..	3	..	1	4	£6,807
Employers, 2.											
Sugar-refining.											
14 to 16 ..	12	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	..	..							
21 and over	245	5	..	..	297	..	..	..	1	1	£42,810
Tailoring (Cutters and Foremen).											
21 and over	3	45/ to 50/	..	..							
	10	60/ to 80/	..	..							
	1	100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	25	Table	22	Table							
21 and over	135	5	60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers and Vest Hands.)											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	29	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	50	Table							
21 and over	6	5	147	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).											
21 and over	7	See Table 5	1	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	4	5	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Ladies' Tailoring).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	9	Table							
21 and over	13	5	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	12	See							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	21	Table							
21 and over	39	5	75	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	11	..	57	..							
17 to 20 ..	33	..	109	..							
21 and over	218	..	347	..	881	..	76	25	3	104	£49,973
Employers—Males 104, females 2.											
Tanning and Currying (Tanners).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	13	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Beamsmen).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	14	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Curriers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	28	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanning and Currying (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	1	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	..	..	..							
21 and over	104	..	..	..	115	..	2	3	2	7	£14,364
Employers, 3.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	21	7/6 to 17/6	2	10/ & 20/							
17 to 20 ..	16	10/ to 27/6	8	10/ to 19/							
21 and over	1	20/	2	12/6							
	11	35/ to 55/	1	17/6							
	3	65/ to 70/			76	..	13	2	..	15	£3,471
Employers, 11.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	38	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	40	Table	..	..							
21 and over	53	5	..	..	147	..	15	1	1	17	£8,548
Employers, 16.											
Tobacco-cutting and Cigar and Cigarette Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	15/ to 18/							
21 and over	2	20/ & 49/5	2	18/ & 20/							
			2	24/ & 25/							
			1	30/	15	..	5	..	..	5	£522
Employers, 4.											
Toy and Doll Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/ & 15/6	1	7/6							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 18/	..	..							
21 and over	3	25/ to 30/	1	15/							
	2	51/ & 55/									
	1	60/			14	..	1	1	..	2	£403
Employers, 2.											
Umbrella Making and Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	7/6 to 17/							
21 and over	2	30/	1	10/							
	2	40/	6	20/ to 25/							
	1	60/	1	27/	25	..	6	..	..	6	£942
Employers—Males 5, female 1.											
Underclothing-manufacturing and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	5/							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6	47	5/ to 26/8							
21 and over	2	40/ & 45/	9	13/6 to 18/							
	1	60/	42	20/ to 40/							
			1	60/	120	..	10	..	2	12	£4,845
Employers—Females 10.											
Watch and Jewellery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	17	5/ to 12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	32	7/6 to 47/6	1	12/6							
21 and over	12	20/ to 40/	1	20/							
	52	45/ to 70/									
	5	75/ to 100/			158	..	31	3	..	34	£10,946
Employers, 38.											
Whip-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	18/6 & 27/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	32/6	..	..							
21 and over	1	50/	..	..							
	1	80/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£432
Employer, 1.											
Wine-manufacturing.											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£20
Employer—Female 1.											
Wire Mattress and Cage Making, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	1	7/							
21 and over	1	27/	..	..							
	10	30/ to 50/	..	..							
	2	52/6 & 60/	..	..	22	..	6	..	..	6	£1,276
Employers—Males 5.											
Woollen-milling (Designers and Pattern-makers).											
21 and over	2	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).											
21 and over	2	45/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuners).											
21 and over	2	30/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	15/ to 18/							
21 and over	..	..	2	20/							
			1	22/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carders).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 14/	2	11/ & 14/							
21 and over	3	40/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
AUCKLAND (CITY)—*continued.*											
Woollen-milling (Finishers).											
21 and over	2	36/ & 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineer).											
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Millers).											
21 and over	2	40/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	3	10/ to 12/							
21 and over	2	40/ & 50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warpers).											
21 and over	1	40/	1	20/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyers).											
21 and over	2	35/ & 37/6	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weavers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	25/							
21 and over	..	..	14	25/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	16/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	8	..	5	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	..	10	..							
21 and over	22	..	18	..	64	..	..	..	1	1	£7,165
Wool Rug and Mat Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	18/	2	15/ & 17/6	6	..	1	..	..	1	£126
Employer, 1.											
Wool and Hemp Dumping.											
21 and over	3	55/ to 75/	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	£1,297
WELLINGTON (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	2	10/							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	1	10/							
21 and over	53	5	..	..	75	..	12	2	..	14	£8,186
Employers, 12.											
Agricultural-implement Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£819
Asphalt-making.											
21 and over	6	35/ to 50/	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	£476
Employers, 2.											
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	35/ to 50/	..	..							
21 and over	23	46/ to 50/	..	..							
	12	54/ to 61/8	..	..							
	6	70/ to 120/	..	..	44	..	..	..	1	1	£6,187
Basketware and Perambulator Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	8/6 to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	15/ to 35/	1	27/6							
21 and over	2	30/ & 35/	2	21/ & 27/6							
	11	47/ to 57/6									
	3	60/ to 65/			44	..	7	1	..	8	£3,27
Employers, 7.											
Billiard-table Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	3	25/ to 40/	..	..							
	15	55/ to 66/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 80/	..	..	24	..	..	2	..	2	£3,834

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Biscuit and Confectionery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	5	15/ to 25/	18	8/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	10	20/ to 30/	26	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	10	21/6 to 45/	..	..							
	21	50/ to 70/	17	20/ to 25/							
	2	80/ & 100/	1	35/	120	..	7	3	1	11	£8,032
Employers—Males 9, female 1.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..							
21 and over	29	5	..	..	79	..	28	1	..	29	£4,406
Employers, 28.											
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	2	32/6	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£200
Employers, 4.											
Boatbuilding.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	35/ & 40/	..	..							
21 and over	2	50/ & 60/	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	3	£267
Employers, 4.											
Boot-manufacturing (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..							
21 and over	69	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	32	Table							
21 and over	3	5	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Pump and Welt Hands).											
21 and over	3	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Sizers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	See	2	See							
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Fitters and Table Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	Table							
21 and over	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Packers and Showroom Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	1	See							
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	12	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (General Hands and Repairers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	72	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot-manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	6	..	12	..							
17 to 20 ..	29	..	38	..							
21 and over	225	..	56	..	430	..	54	6	2	62	£35,487
Employers, 64.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Bottling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	17	5	1	5	27	..	9	..	..	9	£1,948
Employers, 7.											
Brass Founding and Finishing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	29	5	..	..	53	..	5	2	..	7	£5,699
Employers, 6.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking.											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..							
21 and over	100	5	..	..	193	..	64	1	..	65	£12,656
Employers, 78.											
Brewing and Malting, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 35/	..	..							
21 and over	28	45/ to 55/	..	..							
	14	57/6 to 80/	..	..							
	4*	100/ to 230/9	..	..	52	..	3	..	1	4	£9,758
Employers, 4. *Brewers.											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	25	Table	..	..							
21 and over	152	5	..	..	194	..	3	5	3	11	£25,180
Employers, 6.											
Brushware-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	30/ & 35/	2	17/6 & 25/							
21 and over	1	65/	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	£511
Employer, 1.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	27	5	..	..	66	..	37	..	..	37	£4,333
Employers, 34.											
Butter Making and Packing, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	..	..							
	3	30/ to 37/6	..	..							
21 and over	22	40/ to 50/	..	..							
	8	60/ to 100/	..	..	38	..	7	1	..	8	£4,306
Employer, 1.											
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	35	5	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Cabinetmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	28	Table	..	..							
21 and over	60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Polishers).											
17 to 20 ..	5	See	..	..							
21 and over	9	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (General Hands, unspecified).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..							
21 and over	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	21	..	1	..							
17 to 20 ..	52	..	5	..							
21 and over	151	..	20	..	318	..	45	9	1	55	£31,107
Employers, 68.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Cardboard-box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	8/ & 10/							
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 30/	10	15/ to 25/							
21 and over	2	47/ & 55/7	3	15/							
	4	65/ to 80/	9	18/ to 25/							
			2	27/6 & 32/6	36	..	1	2	..	3	£3,341
Employer, 1.											
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	28	Table	..	..							
21 and over	104	5	..	..	217	..	50	4	..	54	£19,205
Employers, 75.											
Chemical and Drug Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	9/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	3	15/ to 35/	10	15/ to 16/							
21 and over	2	30/ & 35/	10	14/ to 17/6							
	8	42/ to 56/6	4	20/ to 30/							
	2	70/ & 80/	1	60/	46	..	4	..	1	5	£3,002
Employers, 3.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Foremen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	17/6 to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	3	25/ to 40/	..	..							
	16	45/ to 62/6	..	..							
	8	70/ to 80/	..	..							
	1	100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	24	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	26	Table							
21 and over	..	..	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	14	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	16	Table							
21 and over	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	17	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	72	Table							
21 and over	4	5	74	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Ladies' Tailoring).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	9	Table							
21 and over	1	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	3	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Waterproof Clothing).											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	9	12/6 to 25/							
21 and over	2	55/ & 80/	2	20/ & 22/6							
			12	21/ to 30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	12	..	65	..							
17 to 20 ..	18	..	135	..							
21 and over	60	..	151	..	448	..	1	2	5	8	£26,228
Employers, 7.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
17 to 20 ..	7	See	..	..							
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
21 and over	3	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	2	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	6	See	..	..							
21 and over	14	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	4	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	21	..	..	..							
21 and over	57	..	..	..	96	..	10	2	1	13	£9,912
Employers, 14.											
Condiment Making and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 20/	2	13/							
17 to 20 ..	9	15/ to 35/	22	12/ to 20/							
21 and over	3	25/ to 30/	2	14/							
	10	35/ to 45/	12	15/ to 20/							
	4	52/6 to 60/	1	27/							
	3	70/			75	..	5	1	1	7	£4,372
Employers, 5.											
Coopering and Case-making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	39/	..	..							
	34	46/ to 60/	..	..							
	2	70/	..	..	39	..	..	2	..	2	£4,785
Coppersmithing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	2	Table 5	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£1,314
Employer, 1.											
Corset and Belt Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	5/ to 7/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	6/6							
21 and over	1	90/	2	20/	10	..	1	..	..	1	£99
Employers—Male 1, female 1.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	8	5/ to 12/6	1	5/							
17 to 20 ..	14	12/6 to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	2	25/ & 37/6	1	20/							
	16	40/ to 56/6									
	3	60/ to 80/			63	..	16	1	..	17	£3,917
Employers, 18.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
17 to 20 ..	10	10/ to 40/	2	12/6 & 17/							
21 and over	3	30/ to 40/	1	15/							
	7	50/ to /90	4	20/ to 22/6							
	1	115/	1	42/	48	..	16	..	..	16	£3,303
Employers, 19.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Dressmaking).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	99	5/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	140	5/ to 30/							
21 and over	2	60/ & 65/	47	8/ to 17/							
			133	20/ to 30/							
			37	32/ to 50/							
			17	60/ to 140/	540	..	55	12	2	69	£23,172
Employers—Males 3, females 62.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Millinery).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	34	5/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	77	5/ to 35/							
21 and over	..	..	12	5/ to 18/							
			19	20/ to 45/							
			8	50/ to 80/	164	..	15	7	1	23	£5,676
Employers—Females 14.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Dyeing, Cleaning, and Feather-dressing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	3	10/							
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 30/	4	10/ to 16/							
21 and over	2	26/ & 30/	3	15/ to 17/6							
	4	35/ to 50/	4	20/ to 25/							
	1	67/	1	40/	37	..	8	1	..	9	£1,797
Employers, 12.											
Electric Light and Power Generation.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 17/6	..	..							
	19	30/ to 56/	..	..							
21 and over	41	60/ to 92/6	..	..							
	2	100/ & 147/	..	..	64	..	..	..	2	2	£10,615
Electrical Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	25	5	..	..	42	..	3	2	..	5	£4,772
Employers, 3.											
Engineering (Pattern-making).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Moulders).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	46	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Fitters, Turners, and General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	19	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	75	Table	..	..							
21 and over	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Blacksmiths).											
21 and over	24	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Boilermakers).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	31	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Labourers).											
21 and over	12	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	20	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	85	..	..	..							
21 and over	203	..	..	..	333	..	10	3	4	17	£31,001
Employers, 25.											
Engraving and Electroplating.											
14 to 16 ..	4	6/ to 14/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 25/	..	..							
	2	30/ & 35/									
21 and over	5	45/ to 60/	2	20/ & 25/							
	2	80/ & 90/			24	..	7	..	..	7	£1,578
Employers, 7.											
Fellmongering. (See also Tanning).											
14 to 16 ..	1	14/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	18/7 to 40/	..	..							
	27	40/ to 50/	..	..							
21 and over	74	53/ to 75/	..	..							
	13	80/ to 90/	..	..	121	..	2	..	2	4	£16,012
Employer, 1.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6 & 20/	..	..							
	3	51/ to 60/	..	..							
21 and over	5	72/ to 90/	..	..							
	1	220/	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	2	£1,706
Employers, 2.											
Firewood-cutting and Corn-crushing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..							
	4	35/ to 45/	..	..							
21 and over	22	47/ to 57/	..	..							
	8	60/	..	..	50	..	17	1	..	18	£3,582
Employers, 15.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	2	40/ & 45/	..	..							
	4	47/ to 60/	..	..							
	1	90/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£1,032
Flock-manufacturing.											
21 and over	2	42/ & 48/	1	18/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£294
Employer, 1.											
Flour-milling.											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	60/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£234
Employer, 1.											
Fur-rug Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	5/ to 14/6							
21 and over	1	42/	..	..							
	3	60/	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	£711
Employers, 3.											
Gas and Coke Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	7	See	..	..							
21 and over	193	Table 5	..	..	200	..	..	1	1	2	£30,742
Glass Bevelling and Silvering.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	33/ to 36/	..	..							
21 and over	1	30/	..	..							
	6	50/	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	1	£1,087
Employers, 2.											
Gun and Lock Smithing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£245
Employers, 2.											
Hair-working.											
21 and over	..	..	1	27/6	2	..	1	..	..	1	£40
Employer, 1.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	4	7/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 30/	6	18/ to 20/							
21 and over	2	35/ & 40/	1	18/							
	6	60/ to 70/	6	25/ to 35/							
	2	80/	1	40/	34	..	..	3	..	3	£2,660
Employers, 2.											
Hoisery-knitting. (See also Woollen-milling.)											
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	1	11/							
21 and over	..	..	1	14/							
			2	25/	8	..	3	..	..	3	£182
Employers, 3.											
Incandescent-mantle Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	13/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	13/ to 15/							
21 and over	..	..	3	15/ to 17/6							
			5	22/ to 25/							
			1	47/6	13	..	..	1	..	1	£748
Laundry-work (European).											
14 to 16 ..	1	25/	18	12/ to 20/							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 35/	60	15/ to 24/							
21 and over	3	22/6 to 35/	36	12/ to 19/							
	25	42/ to 57/6	115	20/ to 30/							
	3	60/	8	35/ to 60/	322	..	40	3	2	45	£14,221
Employers—Males 19, females 32.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	5	20/ to 25/	..	..							
	10	30/ to 35/	..	..							
	1	40/	..	..	74	..	34	..	..	34	£1,473
Employers, 58.											
Leadlight-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	6/ to 20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 20/	..	..							
21 and over	3	30/ to 40/	..	..							
	8	55/ to 66/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 80/	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	4	£4,441
Employer, 1.											
Lead-headed-nail Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£130
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Manure-making.											
21 and over	15	48/	..	..							
	17	50/ to 54/4	..	..							
	2	66/ & 80/	..	..	34	..	..	3	..	3	£4,368
Marine-stores Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	15/							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/ & 30/	..	..							
21 and over	2	45/ & 47/	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	£439
Employer, 1.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	..							
21 and over	237	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Freezers and Chamber Hands).											
21 and over	5	60/	..	..							
	32	65/ to 70/	..	..							
	20	70/10 to 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Preservers).											
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 22/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	35/ to 42/	..	..							
21 and over	4	30/10 to 40/	..	..							
	30	41/2 to 60/	..	..							
	4	60/7 to 80/	..	..							
	2	93/8 & 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Oleo and Tallow Hands).											
21 and over	2	58/6	..	..							
	13	59/7 to 66/2	..	..							
	1	85/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Yard and Pen Men).											
21 and over	15	48/ to 50/	..	..							
	11	52/7 to 65/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Calico-bag Making).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	3	22/6 to 26/							
21 and over	1	54/	1	26/							
	2	60/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Tinsmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Labourers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 18/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	24/	..	..							
21 and over	14	46/9 to 50/	..	..							
	18	51/ to 58/5	..	..							
	1	64/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and Carpenters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Engineers and Fitters).											
17 to 20 ..	3	16/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	1	20/	..	..							
	22	56/3 to 60/	..	..							
	11	62/ to 75/	..	..							
	4	80/ to 95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Stokers and Greasers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	42/	..	..							
21 and over	19	53/ to 56/3	..	..							
	5	60/9 to 64/8	..	..							
	2	68/ & 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	20	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	31	..	3	..							
21 and over	506	..	1	..	561	..	1	1	2	4	£97,792

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	15	5	..	..	26	..	5	..	..	5	£1,854
Employers, 9											
Neck-tie Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	5	12/ to 17/							
21 and over	..	..	3	18/ to 27/6	10	..	..	1	..	1	£384
Employer, 1.											
Oil Canning and Packing.											
17 to 20 ..	5	25/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	40/	..	..							
	6	45/ to 50/	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	2	£1,291
Employers, 2.											
Optical Work.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/	..	..							
21 and over	1	55/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..							
	2	80/	..	..	10	..	4	..	..	4	£867
Employers, 3.											
Organ-building and Piano-repairing.											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..							
	6	60/ to 67/6	..	..							
	2	80/	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	5	£1,190
Employer, 1.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/6							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	10	6/ to 15/							
21 and over	4	40/	1	12/6							
	2	45/ & 50/	5	20/ to 25/							
	2	60/ & 70/	3	30/ to 35/	43	..	12	..	..	12	£2,127
Employers—Males 12, females 2.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	7	6/6 to 25/	2	10/ & 20/							
21 and over	1	25/	2	25/ & 27/6							
	9	55/ to 66/	4	30/ to 35/							
	1	70/	1	50/	41	..	10	1	..	11	£2,827
Employers, 11.											
Plumbing and Gasfitting.											
14 to 16 ..	29	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	58	Table	..	..							
21 and over	106	5	..	..	243	..	31	9	..	40	£20,600
Employers, 50.											
Portmanteau and Leather-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	5	5	1	5	14	..	4	..	..	4	£810
Employers, 5.											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	71	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Typesetting-machine Operators).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	39	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	44	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Publishing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	10/ to 30/	2	15/							
21 and over	8	20/	..	..							
	11	40/ to 60/	..	..							
	4	80/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Engineers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..							
21 and over	3	25/ to 50/	..	..							
	5	60/ to 85/	..	..							
	3	100/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Artists, Engravers, and Process Hands).											
21 and over	2	35/ & 45/	..	..							
	5	55/ to 85/	..	..							
	3	90/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Bookbinders).											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 18/	18	5/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	7	12/6 to 30/	23	10/ to 35/							
21 and over	2	55/	5	12/6 to 17/6							
	20	60/ to 75/	14	20/ to 25/							
	3	80/ to 92/	3	30/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Paper-rulers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 12/6	3	8/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	1	10/							
21 and over	1	30/	..	..							
	2	60/ & 62/6	..	..							
	3	65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	14	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	58	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	48	..	22	..							
17 to 20 ..	65	..	32	..							
21 and over	306	..	28	..	518	..	13	9	5	27	£58,105
Employers, 17.											
Quilt-making.											
21 and over	..	..	1	8/							
			1	17/							
			1	23/	4	..	1	..	..	1	£98
Employer, 1.											
Range and Stove Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	20/ to 41/	..	..							
21 and over	12	44/ to 53/	..	..							
	5	58/9 to 66/	..	..							
	1	76/6	..	..	28	..	2	1	..	3	£4,431
Employers, 3.											
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	50	5	4	5	76	..	11	3	..	14	£6,783
Employers, 13.											
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	12/							
17 to 20 ..	3	22/6 to 31/	2	12/6 & 26/							
21 and over	1	54/	5	20/ to 25/							
	2	60/	5	26/ to 28/							
	2	66/ & 73/6	2	30/ & 40/	28	..	5	..	..	5	£1,637
Employers—Males 4, female 1.											
Sausage-casing Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	36	5	..	..	40	..	..	2	..	2	£6,419
Saw and Tool Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	5/ & 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 26/	..	..							
21 and over	1	65/	..	..							
	1	66/	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	£669
Employers, 5.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making.											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	52	Table	..	..							
21 and over	195	5	..	..	269	..	6	9	2	17	£37,136
Employers, 12.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
21 and over	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	£34
Employer, 1.											
Sewing and other Machine Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	17/6 & 22/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	2	25/ & 27/6	..	..							
	4	37/6 to 60/	..	..							
	4	70/ to 80/	..	..	23	..	7	..	..	7	£1,917
Employers, 5.											
Shipwrighting (Carpenters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 46/3	..	..							
21 and over	4	60/4	..	..							
	12	69/4	..	..							
	2	73/6 & 78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Painters).											
21 and over	6	58/9	..	..							
	1	69/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Engineers and Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	4	46/3	..	..							
	11	55/ to 69/4	..	..							
	1	78/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Boilermakers).											
21 and over	6	46/3	..	..							
	4	57/10	..	..							
	2	69/4 & 76/9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Sailmakers).											
21 and over	3	57/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (General Repairing Hands).											
21 and over	1	48/	..	..							
	5	66/ to 75/	..	..							
	1*	120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Foreman.											
Shipwrighting (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	1	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	..	..	..							
21 and over	63	..	..	..	73	..	2	..	1	3	£12,385
Employers, 2.											
Shirt and Underclothing Making and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	11	7/ to 16/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	24	10/ to 32/							
			8	10/ to 15/							
21 and over	1	65/	31	17/ to 30/							
			6	35/ to 50/	100	..	18	..	..	18	£2,964
Employers—Males 3, females 16.											
Soap and Soda-crystal Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/6 & 16/	2	10/							
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 40/	1	15/							
21 and over	5	32/ to 42/	..	..							
	13	44/ to 70/	..	..							
	2	80/ & 120/	..	..	29	..	2	2	..	4	£3,389
Employer—Male 1.											
Steel-ceiling Making.											
21 and over	2	44/ & 51/4	..	..							
	2	55/ & 58/8	..	..							
	1	80/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£306
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
21 and over	11	48/	..	..							
	22	54/ to 63/	..	..							
	2	72/	..	..	35	..	2	2	..	4	£4,741

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Tailoring (Cutters and Foremen).											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	27/6	..	..							
	17	55/ to 80/	..	..							
	5	90/ to 160/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	6	Table							
21 and over	103	5	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	18	Table							
21 and over	13	5	119	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	Table							
21 and over	2	60/	47	5							
	1	72/6			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	21	5	1	22/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Ladies' Tailoring).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	4	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	15	5	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	7	See							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	11	Table							
21 and over	46	5	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	9	..	20	..							
17 to 20 ..	19	..	44	..							
21 and over	224	..	302	..	695	..	48	26	5	79	£49,972
Employers—Males 75, females 2.											
Tanning and Currying. (See also Fellmongering.)											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..							
21 and over	1	19/6	..	..							
	48	45/ to 72/	..	..							
	1	120/	..	..	52	..	1	..	1	2	£8,176
Employer 1.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	16	10/ to 17/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 30/	2	10/							
21 and over	1	24/	3	20/							
	8	32/6 to 45/									
	4	52/6 to 70/									
	3	100/ to 120/			46	..	3	2	..	5	£3,501
Employers, 2.											
Tin and Sheet-metal Working.											
14 to 16 ..	13	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	20	Table	..	..							
21 and over	59	5	..	..	103	..	16	1	..	17	£10,011
Employers, 11.											
Tobacco-cutting and Cigarette-making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	17/6							
21 and over	1	40/	..	..							
	1	50/	..	..							
	2	60/	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	4	£381
Employers, 3.											
Toy and Artificial-limb Making.											
21 and over	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	3	..
Employers, 4.											
Tram-car Building and Repairing.*											
14 to 16 ..	4	12/6 to 22/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 17/6	..	..							
21 and over	1	36/	..	..							
	63	45/ to 66/	..	..							
	4	72/ to 75/	..	..	74	..	1	..	1	2	£11,030

* Manawatu Railway taken over by Government, and Workshops not now registered.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Umbrella-manufacturing.											
14 to 1 ..	1	20/	6	10/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	3	30/ to 46/	8	10/ to 25/							
21 and over	2	55/	2	10/							
	1	60/	7	20/ to 30/							
	1	75/	1	33/	33	..	..	..	1	1	£1,991
Employer, 1.											
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	21	10/ to 50/	..	..							
21 and over	6	30/ to 42/6	2	40/							
	29	45/ to 60/									
	12	65/ to 70/									
	4	75/ to 80/			102	..	18	3	..	21	£7,777
Employers, 21.											
Wax-vesta Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	18	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	35	Table							
21 and over	11	5	48	5	119	..	..	..	1	1	£6,697
Whip-thong Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 17/6	..	..							
21 and over	1	48/	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	£206
Employer, 1.											
Wire-working (Mattresses, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 37/6	..	..							
21 and over	2	40/	..	..							
	5	48/ to 55/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	18	..	5	..	..	5	£1,357
Employers, 3.											
Wood Carving and Turning.											
17 to 20 ..	2	18/ & 25/	..	..							
21 and over	3	60/	..	..							
	1	60/6	..	..							
	1	63/3	..	..	17	..	7	..	..	7	£730
Employers, 10.											
Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).											
21 and over	1	39/	..	..							
	4	45/ to 55/	..	..							
	1	90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling Department).											
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	..	..							
21 and over	3	42/	..	..							
	3	45/	..	..							
	1	75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Pattern-making and Designing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	13/	..	..							
21 and over	2	45/	..	..							
	1	110/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinning Department).											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 16/	2	14/ & 17/							
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	7	14/ to 21/							
21 and over	2	36/	5	20/							
	3	42/ to 75/	4	22/ to 23/							
	1	80/	2	27/ & 28/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weaving Department).											
14 to 16 ..	2	12/ & 13/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	23/	1	23/							
21 and over	1	18/3	8	21/ to 24/							
	9	40/ to 50/	13	26/ to 32/							
	3	57/ to 70/	1	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling Department).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	5	9/ to 22/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	11	12/ to 22/							
21 and over	..	..	2	20/							
			2	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Appren-tices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*											
Woollen-milling (Warping Department).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 14/							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	2	16/ & 17/							
21 and over	2	45/	2	25/ & 30/							
	1	65/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carding Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	18/	1	13/							
17 to 20 ..	4	25/ to 35/	3	14/ to 17/							
21 and over	2	35/	5	18/ to 25/							
	4	42/ to 45/									
	2	80/ & 90/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing).											
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	30/	..	..							
	2	35/ & 45/	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishing Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	8/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	14/ to 35/	..	..							
21 and over	1	41/	..	..							
	8	42/ to 50/	..	..							
	1	90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hosiery Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	14/	2	8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	15	15/ to 28/							
21 and over	2	42/ to 50/	5	20/ to 22/							
	1	75/	8	22/ to 27/6							
			1	34/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers and Mechanics).											
21 and over	1	42/	..	..							
	3	54/	..	..							
	2	60/ & 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Timekeepers and Watchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	1	47/3	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..							
	1	75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	10	..	12	..							
17 to 20 ..	12	..	39	..							
21 and over	72	..	58	..	203	..	..	..	1	1	£17,518
Wool and Hemp, &c., Dumping.											
21 and over	2	50/	..	..							
	6	60/	..	..							
	1	65/	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	£1,150
Employer, 1.											
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	8	See	..	..							
21 and over	39	Table 5	..	..	72	..	22	..	..	22	£4,221
Employers, 25.											
Agricultural-implement Making (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 14/	..	..							
21 and over	2	20/ & 27/	..	..							
	4	45/ to 72/	..	..							
	2	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Fitters, Turners, and Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	9	7/6 to 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	24	10/ to 36/	..	..							
21 and over	10	36/ to 48/	..	..							
	75	50/11 to 66/	..	..							
	5	70/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Agricultural-implement Making (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	2	25/	..	..							
	29	48/ to 69/	..	..							
	3	72/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Strikers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	20/ to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	18	47/ to 48/	..	..							
	3	50/11 to 52/11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Painters).											
21 and over	3	45/ to 47/	..	..							
	12	48/ to 60/	..	..							
	3	63/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Tinsmiths).											
21 and over	1	55/10	..	..							
	2	58/9 & 60/	..	..							
	1	72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	14/ to 32/6	..	..							
21 and over	3	47/ to 48/	..	..							
	11	51/ to 72/6	..	..							
	2	70/ & 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	3	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Boilermakers).											
21 and over	1	66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	4	25/ to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	22	47/ to 48/	..	..							
	8	50/11 to 54/	..	..							
	1	63/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Erecting and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	25/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	42/	..	..							
	17	48/ to 60/	..	..							
	6	71/ to 96/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Wood-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	15/ to 36/	..	..							
21 and over	5	28/ to 47/	..	..							
	28	51/ to 66/	..	..							
	3	72/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Making (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	23	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	61	..	..	..							
21 and over	319	..	..	..	406	..	4	3	4	11	£52,957
Employers, 3.											
Asphalt-manufacturing.											
21 and over	2	47/ & 50/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£252
Employer, 1.											
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	32	Table 5	..	..	37	..	2	2	..	4	£5,744
Employers, 2.											
Bag-making (Calico, Flax, Jute, &c.).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	10/6 to 19/							
21 and over	2	35/	2	22/6 & 27/							
	2	40/ & 42/	2	28/6 & 29/							
			1	32/6	18	..	..	1	..	1	£777
Employer, 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Baking-powder Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/ & 20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	25/ to 42/	..	..							
21 and over	2	42/ & 48/	..	..							
	3	50/ to 70/	..	..							
	1	92/6	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	1	£2,011
Employer, 1.											
Basket and Wickerware Working.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	24	5	..	..	40	..	5	1	..	6	£2,503
Employers—Males 5, female 1.											
Billiard-table Manufacturing.											
21 and over	4	60/6	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£650
Employer, 1.											
Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing.*											
14 to 16 ..	19	6/ to 17/6	35	6/ to 19/							
17 to 20 ..	43	7/6 to 40/	65	8/ to 23/							
21 and over	43	25/ to 40/	35	11/ to 20/							
	35	42/ to 80/	18	21/ to 31/							
	4	90/ to 100/	1	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing (Engineers, Mechanics, and Box and Tin Making).											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	25/									
	12	45/ to 65/	2	17/ & 27/							
	1	85/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuits, Confectionery, and Cocoa Manufacturing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	22	..	35	..							
17 to 20 ..	45	..	65	..							
21 and over	96	..	56	..	326	..	5	4	2	11	£22,184
Employers—Males 6, female 1.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	19	Table	..	..							
21 and over	31	5	..	..	110	..	46	..	..	46	£3,352
Employers, 56.											
Blind-making.											
21 and over	1	52/6	2	20/	10	..	2	..	..	2	£710
	3	55/									
Employers, 4.											
Boatbuilding.											
21 and over	1	48/	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	4	£386
	2	55/	..	..							
Employers, 5.											
Bootmaking (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..							
21 and over	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	56	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Machinists and Fitters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	27	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	59	Table							
21 and over	12	5	141	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..							
21 and over	172	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	66	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Sizers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	8	5	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* See also Table 5.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Bootmaking (Packers and Show-room Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	23	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	24	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (General Hands and Repairers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootmaking (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	38	..	31	..							
17 to 20 ..	42	..	71	..							
21 and over	451	..	157	..	872	..	68	3	8	79	£71,047
Employers—Males 78, females 4.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Bread).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..							
21 and over	70	5	..	..	154	..	62	..	..	62	£10,102
Employers—Males 67.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Pastry, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	40	5	7	5	104	..	29	2	..	31	£6,361
Employers—Males 31, females 2.											
Brewing, Malting, Bottling, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	...							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..							
21 and over	126	5	..	..	150	..	8	3	2	13	£16,974
Employers, 6.											
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..							
21 and over	118	5	..	..	134	..	2	5	1	8	£14,852
Employers, 5.											
Brushware-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	6	12/6 to 17/6	3	10/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	8	15/ to 27/6	6	15/ to 20/							
21 and over	10	30/ to 45/	11	18/ to 25/							
	15	46/ to 60/	1	40/							
	6	62/ to 120/			68	..	2	..	1	3	£4,983
Employers, 2.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..							
21 and over	58	5	..	..	123	..	60	..	..	60	£7,705
Employers, 46.											
Butter-making and Cream-separating.											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	16	5	1	20/	25	..	2	1	..	3	£2,571
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Cabinetmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	36	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	55	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	195	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	2	See							
21 and over	7	Table 5	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	54	5	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	44	..	3	..							
17 to 20 ..	70	..	7	..							
21 and over	256	..	19	..	456	..	48	3	4	55	£39,889
Employers—Males 56, female 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	17	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	80	Table	..	..							
21 and over	165	5	..	..	374	..	80	6	..	86	£27,866
Employers, 112.											
Chaffcutting and Grain-crushing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	8	40/ to 50/	..	..	13	..	4	..	..	4	£906
Employers, 4.											
Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent-medicine Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	7/6 to 12/6	1	12/							
21 and over	7	30/ to 55/	2	14/ & 40/	21	..	7	..	..	7	£997
Employers, 7.											
Cider-making.											
21 and over	8	35/ to 50/	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	£788
Cigarette-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	16/6	5	..	2	..	..	2	£43
Employers, 3.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters and Foremen).											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 25/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 30/	..	..							
	13	25/ to 50/	..	..							
21 and over	11	52/6 to 80/	..	..							
	5	90/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	54	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	58	Table							
21 and over	14	5	76	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	17	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	33	Table							
21 and over	..	..	56	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	31	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	54	Table							
21 and over	2	5	98	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Ticket and Button Sewers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	Table							
21 and over	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Denim and Dungaree Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	1	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	2	Table							
21 and over	22	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	20	..	112	..							
17 to 20 ..	18	..	156	..							
21 and over	107	..	245	..	659	..	1	..	6	7	£39,034.
Employer—Male 1.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..							
21 and over	10	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	5	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
21 and over	5	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Vicemen and Strikers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	..	..							
21 and over	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	17	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	26	..	..	..							
21 and over	87	..	..	..	159	..	15	5	..	20	£12,016
Employers, 29.											
Coffee, Chicory, and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	6	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/ & 25/	..	..							
21 and over	4	42/	..	..							
	2	48/ & 50/	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	16	..	2	..	..	2	£334
Employer, 1.											
Concrete-pipe Making.											
21 and over	8	42/ to 54/									
	3	60/ to 67/6	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	3	£1,794
Employers, 3.											
Coopering.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 32/	..	..							
21 and over	2	40/	..	..							
	6	44/ to 50/	..	..							
	3	66/	..	..	17	..	4	..	..	4	£950
Employers, 4.											
Corset and Belt Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	5/ & 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	15/ to 20/	5	..	1	..	..	1	£243
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	30	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	45	Table	..	..							
21 and over	81	5	..	..	229	..	62	2	..	64	£11,932
Employers, 73.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	7	6/ to 20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	5/ to 35/	..	..							
21 and over	6	15/ to 35/	6	12/6 to 15/							
	19	50/ to 80/	2	17/6 & 20/							
	1	100/	2	30/	91	..	31	..	..	31	£4,640
Employers, 33.											
Dress and Millinery Making (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	106	5/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	272	5/ to 20/							
21 and over	..	..	132	5/ to 20/							
			143	21/ to 40/							
			23	42/6 to 160/	791	..	96	7	5	108	£26,771
Employers—Females 115.											
Dress and Millinery Making (Costume-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	14	5/ to 8/							
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 15/	24	8/ to 20/							
21 and over	3	20/ to 27/6	6	10/ to 18/							
	6	45/ to 60/	44	20/ to 30/							
	2	80/ & 120/	7	32/6 to 40/	112	..	2	1	1	4	£4,960
Employers—Male 1, females 2.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Dress and Millinery Making (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	5/ to 8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	29	8/ to 20/							
21 and over	..	..	16	14/ to 20/							
			18	22/6 to 50/							
			3	70/ to 100/	73	..	3	..	1	4	£3,609
Dress and Millinery Making (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	28	5/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	73	5/ to 25/							
21 and over	..	..	8	8/ to 17/							
			39	20/ to 55/							
			6	60/ to 70/	165	..	16	5	1	22	£6,076
Employers—Females 11.											
Dyeing, Cleaning, and Feather-dressing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	1	22/6							
21 and over	2	27/6 & 30/									
	2	50/	1	15/							
	1	60/			19	..	7	..	..	7	£715
Employers—Males 7, female 1.											
Electric Light and Power Generating.											
21 and over	13	48/ to 60/	..	..							
	4	88/ to 100/	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	1	£2,594
Electrical Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	24	10/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	7	20/ to 33/	..	..							
	7	37/6 to 55/	..	..							
	8	60/ to 75/	..	..	60	..	5	1	..	6	£5,014
Employers—Males 7.											
Electroplating and Engraving.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/6 & 8/	1	10/							
21 and over	1	30/	1	15/							
	2	40/	1	30/							
	1	60/			15	..	5	..	..	5	£754
Employers, 6.											
Embroidery.											
21 and over	..	..	1	30/	1	..	1	..	..	1	£12
Engineering and Ironfounding (Automatic, Stamp, and Other Machine Making).											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	..	..							
21 and over	8	40/ to 48/	..	..							
	4	70/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).											
17 to 20 ..	3	6/ to 20/	..	..							
21 and over	6	40/ to 60/	..	..							
	6	62/6 to 68/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	..							
21 and over	48	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Machinists).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	16	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 9/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	29	6/ to 29/	..	..							
21 and over	7	18/ to 35/	..	..							
	44	47/ to 60/	..	..							
	10	61/4 to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/9 & 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	17/6 to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	14	40/ to 49/8	..	..							
	6	52/6 to 58/9	..	..							
	8	60/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Engineering and Ironfounding (Brassfounders).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Coppersmiths).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	2	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Sheet-metal Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	10/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	21	20/ to 55/2	..	..							
	9	57/ to 58/9	..	..							
	4	60/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Range and Stove Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	7/6 to 24/	..	..							
21 and over	16	24/ to 45/	..	..							
	9	48/ to 57/	..	..							
	16	60/ to 66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	2	51/3 & 54/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Labourers and Yardmen).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	44	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	21	Table	..	..							
21 and over	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	30	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	117	..	..	..							
21 and over	406	..	..	..	590	..	19	11	7	37	£59,137
Employers, 37.											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Fellmongers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	17	Table	..	..							
21 and over	176	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Curriers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	22	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Pelt-workers).											
17 to 20 ..	10	See	..	..							
21 and over	108	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Wool Washers and Scourers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	89	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Beamsmen).											
21 and over	18	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Tanners).											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	17	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Belt-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	3	48/	..	..							
	2	50/ & 56/	..	..							
	1	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Wool Classing and Packing).											
17 to 20 ..	2	36/	..	..							
21 and over	5	48/	..	..							
	1	80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (General Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	7	See	..	..							
21 and over	96	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fellmongering, Tanning, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	6	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	46	..	..	..							
21 and over	538	..	..	..	600	..	6	4	6	16	£49,616
Employers, 10.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	1	13/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	9/ to 19/	..	..							
21 and over	8	66/	..	..	31	..	8	..	..	8	£1,668
Employers, 12.											
Firewood-cutting.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/	..	..							
21 and over	3	44/	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£260
Employers, 3.											
Fireworks-manufacturing.											
21 and over	1	42/	..	..							
	3	44/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£100
Employer, 1.											
Fish-curing.											
21 and over	1	45/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£2
Employer, 1.											
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	2	12/6 & 20/							
21 and over	46	5	..	..	64	..	4	4	..	8	£5,374
Employers, 8.											
Fur Working and Cleaning.											
21 and over	..	..	1	36/	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Employer, 1.											
Gas-manufacturing.											
21 and over	44	See Table 5	..	..	44	..	1	..	1	2	£6,507
Gas Stove and Meter Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	10/ to 25/	..	..							
	5	30/ to 42/	..	..							
21 and over	44	45/ to 60/	..	..							
	3	63/ to 78/	..	..	61	...	..	..	1	1	£7,201
Glue-making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 35/	..	..							
21 and over	2	40/	..	..							
	1	48/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£147
Employers, 2.											
Gun and Lock Smithing.											
21 and over	2	45/ & 60/	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	£144
Employer, 1.											
Hair Drafting and Curling.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	15/ & 22/6							
			2	20/ & 22/6							
21 and over	..	..	1	40/	8	..	2	..	..	2	£148
Employers, 3.											
Hat and Cap Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	6	5/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	2	17/6	6	10/ to 19/							
	2	12/ & 25/	4	14/ to 20/							
21 and over	3	32/6 to 45/	8	22/6 to 32/6							
	3	50/ to 80/			39	..	4	1	..	5	£1,764
Employers, 2.											
Hosiery-knitting.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	7/ to 16/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	14/ to 22/							
			3	20/							
21 and over	1	50/	8	22/							
	2	63/	2	25/ & 26/	33	..	3	1	..	4	£1,661
Employers—Males 3, females 2.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Iron-fender Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 32/6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£329
Employer, 1.											
Jam-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	7/6	4	12/ to 15/							
21 and over	8	20/ to 30/	5	15/							
	7	35/ to 44/	4	20/							
	2	50/ & 60/			37	..	..	2	..	2	£1,364
Employers, 4.											
Lamp Making and Repairing.											
21 and over	1	54/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£125
Employer, 1.											
Laundry-work (European).*											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 12/6	9	7/6 to 16/							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	36	10/ to 26/							
21 and over	4	30/ to 37/6	49	10/ to 18/							
	13	44/ to 52/6	78	18/9 to 25/							
	4	60/9 to 70/	15	26/3 to 40/	236	..	16	3	3	22	£8,121
Employers—Males 8, females 16.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	..	..	1	30/	21	..	19	..	..	19	..
Employers, 20.											
Leadlight-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 25/	..	..							
21 and over	1	48/9	..	..							
	1	54/	..	..							
	2	60/	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	£635
Employer, 1.											
Lead-headed Nail Making.											
17 to 20 ..	1	18/	..	..							
21 and over	2	30/ & 50/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£474
Employer, 1.											
Leather-goods and Portmanteau Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	1	25/							
21 and over	3	42/ to 48/	..	..							
	2	50/ & 52/6	..	..							
	4	55/ to 60/	..	..	18	..	4	..	..	4	£1,287
Employers, 5.											
Marine-store Preparing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..							
21 and over	1	20/	2	15/ & 20/							
	2	30/									
	2	36/ to 42/			11	..	3	..	..	3	£304
Employers, 3.											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Yard and Pen Men).											
21 and over	11	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	250	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Freezers).											
21 and over	45	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Preservers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	..	..							
21 and over	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Oleo and Tallow Workers).											
21 and over	25	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughterers and Freezers, &c. (Carpenters and Blacksmiths).											
21 and over	8	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Engineers and Fitters).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	16	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* There are also four charitable institutions employing 134 females to whom no wages are paid.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number.	Weekly Wages.	Number.	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Stokers and Greasers).											
21 and over	24	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Tinsmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Labourers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	20	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Manure-workers).											
21 and over	29	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Calico-bag Makers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	15/							
21 and over	1	48/	5	40/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Coopers).											
17 to 20 ..	2	39/ & 45/	..	..							
21 and over	1	48/	..	..							
	2	60/	..	..							
	2	66/ & 72/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat Slaughtering and Freezing, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	11	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	19	..	4	..							
21 and over	474	..	5	..	515	..	2	..	2	4	£38,922
Employers, 2.											
Monumental Masonry.											
17 to 20 ..	6	See	..	..							
21 and over	25	Table 5	..	..	41	..	4	1	..	5	£3,470
Employers, 10.											
Musical-instrument Making and Repairing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 27/6	..	..							
21 and over	2	35/ & 44/	..	..							
	5	60/ to 63/	..	..							
	2	70/	..	..	13	..	5	..	..	5	£1,386
Employers, 2.											
Oilskin-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	9	6/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	13	8/ to 19/6							
21 and over	3	30/ to 42/	4	16/ to 21/							
	4	45/ to 50/	7	23/ to 27/							
	3	70/ to 77/	3	30/ to 32/6	49	..	1	1	1	3	£2,804
Employers, 2.											
Optical Work, Lens-grinding, &c.											
21 and over	1	70/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£180
Employer, 1.											
Perambulator-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	8/ & 12/6	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	27/6	2	15/ & 16/							
21 and over	2	32/ & 35/	1	20/							
	2	45/ & 50/									
	1	56/3			15	..	3	..	..	3	£371
Employers—Males 2, female 1.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 12/6	5	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	1	45/	11	5/ to 25/							
21 and over	2	40/	3	15/ to 17/6							
	4	45/ to 65/	13	20/ to 27/6							
	1	75/	4	30/	64	..	15	..	..	15	£2,777
Employers, 16.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	2	20/ & 35/	..	..							
	6	42/ to 54/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	32	..	13	..	..	13	£1,212
Employers, 16.											
Plumbing and Gasfitting.											
14 to 16 ..	19	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	44	Table	..	..							
21 and over	84	5	..	..	184	..	29	6	..	35	£10,877
Employers, 37.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Printing, &c. (Typesetting-machine Operators).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	12	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	89	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	4	Table							
21 and over	35	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	38	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Publishing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	3	10/ to 12/6	..	..							
	2	45/ & 50/	..	..							
	2	60/ & 75/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Storemen, Packers, and General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	1	20/							
21 and over	3	30/ to 35/	5	20/ to 25/							
	6	45/ to 57/6									
	7	60/ to 80/									
	3	90/ to 115/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Artists and Engravers).											
21 and over	2	57/6 & 65/	..	..							
	2	80/	..	..							
	1	90/	..	..							
	2	100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Process Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	13	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Bookbinding).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	15	See							
17 to 20 ..	8	Table	30	Table							
21 and over	30	5	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Paper-rulers and Paper-bag Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	11/ & 12/6	6	5/ to 12/							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	4	10/ to 22/6							
21 and over	1	35/	1	16/							
	5	60/	3	20/							
			3	30/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Cardboard-box Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	16	Table							
21 and over	4	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Job Printers, chiefly Small Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	32	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, &c. (Rubber-stamp Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	5/	..	..							
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Printing, &c. (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	39	..	27	..							
17 to 20 ..	70	..	61	..							
21 and over	321	..	61	..	618	..	27	5	4	36	£59,171
Employers—Males 37, females 2.											
Rope and Twine Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	6	See	..	..							
21 and over	20	Table 5	..	..	27	..	..	1	..	1	£2,612
Employer, 1.											
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	43	5	1	5	83	..	18	2	..	20	£5,754
Employers, 21.											
Sail, Tent, and Canvas-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	1	20/							
21 and over	3	45/ to 48/	1	25/							
	7	50/ to 55/			24	..	7	..	..	7	£1,244
	2	60/									
Employers—Males 7, female 1.											
Sauce, Pickle, and Condiment Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	9	7/6 to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 20/	6	12/6 to 17/							
21 and over	8	22/6 to 37/6	11	10/ to 20/							
	7	40/ to 50/	2	22/6 & 25/							
	4	60/ to 80/			57	..	4	..	1	5	£2,772
Employers, 6											
Sausage-casing Preparing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	33/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	33/	..	..							
21 and over	16	45/ to 50/	..	..							
	3	54/ to 70/	..	..							
	1	90/	..	..	25	..	2	1	..	3	£1,759
Employers, 2.											
Saw-trimmers and Tool-repairers.											
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	£130
Employers, 3.											
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..							
21 and over	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Sash and Door Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Painters).											
21 and over	1	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Machinists and Saw-sharpeners).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..							
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Engine-drivers and Stokers).											
21 and over	2	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Labourers and Yardmen).											
21 and over	5	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling and Sash and Door Making (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	11	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	30	..	..	..							
21 and over	91	..	..	..	141	..	7	4	1	12	£16,316
Employers, 9.											
Seed and Grain Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	12/6 to 35/	..	..							
21 and over	18	20/ to 44/	..	..							
	16	47/ to 60/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 80/	..	..	54	..	10	1	..	11	£4,138
Employers, 4.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Sewing and other Machine Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..							
21 and over	2	25/ & 30/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	£512
Employers, 2.											
Shipwrighting.											
17 to 20 ..	2	6/ & 47/7	..	..							
21 and over	3	50/ to 55/	..	..							
	47	56/10	..	..							
	28	65/ & 66/	..	..	82	..	1	1	..	2	£556
Employers, 2.											
Shirt-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	3	5/ to 15/							
17 to 20 ..	2	37/6 & 40/	28	8/ to 23/							
21 and over	2	22/6 & 32/6	37	6/2 to 20/							
	1	80/	31	21/6 to 30/							
			3	35/3 to 40/	118	..	9	2	1	12	£4,813
Employers—Male 1, females 9.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/6	4	..	2	..	..	2	£18
Employers, 3.											
Soap and Candle Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	9	7/6 to 20/	2	8/							
17 to 20 ..	7	8/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	7	35/ to 48/	..	..							
	23	50/ to 70/	..	..							
	3	75/10 to 100/	..	..	58	..	7	2	..	9	£4,986
Employers, 7.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	68	5	..	..	79	..	1	2	1	4	£8,261
Employers, 4.											
Tailoring.											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	35	See							
17 to 20 ..	26	Table	77	Table							
21 and over	179	5	337	5	736	..	60	15	3	78	£43,633
Employers—Males 72, female 1.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	10	10/ to 17/6	3	5/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	6	12/6 to 40/	6	10/ to 15/							
21 and over	3	30/ to 40/	1	25/							
	5	42/ to 80/									
	1	120/			42	..	7	1	..	8	£2,243
Employers, 7.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	29	5	..	..	66	..	11	2	..	13	£4,707
Employers, 18.											
Toe- and Heel-plate Making.											
21 and over ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employer, 1.											
Toy and Mat Making and Rag-sorting.*											
21 and over	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	1	..	1	..
Umbrella-making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	1	60/	1	23/	8	..	2	..	..	2	£412
Employers, 2.											
Underclothing-making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	5/ to 8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	8/ to 20/							
21 and over	..	..	3	6/ to 9/							
			15	15/ to 25/							
			1	30/	49	..	16	..	..	16	£537
Employers—Females 15.											
Watch and Jewellery Making.											
14 to 16 ..	8	7/6 to 20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	7/6 to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	12	25/ to 40/	..	..							
	21	45/ to 60/	..	..							
	7	70/ to 80/	..	..	93	..	27	..	..	27	£6,354
Employers, 30.											

* Charitable institution.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Whip-thong Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	12/6							
21 and over	..	..	1	20/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£80
Employer, 1.											
Wine-making.											
21 and over	2	30/	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£156
Employer, 1.											
Wire-working.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 17/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	15/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	5	48/ to 50/	..	..							
	4	52/6 to 55/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	26	..	5	1	..	6	£1,473
Employers, 4.											
Wood Carving and Turning.											
14 to 16 ..	7	5/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/	..	..							
21 and over	1	40/	..	..	20	..	8	..	..	8	£306
Employers, 10.											
Wool-dumping.											
17 to 20 ..	2	42/	..	..							
21 and over	11	56/3	..	..							
	10	60/	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	24	..	1	2	..	3	£2,870
Woollen-milling (Wool-classers).											
21 and over	9	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling Department).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	8	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Pattern Making and Designing).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Milling (Spinning Department).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	17	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuning and Winding Department).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	16	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	14	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weaving Department).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	See							
21 and over	..	..	56	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling Department).											
17 to 20 ..	..	See	6	See							
21 and over	1	Table 5	17	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warping Department).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	4	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carding Department).											
21 and over	16	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing).											
21 and over	6	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishing Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	11	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hoisery Department).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	9	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	10	Table							
21 and over	8	5	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers and Mechanics).											
21 and over	11	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY)—*continued.*											
Woollen-milling (Time-keepers and Watchmen, &c.)											
21 and over	4	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	8	..	25	..							
17 to 20 ..	14	..	34	..							
21 and over	113	..	101	..	295	..	..	..	1	1	£24,933
DUNEDIN (CITY).											
Aerated-water and Cordial Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	10/6 to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	15	20/ to 40/	..	..							
	43	42/ to 52/	..	..							
	4	60/ to 80/	..	..	78	..	10	1	1	12	£6,702
Employers, 10.											
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Moulders).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	26	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Wheelwrights and Carpenters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Maunfacturing (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Engine-drivers).											
21 and over	6	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (General Hands).											
21 and over	1	40/	..	..							
	14	42/ to 55/	..	..							
	5	60/ to 69/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural-implement Manufacturing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	8	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	23	..	..	..							
21 and over	119	..	..	..	152	..	3	1	1	5	£15,702
Employers, 2.											
Bacon-curing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	45/	..	..							
	4	48/ to 50/	..	..							
	2	55/	..	..	32	..	15	..	..	15	£896
Employers, 23.											
Bag-making (Calico, Flax, and Jute).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	5/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	4	11/ to 13/							
21 and over	2	45/ & 65/	3	10/ to 14/							
			5	17/ to 20/							
			1	30/	24	..	2	1	..	3	£1,560
Employers—Females 2.											
Basket and Wicker-ware Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	14/ & 17/	..	..							
21 and over	2	25/ & 33/	..	..							
	6	40/ to 52/6	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	7	£1,201
Employers, 6.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	41	10/ to 20/	61	10/ to 18/							
17 to 20 ..	46	10/ to 27/6	59	7/ to 25/							
21 and over	27	12/6 to 27/6	42	10/ to 17/							
	73	30/ to 60/	59	18/ to 30/							
	8	70/ to 140/	1	35/	426	..	6	2	3	11	£21,414
Employers, 9.											
Blacksmithing, Farriery, &c.											
14 to 16 ..	5	5/ to 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	7/6 to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	5	20/ to 28/	..	..							
	16	40/ to 49/	..	..							
	6	54/ to 60/	..	..	78	..	35	..	..	35	£2,698
Employers, 38.											
Blind-making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	30/	1	12/							
21 and over	4	32/6 to 42/6	1	15/	11	..	2	..	..	2	£757
Employers, 2.											
Boat-building.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 8/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	12/6 & 15/	..	..							
21 and over	4	40/ to 60/	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	5	£713
Employers, 6.											
Boot Making and Repairing (Rough-stuff Cutters).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	12	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Clickers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Benchmen).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	17	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	17	Table							
21 and over	6	5	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Sizers and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	32	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Fitters and Table Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	Table							
21 and over	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Pump and Welt Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
21 and over	7	See Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (General Hands and Repairers in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	70	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Making and Repairing (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	8	..	26	..							
17 to 20 ..	31	..	27	..							
21 and over	234	..	68	..	446	..	54	3	3	60	£28,637
Employers, 52.											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Bread).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..							
21 and over	79	5	..	..	150	..	46	1	..	47	£11,110
Employers, 52.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Bread and Small-goods Baking (Pastry, &c.).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	Table							
21 and over	20	5	1	5	61	..	20	..	..	20	£3,136
Employers, 22.											
Brewing, Malting, and Bottling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	17/6 to 32/6	..	..							
21 and over	30	22/6 to 37/	..	..							
	127	40/ to 58/	..	..							
	9	60/ to 100/	..	..	178	..	3	4	1	8	£20,757
Employers, 5.											
Brick, Tile, Pottery, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	86	5	..	..	107	..	4	5	..	9	£9,228
Employers, 10.											
Brush and Broom Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 10/	1	8/							
17 to 20 ..	6	8/ to 30/	8	12/ to 20/							
21 and over	1	36/	2	15/ & 18/							
	9	45/ to 55/	4	20/ to 27/6							
	3	70/ to 100/			37	..	1	..	1	2	£2,863
Employer, 1.											
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	14	Table	..	..							
21 and over	41	5	..	..	109	..	48	..	..	48	£5,688
Employers, 53.											
Butter, Cheese, and Condensed-milk Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	15/	3	15/							
17 to 20 ..	6	22/6 to 35/	7	15/							
21 and over	8	15/ to 35/	7	15/ to 30/							
	36	40/ to 55/									
	12	60/ to 100/			83	..	17	1	1	19	£7,894
Employers, 2.											
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Cabinetmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	34	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	53	Table	..	..							
21 and over	159	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	9	Table	..	..							
21 and over	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Chair and Mantel Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Upholsterers).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	2	See							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	9	Table							
21 and over	25	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	44	..	2	..							
17 to 20 ..	72	..	9	..							
21 and over	211	..	5	..	398	..	40	9	3	52	£27,691
Employers—Males 53, females 2.											
Cardboard-box and Beehive Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	20	Table							
21 and over	14	5	19	5	83	..	1	1	1	3	£5,282
Employer, 1.											
Carpentering and Joinery.											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	Table	..	..							
21 and over	79	5	..	..	153	..	38	3	..	41	£11,089
Employers, 48.											
Carpet-sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	7/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	20/							
21 and over	..	..	1	35/	3	..	1	..	..	1	£178

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Chemicals, Drugs, and Patent-medicines Manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	5	10/ to 12/6	10	9/ to 12/8							
17 to 20 ..	6	12/ to 36/	6	10/ to 25/							
21 and over	10	25/ to 36/	4	9/6 to 10/							
	23	40/ to 50/	9	12/ to 18/							
	6	54/ to 65/	6	20/ to 25/	98	..	10	2	1	13	£7,794
Employers, 13.											
Cigarette-making.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	10/							
21 and over	..	..	1	15/	4	..	2	..	..	2	£39
Employers, 2.											
Clothing-manufacturing (Cutters, Foremen, and Timekeepers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 17/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	4	30/ to 35/	..	..							
	25	40/ to 63/	..	..							
	12	65/ to 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing Manufacturing (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	20	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	40	Table							
21 and over	3	5	48	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	16	Table							
21 and over	..	..	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Machinists and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	33	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	56	Table							
21 and over	..	..	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Pressers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Ticket and Button Sewers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	16	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	7	Table							
21 and over	2	5	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Denim Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	17	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	27	Table							
21 and over	1	40/	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (General Factory Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	3	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	5	Table							
21 and over	..	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing-manufacturing (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	7	..	97	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	..	151	..							
21 and over	70	..	170	..	507	..	..	1	4	5	£26,893
Employer, 1.											
Coachbuilding (Bodymakers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Trimmers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Coachbuilding (Wheelwrights).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachbuilding (Summary of all Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	9	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	15	..	..	..							
21 and over	56	..	..	..	100	..	12	4	..	16	£7,515
Employers, 20.											
Coffee and Spice Grinding.											
14 to 16 ..	3	9/ to 13/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	3	12/6							
21 and over	3	25/ to 30/	2	11/ & 15/							
	7	40/ to 50/	2	16/ & 30/							
	2	60/			29	..	6	..	..	6	£1,831
Employers, 6.											
Coopering (mostly in Connection with Brewing).											
21 and over	1	45/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£117
Employer, 1.											
Corset and Belt Making.											
21 and over	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Employers—Females 2.											
Cycle and Motor Engineering.											
14 to 16 ..	17	5/ to 17/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	18	10/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	2	27/6	..	..							
	22	35/ to 54/	..	..							
	9	60/ to 69/	..	..	90	..	17	3	..	20	£4,522
Employers, 22.											
Dentistry (Mechanical).											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 8/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	8/ to 30/	4	10/ to 17/6							
21 and over	4	20/	9	10/ to 35/							
	8	30/ to 50/									
	3	65/ to 70/			62	..	24	..	..	24	£2,438
Employers—Males 26, female 1.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Dressmakers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	132	5/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	182	5/ to 22/6							
21 and over	..	..	29	10/ to 18/							
			182	20/ to 32/6							
			12	33/ to 45/							
			11	50/ to 140/	649	..	84	14	5	103	£21,802
Employers—Females 100.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Mantle-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	22	5/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 30/	40	5/ to 25/							
21 and over	8	30/ to 75/	24	12/6 to 17/							
			48	18/ to 27/6							
			10	30/ to 45/							
			1	90/	159	..	5	1	2	8	£6,004
Employers, 3.											
Dressmaking and Millinery (Milliners).											
14 to 16 ..	1	6/	36	5/ to 11/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	67	5/ to 25/							
21 and over	..	..	7	5/ to 15/							
			36	17/6 to 45/							
			8	50/ to 70/	176	..	29	7	..	36	£5,167
Employers—Females 21.											
Dyeing and Cleaning.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	27/6 & 32/6	..	..							
21 and over	4	55/ to 60/	2	20/ & 22/	16	..	5	..	..	5	£521
Employers, 7.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Electric Power and Light Generation.											
17 to 20 ..	1	10/	..	..							
21 and over	8	56/	..	..							
	3	60/	..	..							
	4	80/ to 120/	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	3	£2,660
Engineering and Ironfounding (Pattern-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	8/ to 11/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 20/	..	..							
21 and over	2	24/ & 25/	..	..							
	14	48/ to 66/	..	..							
	4	72/ to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Fitters and Turners).											
14 to 16 ..	21	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	53	Table	..	..							
21 and over	87	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Moulders).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..							
21 and over	73	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Blacksmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	8	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Boilermakers).											
14 to 16 ..	14	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	38	Table	..	..							
21 and over	110	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Labourers and Helpers).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (General Hands in Larger Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	5	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	32	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (General Hands in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	11	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	10	Table	..	..							
21 and over	26	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Ironfounding (Summary of *above* Branches).											
14 to 16 ..	75	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	144	..	..	..							
21 and over	430	..	..	..	676	..	8	9	8	25	£60,066
Employers, 27.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Electrical Engineers).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	35	5	..	..	54	..	2	3	..	5	£4,211
Employers, 2.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Brassfounders and Finishers).											
14 to 16 ..	18	See	4	8/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	6	12/6 to 17/6							
21 and over	59	5	5	10/ to 22/6	113	..	4	1	1	6	£9,145
Employers, 5.											
Engineering Allied Trades (Coppersmiths).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	11	5	..	..	16	..	2	1	..	3	£2,290
Engineering Allied Trades (Lead-pipe Makers).											
21 and over	2	48/ & 60/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£256
Engineering Allied Trades (Sheet-metal Workers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	5	5	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	1	£876
Engineering Allied Trades (Saw and Tool Makers).											
21 and over	1	53/	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	£138

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Engineering Allied Trades (Electroplaters).											
21 and over	1	66/	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	£174
Engineering Allied Trades (Tram-car Building and Repairing).											
21 and over	2	15/ & 30/	..	..							
	11	48/ to 54/	..	..							
	13	60/ to 66/	..	..							
	3	70/ to 72/	..	..	29	..	3	1	..	4	£3,819
Engineering Allied Trades (Range and Stove Making).											
14 to 16 ..	17	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	..	..							
21 and over	118	5	..	..	148	..	..	2	1	3	£18,192
Engineering Allied Trades (Ironmilling).											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	..	..							
21 and over	41	5	..	..	48	..	..	..	1	1	£6,475
Engineering (Summary of *all* Engineering).											
14 to 16 ..	123	..	4	..							
17 to 20 ..	200	..	6	..							
21 and over	732	..	5	..	1,104	..	22	18	11	51	£105,642
Employers, 34.											
Engraving and Die-sinking.											
17 to 20 ..	4	15/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	2	20/ & 30/	..	..							
	6	45/ to 65/	..	..							
	2	80/ & 85/	..	..	18	..	4	..	..	4	£1,370
Employers, 4.											
Fellmongering.											
17 to 20 ..	1	33/	..	..							
21 and over	2	25/ & 30/	..	..							
	18	42/ to 50/	..	..							
	4	51/ to 54/	..	..	27	..	2	1	..	3	£1,992
Employers, 2.											
Fibrous-plaster Working.											
14 to 16 ..	2	9/ & 14/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	17/ to 27/6	..	..							
21 and over	3	48/ to 50/	..	..							
	9	63/ to 66/	..	..							
	1	80/	..	..	23	..	3	1	..	4	£1,406
Employers, 4.											
Firewood-cutting, &c.											
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 42/	..	..							
21 and over	13	42/ to 50/	..	..	30	..	16	..	..	16	£1,320
Employers, 15.											
Fish Curing and Canning.											
14 to 16 ..	4	8/ to 15/	..	..							
21 and over	9	40/ to 45/	..	..							
	6	50/ to 55/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	40	..	16	..	..	16	£1,957
Employers, 20.											
Flock and Kapoc Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
21 and over	4	27/6 to 30/	..	..							
	3	37/6 to 42/	..	..							
	2	46/ & 48/	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	3	£710
Employers, 3.											
Flour and Oatmeal Milling.											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	Table	..	..							
21 and over	35	5	..	..	50	..	4	3	..	7	£6,032
Employers, 6.											
Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	3	See	..	..							
21 and over	87	Table 5	..	..	90	..	1	1	1	3	£10,113
Gun and Lock Smithing and Sporting-goods Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	16/	4	8/6 to 14/							
21 and over	6	60/ to 70/	2	17/ & 22/6	18	..	3	1	..	4	£1,046
Employers, 5.											
Hair-working.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	7/6							
17 to 20 ..	2	15/	5	10/ to 15/							
21 and over	1	54/	8	12/6 to 25/	25	..	4	1	..	5	£753
Employers—Males 5, female 1.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Hat and Cap Making (Felt-hatters).											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	10	Table							
21 and over	18	5	20	5	52	..	3	3	..	6	£3,969
Employer, 1.											
Hat and Cap Making (Straw-hatters).											
17 to 20 ..	1	23/6	3	14/ to 22/							
21 and over	2	16/ & 30/	2	11/ & 14/							
	2	50/ & 80/	4	20/ to 25/							
			3	30/ to 35/	17	..	..	1	..	1	£1,058
Hat and Cap Making (Cap-makers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	9	10/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	13	10/ to 20/							
			5	15/ to 20/							
21 and over	3	50/ to 60/	4	22/ to 25/							
			3	27/6 to 30/	43	..	1	2	..	3	£1,847
Employers, 3.											
Hosiery-knitting. (See also Woollen-milling.)											
14 to 16 ..	..	See	6	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	3	Table							
21 and over	2	5	18	5	35	..	4	1	..	5	£1,340
Employers—Males 2, females 4.											
Ink-manufacturing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/6	..	..							
21 and over	4	35/ to 60/	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	£483
Employer, 1.											
Lapidary-work.											
21 and over	2	37/6 & 50/	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	£164
Employers, 3.											
Laundry-work (European).*											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	6	7/6 to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	15	11/ to 18/							
			2	12/ & 13/							
21 and over	9	40/ to 50/	31	16/ to 20/							
			10	22/6 to 25/							
			2	30/	94	..	13	2	..	15	£4,193
Employers—Males 7, females 12.											
Laundry-work (Chinese).											
21 and over	1	20/	..	..	39	..	29	..	..	29	..
Employers, 38.											
Leadlight and Glazing Work.											
17 to 20 ..	7	10/ to 17/6	..	..							
21 and over	4	45/ to 60/	..	..	18	..	6	..	..	6	£813
Employers, 7.											
Lime and Cement Manufacturing.											
21 and over	28	44/ to 48/	..	..							
	16	49/ to 56/	..	..							
	14	58/ to 64/	..	..							
	7	66/ to 80/	..	..	66	..	1	1	1	3	£5,430
Employer, 1.											
Manure-mixing.											
21 and over	45	See Table 5	..	..	46	..	3	..	1	4	£6,083
Employer, 1.											
Marine-stores Preparing.											
21 and over	4	22/6 to 48/	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	3	£632
Employers, 4.											
Mat and Rug Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..							
21 and over	2	40/	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£534
Employers, 3.											
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Slaughtermen).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	Table	..	..							
21 and over	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Freezing-chamber Hands).											
17 to 20 ..	1	15/	..	..							
21 and over	14	48/ to 50/	..	..							
	8	60/	..	..							
	4	63/ to 65/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Oleo and Tallow Hands).											
21 and over	9	45/									
	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Also one charitable institution employing twenty females to whom no wages are paid.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Firemen and Greasers).											
21 and over	3	48/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Engineers and Fitters).											
21 and over	3	54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	70/	..	..							
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (General Hands and Labourers).											
21 and over	2	45/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	58/8	..	..							
Meat-slaughtering (Preserving and Canning Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 24/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	20/	7	10/ to 17/							
21 and over	4	35/ to 42/	1	18/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	45/ to 55/									
	4	60/ to 70/									
	2	80/									
Meat-slaughtering, &c. (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	4	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	7	..	7	..							
21 and over	89	..	1	..	109	..	3	1	1	5	£9,497
Employer, 1.											
Monumental Masonry.											
14 to 16 ..	1	7/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	25/ & 35/	..	..							
21 and over	6	40/ to 60/	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	3	£1,101
Employers, 4.											
Musical-instrument Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	3	7/6 to 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	12/6 to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	3	25/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	£2,177
	6	40/ to 60/									
	5	70/ to 80/									
Employers, 4.											
Packing-case and Box Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	11/	..	..							
21 and over	1	48/	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	£18
Employers, 5.											
Paint and Varnish Making.											
17 to 20 ..	2	10/ & 13/	..	..							
21 and over	3	48/6 to 65/	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	3	£481
Employer, 1.											
Paper-milling.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	12/							
17 to 20 ..	2	18/	2	17/6							
21 and over	9	20/ to 36/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	40/ to 46/									
	10	50/ to 65/									
	1	80/									
Paper-bag Making.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	10/ & 12/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	10	8/ to 17/							
21 and over	..	..	2	14/ & 20/	15	..	..	1	..	1	£296
Employer, 1.											
Perambulator and Go-cart Making.											
14 to 16 ..	2	7/6 & 15/	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	12/6 to 17/6							
21 and over	7	48/ to 60/	4	15/ to 22/6	18	..	1	1	..	2	£1,449
Employer, 1.											
Photography.											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	2	5/ & 7/6							
17 to 20 ..	3	17/6 to 20/	7	10/ to 17/6							
21 and over	11	25/ to 45/	11	17/6 to 30/	49	..	14	..	..	14	£1,975
Employers, 14.											
Picture-framing.											
14 to 16 ..	4	7/6 to 12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	20/ to 35/	..	..							
21 and over	4	40/ to 60/	2	20/	31	..	13	..	..	13	£383
Employers, 17.											
Plumbing and Gasfitting.											
14 to 16 ..	28	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	55	Table	..	..							
21 and over	106	5	..	..	234	..	27	9	..	36	£12,779
Employers, 45.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Portmanteau and Leather-goods Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	1	Table							
21 and over	3	5	3	5	12	..	1	1	..	2	£837
Employers, 2.											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Typesetting-machine Operators).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	34	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Compositors).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	28	Table	..	..							
21 and over	70	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	9	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	1	12/6							
21 and over	36	5	1	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Stereotypers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	6	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Lithographers).											
14 to 16 ..	15	See	1	10/							
17 to 20 ..	4	Table	2	10/6							
21 and over	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Proof-readers).											
14 to 16 ..	3	8/ to 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	10/ to 25/	1	15/							
21 and over	2	55/ & 60/	2	20/ to 25/							
	5	66/ to 70/									
	2	80/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Publishing Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 12/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	12/6 to 27/6	..	..							
21 and over	2	20/ & 22/6	..	..							
	3	27/6 to 30/	..	..							
	3	85/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Bookbinders).											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/	20	6/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	8	10/ to 22/6	30	7/6 to 19/							
21 and over	7	15/ to 45/	33	15/ to 27/6							
	24	50/ to 65/									
	4	70/ to 85/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Paper-rulers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	2	6/ & 8/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	2	14/							
21 and over	1	37/6	..	..							
	2	60/	..	..							
	1	70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Artists and Engravers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	16/	..	..							
21 and over	2	40/ & 50/	..	..							
	4	52/6 to 65/	..	..							
	8	70/ to 140/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Linotype Engineers).											
21 and over	1	22/6	..	..							
	2	45/ & 55/	..	..							
	3	75/ to 80/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (General Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	7	10/ to 15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	12/6 to 30/	3	12/6 to 20/							
21 and over	3	27/6 to 42/6	3	20/ to 30/							
	14	45/ to 65/									
	4	66/ to 90/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Foremen and Clerical Staff).											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 12/6	8	7/6 to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	3	25/ to 45/	6	10/ to 25/							
21 and over	2	12/6 & 25/	11	12/6 to 25/							
	12	40/ to 70/									
	3	80/ to 140/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Printing and Bookbinding, &c. (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	54	..	31	..							
17 to 20 ..	77	..	46	..							
21 and over	281	..	50	..	559	..	13	8	6	27	£59,827.
Employers—Males 19, female 1.											
Rabbit-packing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	..	..							
21 and over	4	40/	..	..							
	12	42/ to 50/	..	..							
	3	60/ to 70/	..	..	25	..	6	..	..	6	£1,244
Employers, 4											
Rope and Twine Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	14/ to 16/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	20	20/ to 36/	..	..							
21 and over	7	20/ to 27/6	..	..							
	23	30/ to 50/	..	..							
	5	60/ to 66/	..	..	58	..	..	..	1	1	£4,970
Saddle and Harness Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	Table	..	..							
21 and over	40	5	..	..	58	..	16	..	..	16	£4,266
Employers, 10.											
Sail, Tent, and Cover Making. (See also Shipwrighting).											
14 to 16 ..	5	7/6 to 17/	2	7/6 to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	3	20/ to 25/	8	7/ to 17/							
21 and over	3	30/ to 35/	3	12/6 to 15/							
	10	46/ to 55/	9	17/ to 22/6							
	1	70/	1	25/	51	..	3	..	1	4	£2,500
Employers, 6.											
Sauce, Jam, and Condiment Making.											
14 to 16 ..	4	10/ to 15/	5	8/ to 12/6							
17 to 20 ..	7	12/6 to 25/	13	11/ to 20/							
21 and over	9	22/6 to 30/									
	14	35/ to 50/	4	12/6 to 25/							
	5	70/ to 80/			68	..	7	2	..	9	£3,789
Employers, 7.											
Sausage-casing Preparing.											
17 to 20 ..	2	30/	..	..							
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	£286
Employers, 2.											
Sawmilling (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	6	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	Table	..	..							
21 and over	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Sash and Door Makers).											
14 to 16 ..	10	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	27	Table	..	..							
21 and over	97	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Labourers and Yardmen).											
17 to 20 ..	2	See	..	..							
21 and over	32	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Engineers).											
17 to 20 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	7	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (General Hands, unspecified).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
21 and over	3	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawmilling (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	17	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	46	Table	..	..							
21 and over	180	5	..	..	247	..	2	2	4	8	£25,636
Employers, 4.											
Seed Cleaning and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	10/ & 15/	..	..							
21 and over	3	30/ to 40/	..	..							
	13	45/ to 60/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 80/	..	..	26	..	10	..	..	10	£1,933
Employers, 6.											
Sewing-machine and Typewriter Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	2	6/ & 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	3	12/6 to 40/	..	..							
21 and over	5	35/ to 65/	..	..	13	..	4	..	..	4	£994
Employers, 3.											

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Shipwrighting (Shipwrights and Joiners).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	6	Table	..	..							
21 and over	120	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Painters).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	Table	..	..							
21 and over	72	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Tinsmiths and Plumbers).											
17 to 20 ..	4	See	..	..							
21 and over	8	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Electrical Workers).											
17 to 20 ..	3	5/ to 14/	..	..							
21 and over	3	12/ to 23/	..	..							
	5	33/ to 55/	..	..							
	1	66/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Engineers and Assistants).											
17 to 20 ..	8	See	..	..							
21 and over	153	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Sailmakers).											
21 and over	13	55/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Upholsterers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	See	1	See							
21 and over	7	Table 5	5	Table 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Labourers and General Hands).											
21 and over	70	44/	..	..							
	120	55/	..	..							
	1	60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwrighting (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	3	..	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	22	..	1	..							
21 and over	573	..	5	..	604	..	..	1	1	2	£44,176
Shirt and Underclothing Making and Plain Sewing.											
14 to 16 ..	1	16/	41	5/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	63	8/ to 25/							
			6	10/ to 15/							
21 and over	4	45/ to 70/	84	16/ to 30/							
			5	32/6 to 50/	231	..	17	4	3	24	£7,586
Employers—Males 3, females 24.											
Slate and Tile Working.											
21 and over	1	50/	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	£112
Employer, 1.											
Sign and Ticket Writing.											
17 to 20 ..	1	17/6	..	..							
21 and over	1	62/6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	£208
Employer, 1.											
Soap, Starch, and Candle Making.											
14 to 16 ..	1	10/	2	10/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	5	20/ to 30/	2	20/							
	17	20/ to 37/6	4	15/ to 17/6							
21 and over	37	40/ to 70/	3	20/							
	6	90/ to 130/	1	25/	79	..	1	2	1	4	£7,971
Employer, 1.											
Stone Quarrying and Crushing.											
	2	30/ & 36/	..	..							
21 and over	42	48/ to 55/	..	..							
	4	60/ to 70/	..	..							
	1	80/	..	..	54	..	2	3	..	5	£4,272
Employers, 5.											
Tailoring (Cutters and Foremen).											
21 and over	6	65/ to 120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Coat Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	4	See	5	See							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	15	Table							
21 and over	46	5	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Trousers and Vest Hands).											
14 to 16 ..	1	See	8	See							
17 to 20 ..	2	Table	16	Table							
21 and over	4	5	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.				Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.				Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Tailoring (Machinists).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	1	Table							
21 and over	..	..	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (General Hands in Smaller Factories).											
14 to 16 ..	7	See	12	See							
17 to 20 ..	13	Table	19	Table							
21 and over	48	5	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	12	..	26	..							
17 to 20 ..	26	..	51	..							
21 and over	104	..	203	..	488	..	55	12	1	68	£30,521
Employers, 66.											
Tanning and Currying.											
14 to 16 ..	3	12/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	4	22/6 to 35/	..	..							
21 and over	16	36/ to 43/6	..	..							
	48	45/ to 55/	..	..							
	1	90/	..	..	76	..	1	1	1	3	£7,740
Employers, 4.											
Tea Blending and Packing.											
14 to 16 ..	19	8/ to 16/	5	5/ to 10/							
17 to 20 ..	9	7/6 to 30/	2	14/ & 15/							
21 and over	14	25/ to 80/	..	..	59	..	14	1	..	15	£2,952
Employers, 10.											
Tinsmithing.											
14 to 16 ..	25	See	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	11	Table	..	..							
21 and over	39	5	..	..	81	..	5	2	2	9	£6,239
Employers, 6.											
Umbrella Making and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	1	5/							
17 to 20 ..	1	40/	..	..							
21 and over	..	..	2	17/6 & 20/	8	..	3	..	..	3	£131
Employers, 4.											
Watch and Jewellery Manufacturing and Repairing.											
14 to 16 ..	26	5/ to 10/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	25	5/ to 30/	..	..							
21 and over	9	14/ to 37/	1	20/							
	20	40/ to 60/									
	8	65/ to 75/			125	..	34	..	..	34	£5,998
Employers, 36.											
Waterproof-clothing Manufacturing.											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	3	See							
21 and over	..	..	3	Table 5	6	..	1	..	..	1	£250
Wax-vesta Making.											
14 to 16 ..	3	10/ to 12/	13	8/ to 18/							
17 to 20 ..	1	22/6	18	9/ to 27/							
21 and over	1	22/6	9	10/ to 16/							
	3	30/ to 55/	11	20/ to 27/6							
	1	60/	4	30/ to 40/	64	..	..	..	1	1	£3,254
Wire-working and Mattress-making.											
17 to 20 ..	3	10/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	9	30/ to 60/	..	..	17	..	5	..	..	5	£1,576
Employers, 5.											
Wool-dumping and Hide and Skin Sorting.											
14 to 16 ..	1	15/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	20/	..	..							
21 and over	9	30/ to 44/	..	..							
	29	45/ to 55/	..	..							
	10	60/ to 90/	..	..	59	..	10	1	..	11	£5,083
Employers, 9.											
Woollen-milling (Wool-classers, Scourers, and Dryers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	11/6 & 13/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	2	20/ & 25/	..	..							
21 and over	1	35/	..	..							
	16	42/ to 48/	..	..							
	4	57/ to 70/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Dyeing Department).											
14 to 16 ..	1	20/	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	1	35/	..	..							
21 and over	3	42/	..	..							
	4	45/	..	..							
	2	72/ & 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Ages.	Number of Persons employed, and Weekly Wages.						Number of Work-rooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year
	Males.		Females.		Total Number employed.	Number of whom are Indentured Apprentices.	Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
	Number	Weekly Wages.	Number	Weekly Wages.							
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*											
Woollen-milling (Designers and Pattern-makers).											
21 and over	1	54/	..	..							
	2	60/ & 90/	..	..							
	1	120/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Milling Department).											
21 and over	1	35/	..	..							
	7	42/	..	..							
	2	54/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Tuners and Drawers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	3	13/ to 20/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	6	13/ to 26/							
21 and over	1	45/	1	32/							
	6	50/ to 57/									
	1	74/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Carders).											
14 to 16 ..	1	17/6	..	..							
17 to 20 ..	5	14/ to 25/	..	..							
21 and over	7	25/ to 38/	..	..							
	16	42/ to 56/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Spinners).											
14 to 16 ..	10	10/ to 16/	28	10/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	7	15/ to 30/	25	10/ to 20/							
21 and over	4	25/ to 36/	4	13/ to 19/							
	16	40/ to 50/	14	20/ to 22/							
	3	60/ to 75/	1	29/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Burling, Darning, and Picking).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	7	7/ to 13/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	10	10/ to 31/							
21 and over	..	..	4	18/ to 20/							
			11	23/ to 30/							
			8	34/ to 35/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Finishing and Folding).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	8	10/ to 14/							
17 to 20 ..	1	25/	4	14/ to 16/							
21 and over	11	42/ to 45/	5	20/ to 30/							
	5	56/ to 64/			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Warpers).											
14 to 16 ..	..	..	4	10/ to 20/							
17 to 20 ..	..	..	4	10/ to 26/							
21 and over	7	35/ to 80/	2	15/ & 17/6							
			6	25/ to 28/							
			4	36/ to 39/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Weavers).											
17 to 20 ..	..	..	8	16/ to 26/							
21 and over	..	..	86	11/6 to 39/8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Hosiery-workers).											
14 to 16 ..	2	See	40	See							
17 to 20 ..	..	Table	76	Table							
21 and over	24	5	183	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Timekeepers, &c.).											
21 and over	3	33/	..	..							
	9	40/ to 50/	..	..							
	2	70/ & 100/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Engineers and Mechanics).											
21 and over	4	30/ to 45/	..	..							
	23	48/ to 66/	..	..							
	2	90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling (Summary).											
14 to 16 ..	16	..	90	..							
17 to 20 ..	16	..	133	..							
21 and over	190	..	329	..	774	..	..	..	2	2	£59,114

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

NOTE.—The Factories Act, section 32 (*a*), provides for a minimum wage of 5s. per week, with an annual increase of 3s. up to 20s. per week, to be paid to every person working in any capacity in a factory.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	5	10	36	..	..	..	51	20	26	..	..	26	3,814
Bacon-curing	..	2	16	..	..	..	18	6	3	1	..	4	1,474
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	56	112	221	..	..	..	389	204	190	5	..	195	29,769
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	2	7	20	..	..	..	29	11	10	..	..	10	2,226
Boot making and repairing	7	7	30	..	..	..	44	41	39	..	..	39	3,353
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	13	41	147	..	1	2	204	147	134	..	..	134	22,730
Brewing and malting	6	6	49	..	..	..	61	2	3	1	..	4	6,536
Brick, tile, and pottery making	3	7	56	..	..	..	66	8	5	4	..	9	7,409
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	2	12	40	..	..	..	54	73	49	..	..	49	5,371
Butter and cheese manufacturing and cream separating	2	26	242	..	..	..	270	23	170	2	..	172	29,890
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	18	28	60	2	..	..	108	48	32	4	..	36	9,150
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	11	37	129	..	..	..	177	49	36	5	..	41	19,760
Chaffcutting, and grain and seed cleaning	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	..	2	641
Chemicals and drug manufacturing	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	4	4	..	..	4	624
Clothing-manufacturing	..	1	1	..	5	7	14	1	..	1	..	1	1,571
Confectionery-making	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	2	221
Coopering	..	1	12	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	3	1,058
Cycle and motor engineering	4	4	11	..	..	..	19	15	13	..	..	13	865
Dentistry (mechanical)	1	1	5	2	..	6	15	13	12	..	..	12	1,058
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	57	107	79	243	111	102	4	..	106	7,445
Dyeing and cleaning and feather-dressing	..	..	2	..	2	2	6	1	2	..	..	2	221
Engineering	20	41	205	..	..	..	266	12	7	3	2	12	32,249
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, and tanning	..	..	114	..	..	..	114	..	1	1	2	4	9,081
Firewood-cutting	2	3	4	..	..	..	9	13	9	..	..	9	685
Fish canning and preserving	7	9	37	..	..	..	53	9	9	2	..	11	3,092
Flax-milling and ropemaking	2	56	252	..	..	..	310	45	32	16	..	48	10,899
Flour-milling	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	28
Gas-manufacturing	3	7	39	..	..	..	49	..	5	2	..	7	6,316

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*													£
Hair-working	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Honey-packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Jam-making and fruit-preserving	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5	3	..	..	3	20
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	..	1	21	..	..	..	22	9	10	..	..	10	1,777
Laundry-work (European)	1	..	3	2	11	35	52	26	18	3	..	21	2,794
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	12	5	..	..	5	52
Lime and cement manufacturing	..	1	69	..	..	..	70	2	1	2	1	4	8,617
Manure-manufacturing	1	2	82	..	..	..	85	9	7	2	1	10	8,965
Meat slaughtering and freezing*	8	9	298	..	..	..	315	1	2	..	2	4	25,009
Monumental masonry	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	286
Paint and varnish manufacturing	2	1	4	..	..	..	7	6	5	..	..	5	655
Photography	1	..	4	3	7	4	19	8	8	..	..	8	871
Picture-framing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Plumbing and tinsmithing	21	37	82	..	..	..	140	50	38	3	..	41	13,369
Printing and publishing	21	28	95	12	20	13	189	24	28	6	..	34	18,175
Pumice-insulating manufacturing	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	1	900
Saddle and harness manufacturing	17	16	64	..	..	..	97	71	63	1	..	64	8,615
Sail, tent, and cover making	..	..	2	..	1	3	6	2	3	..	..	3	435
Sausage-casing preparing	..	1	22	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	..	1	1,723
Sawmilling	38	88	1,164	..	..	..	1,290	77	44	50	9	103	138,563
Soap, oil, starch, and soda-crystals manufacturing	2	3	34	2	4	4	49	..	..	1	1	2	4,327
Stone-crushing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	50
Tailoring	6	11	122	37	69	96	341	100	81	12	..	93	25,013
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	3	2	9	..	..	1	15	13	11	..	..	11	1,109
Wine-making	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	20
Wool and hemp dumping	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	1	6	..	..	6	1,669
	287	620	3,850	119	227	253	5,356	1,284	1,241	132	18	1,391	480,550

* Other hands employed in connection with this industry are this year shown separately as follows: Fellmongering, 102 hands, £7,889 wages; Tinsmithing, 4 hands, £258 wages; Coopering, 7 hands, £817 wages; Manure and tallow 23 hands, £2,354 wages.

TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

														£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..	1	15	..	..	..	16	12	10	..	..	10	1,450
Bacon-curing	..	1	14	..	..	..	16	2	2	1	..	3	1,746
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	..	19	38	115	..	..	..	172	76	64	3	..	67	14,633
Boot making and repairing	..	2	7	31	2	3	7	52	19	16	..	1	17	4,486
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	..	7	16	45	..	..	..	68	46	44	..	..	44	7,150
Brewing and malting	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	1	1	1	..	2	2,058
Brick and tile making	..	1	3	14	..	..	..	18	8	5	1	..	6	1,790
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	1	2	26	..	..	..	29	32	27	..	..	27	3,198
Butter and cheese making and cream separating	..	1	13	355	..	..	..	369	6	133	6	..	139	40,067
Butter-box making	..	..	3	32	..	..	..	35	3	2	..	1	3	3,194
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	..	8	20	42	..	..	..	70	25	19	2	..	21	6,503
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	..	6	12	86	..	..	..	104	25	17	2	1	20	12,738
Coopering	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	2	138
Cycle-engineering	..	4	5	11	..	..	..	20	15	15	..	..	15	1,255
Dentistry (mechanical)	..	1	2	7	1	1	3	15	8	7	..	..	7	1,072
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	..	20	48	31	99	39	35	2	..	37	3,345
Dyeing and cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	..
Electric lighting and power generating	..	1	1	19	..	..	..	21	..	5	1	..	6	2,734
Engineering (general)	..	2	12	18	..	..	..	32	5	3	2	..	5	3,181
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	..	..	3	19	..	..	..	22	8	8	..	..	8	2,399
Firewood-cutting	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	9	14	12	..	..	12	1,117
Flax-milling	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	2	1	1	..	2	887
Flour-milling	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	214
Gas-manufacturing	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	1	1	..	2	3,336
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	7	2	2	..	..	2	355
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	11	11	..	..	11	243
Manure-manufacturing	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	109
Meat freezing and preserving	..	7	8	190	2	1	2	210	1	1	1	2	4	30,870
Monumental masonry	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	2	529
Photography	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	6	3	3	..	..	3	243
Picture-framing	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	3	252
Plumbing and tinsmithing	..	18	22	33	..	..	..	73	25	15	4	..	19	6,442
Printing and bookbinding	..	10	10	52	4	2	8	86	15	13	1	..	14	10,009
Saddlery and harness making	..	9	7	26	..	..	..	42	25	25	..	..	25	3,553
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	..	..	1	4	..	2	1	8	3	3	..	..	3	493
Sawmilling	..	4	3	128	..	..	..	135	14	10	5	..	15	15,771
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	7	7	..	..	7	835
Tailoring	..	5	9	51	15	35	42	157	36	28	7	..	35	10,375
Umbrella manufacturing and repairing	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	60
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	7	5	5	..	..	5	641
Wool-dumping	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	515
		108	205	1,426	46	95	102	1,982	513	565	41	5	611	199,986

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	2	16	65	..	3	1	87	38	34	2	..	36	8,489
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	..	7	35	..	..	..	42	3	4	2	..	6	6,194
Bacon-curing	1	5	27	..	..	..	33	4	3	1	..	4	3,281
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	5	2	13	..	..	..	20	10	8	..	..	8	1,761
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	8	10	11	12	7	5	53	8	7	..	1	8	3,167
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	54	131	401	..	..	..	586	267	239	14	..	253	62,666
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	3	3	..	..	3	385
Boot making and repairing	9	9	90	1	6	3	118	88	84	2	..	86	9,593
Boot-polish manufacturing	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	13
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	11	40	150	..	..	..	201	154	140	1	..	141	19,360
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	9	9	85	1	..	2	106	10	12	5	..	17	11,600
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making	1	7	100	..	..	..	108	30	23	4	..	27	12,347
Brushware-manufacturing	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	241
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	2	8	78	..	..	..	88	109	101	..	..	101	9,970
Butter and cheese making and cream separating	5	20	318	..	..	..	343	21	172	4	..	176	35,448
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	25	67	197	1	1	5	296	101	77	11	..	88	32,600
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	22	65	347	..	..	..	434	127	96	9	2	107	49,590
Cement-pipe making	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	2	2	..	..	2	906
Coffee and spice grinding	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	3	136
Coopering and box and case-making	5	7	25	..	..	..	37	9	8	2	..	10	3,315
Coppersmithing	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	159
Cycle and motor engineering	30	46	93	..	..	..	169	79	76	..	..	76	13,620
Dentistry (mechanical)	3	4	18	3	9	24	61	50	43	..	..	43	4,881
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	130	224	247	601	121	165	12	2	179	25,657
Dyeing and cleaning	..	2	1	..	1	1	5	6	4	..	..	4	242
Electric power and light generating	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	3	4	..	..	4	265
Embroidery and regalia making	1	..	..	3	4	1	9	1	..	1	..	1	382
Engineering (general)	24	50	186	..	..	..	260	31	24	7	1	32	39,967

Engraving	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	36
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring	..	..	1	15	158	..	..	..	174	20	20	4	1	25	14,389
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	..	..	2	2	25	..	..	..	29	24	26	..	..	26	2,892
Fish-curing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	7	291
Flax-milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	741	..	..	..	750	25	4	48	1	53	76,136
Flour-milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	31	11	10	..	..	10	3,080
Fruit and vegetable preserving	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	38	9	17	47	124	..	..	..	1	1	5,380
Gas-manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	120	..	1	..	129	..	10	4	1	15	18,597
Gun and lock smithing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	3	202
Hat and cap making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	9	1	2	..	..	2	346
Honey-packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	145
Hosiery-knitting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	..	13	7	5	..	..	5	650
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	10	29	52	26	24	1	..	25	2,984
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	1	6	16	43	37	..	..	37	751
Lime-burning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23	2	3	..	..	3	2,877
Manure-manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	31	2	4	2	..	6	2,653
Meat slaughtering and freezing	..	..	..	..	26	25	579	..	1	19	650	..	2	..	5	7	66,967
Monumental masonry	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	..	..	..	12	6	5	..	..	5	1,234
Paint and varnish mixing	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	..	..	..	16	10	10	..	..	10	1,659
Photography	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	3	15	29	15	15	..	..	15	2,287
Picture-framing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	11	12	10	..	..	10	712
Plumbing and tinsmithing	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	63	141	..	..	..	243	103	81	3	..	84	24,792
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing					..	..	45	54	238	15	26	19	397	40	36	17	1	54	43,777
Rope and twine manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	13	5	1	2	31	3	1	1	..	2	2,746
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods manufacturing					..	..	2	5	10	1	4	6	28	5	5	1	..	6	1,684
Saddle and harness manufacturing					..	..	16	23	100	..	1	1	141	84	79	2	..	81	14,423
Sauce, pickles, and condiment making					..	..	..	2	3	3	4	..	12	5	3	..	..	3	608
Sausage-casing making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	..	33	2	1	2	..	3	3,001
Sawmilling	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	38	690	..	..	..	745	78	93	22	1	116	101,682
Seed-cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	5	7	..	..	7	1,107
Sewing-machine and small-tool repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	56
Sheep-dip manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	281
Soap and starch manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	14	..	..	..	21	4	3	..	..	3	3,336
Stone quarrying and crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	2	6	..	..	6	346
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	254	23	111	205	624	150	123	18	..	141	53,081
Umbrella making and repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	8	3	2	..	..	2	218
Watch and jewellery making and repairing					..	..	8	16	32	..	..	..	56	32	30	..	..	30	5,295
Wine-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	3	670
Wire-mattress, &c., manufacturing					..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Woollen-milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	15	..	10	7	36	..	..	..	1	1	3,221
Wool-dumping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	61	3	17	..	..	17	5,724
							415	820	5,706	229	457	650	8,277	2,022	2,030	202	18	2,250	826,551

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	1	7	..	..	..	8	2	3	..	..	3	1,027
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	4	7	25	..	..	..	36	25	24	..	..	24	2,587
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing	1	1	3	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	493
Boot making and repairing	1	3	1	1	..	..	6	5	5	..	..	5	242
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	1	4	8	1	..	1	15	11	11	..	..	11	1,249
Brewing and malting, &c.	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	1	3	..	..	3	1,608
Brick and tile making	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	4	3	..	..	3	1,579
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	5	5	..	..	5	750
Butter and cheese making, and cream-separating	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	4	823
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	1	1	17	..	..	..	19	10	8	..	..	8	2,433
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing	1	15	36	..	..	..	52	20	12	1	..	13	5,024
Cycle-engineering	4	1	5	..	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	4	868
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	13	19	20	52	3	14	..	..	14	1,954
Engineering (general)	2	2	5	..	..	..	9	8	6	..	..	6	850
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	486
Fencing (iron) manufacturing	..	1	8	..	..	..	9	1	4	..	..	4	491
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	6	5	..	..	5	804
Fish preserving and canning	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	3	338
Flax-milling	2	13	70	..	..	..	85	4	1	6	..	7	3,713
Flour-milling	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	..	3	757
Gas-manufacturing	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	3	547
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Meat freezing and preserving	1	4	68	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	1	1	5,106
Plumbing and tinsmithing	2	8	14	..	..	..	24	8	7	..	..	7	2,316
Printing and bookbinding	5	3	15	..	1	1	25	5	5	1	..	6	3,281
Saddlery and harness making	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	4	3	..	..	3	660
Sail and tent manufacturing	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	175

Sausage-casing manufacturing	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	175
Sawmilling	..	..	..	..	4	109	..	..	..	113	19	13	3	..	16	14,633
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	..	6	7	28	7	4	1	..	5	2,680
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	5	4	3	..	..	3	579
Wool and hemp dumping	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	1	5	..	..	5	547
					28	76	490	15	28	29	666	171	168	12	1	181	58,775

NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

														£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..	..	..	3	2	11	..	1	..	16	5	7	..	..	7	1,427
Bacon-curing	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	3	394
Bark-milling	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	..	..	..	5	4	28	7	9	16	69	..	..	..	1	1	4,748
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	..	..	..	4	22	25	..	..	..	51	43	37	1	..	38	3,616
Boot making and repairing	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	8	7	8	..	..	8	664
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	..	..	..	5	12	24	..	..	1	42	27	26	..	..	26	3,941
Brewing, malting, &c.	..	..	..	2	2	19	..	..	..	23	7	5	1	..	6	3,012
Brick and tile manufacturing	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	9	8	6	..	..	6	1,415
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	10	607
Butter and cheese manufacturing	..	..	..	2	8	15	..	..	..	25	2	15	..	..	15	1,777
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	..	..	..	3	11	24	..	..	1	39	13	10	2	..	12	2,543
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing			..	8	22	72	..	..	..	102	30	17	5	..	22	12,050
Cycle-engineering	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	10	8	6	..	..	6	842
Dentistry (mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	7	5	5	..	..	5	1,118
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	33	33	76	14	13	3	..	16	3,112
Dyeing and cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	53
Engineering and shipwrighting	..	..	..	4	18	26	..	..	..	48	6	4	..	1	5	3,806
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	6	3	..	..	3	1,197
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	2	4	..	..	4	1,283
Fish preserving and canning	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	240
Flax-milling	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	..	..	24	11	5	1	..	6	1,056
Flour-milling	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	4	755
Fruit-preserving and jam-making			..	15	11	41	9	11	16	103	5	5	1	1	7	4,933
Gas-manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	1,158
Hosiery-manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	35
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	6	1	2	..	..	2	194
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Lime-burning	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	104
Manure-manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	2	484
Meat freezing and preserving	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	26	..	..	1	..	1	648

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*													£
Monumental masonry	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	2	374
Photography	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	1	2	..	..	2	251
Picture-framing	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	2	197
Plumbing and tinsmithing	13	8	21	..	..	..	42	12	8	3	..	11	3,112
Printing and bookbinding	4	6	29	4	4	4	51	10	9	2	..	11	5,149
Saddlery and harness making	..	1	8	..	..	..	9	6	6	..	..	6	859
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	2	267
Sawmilling	4	10	185	..	..	..	199	74	43	9	..	52	16,513
Shirt-manufacturing	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	26
Stone quarrying and crushing	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	14
Tailoring	2	4	27	3	16	15	67	15	10	3	..	13	4,881
Umbrella making and repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Vinegar-manufacturing	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	160
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	..	3	8	..	..	..	11	7	7	..	..	7	1,909
Wool, grain, and hop dumping	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	156
	80	153	702	33	76	96	1,140	356	303	32	3	338	91,080
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	5	4	21	..	1	1	32	12	12	..	..	12	3,069
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	10	22	75	..	..	..	107	24	32	2	..	34	10,641
Boot making and repairing	1	3	4	..	..	..	8	9	10	..	..	10	540
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	7	10	49	..	1	1	68	48	47	..	..	47	5,994
Brewing and malting	..	1	27	..	..	..	28	6	8	..	..	8	3,799
Brick and tile manufacturing	6	4	16	..	..	..	26	3	2	1	..	3	2,423
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	4	10	..	..	..	14	14	12	..	..	12	1,218
Butter and cheese making	1	4	12	..	..	..	17	2	10	..	..	10	1,135

Cabinetmaking and upholstering	8	12	23	..	2	1	46	18	12	2	..	14	2,700
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	4	16	39	..	..	..	59	14	11	2	..	13	6,249
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	13
Coffee and spice grinding	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Concrete-block manufacturing	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	1	126
Cycle-engineering	2	6	10	..	..	..	18	9	11	..	..	11	1,437
Dentistry (mechanical)	..	..	1	..	..	5	6	4	4	..	..	4	266
Dressmaking and millinery	..	..	..	11	31	25	67	24	28	1	..	29	2,452
Dyeing and cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Engineering (general)	10	45	127	..	..	..	182	6	4	5	1	10	28,371
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	..	2	10	..	..	..	12	..	1	1	..	2	1,022
Fish preserving and canning	7	..	16	..	..	..	23	4	5	..	..	5	663
Flax-milling and ropemaking	1	6	32	..	..	..	39	10	5	2	..	7	850
Gas-manufacturing	..	1	16	..	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	3	2,958
Grain-crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Laundry-work (European)	1	..	7	2	6	8	24	7	3	2	..	5	..
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	15	11	..	..	11	40
Lime-burning	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	238
Monumental masonry	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	144
Paint and varnish manufacturing	3	2	8	..	..	..	13	4	4	..	..	4	946
Photography	1	..	2	3	3	3	12	4	5	..	..	5	465
Plumbing and tinsmithing	6	10	19	..	..	..	35	19	14	..	..	14	3,291
Printing and bookbinding	6	9	35	11	13	19	93	7	4	6	..	10	8,485
Saddle and harness making	1	1	4	..	..	..	6	4	4	..	..	4	444
Sail, tent, and cover making	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	127
Sawmilling	4	11	448	..	..	..	463	83	59	17	..	76	62,211
Soap and soda making	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	309
Stone quarrying and crushing	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	1	424
Tailoring	12	14	28	28	48	41	171	25	15	9	..	24	10,059
Umbrella making and repairing	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	5
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	3	1	8	..	1	..	13	5	6	..	..	6	1,295
Wooden water-pipe manufacturing	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	1	..	1	..	1	1,500
	100	191	1,075	56	107	104	1,633	395	354	51	1	406	165,909

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)

													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	2	7	17	..	..	..	26	16	18	..	..	18	2,021
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	2	4	15	..	..	..	21	3	6	1	..	7	1,751
Bacon-curing	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	114
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	2	266

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*													£
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	18	84	236	..	..	..	338	183	178	1	..	179	28,596
Boot making and repairing	7	4	44	2	3	6	66	33	34	1	..	35	5,305
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	9	19	99	..	..	..	127	82	79	..	..	79	12,484
Brewing and malting	..	2	17	..	..	..	19	4	3	1	..	4	2,108
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	7	6	57	..	..	..	70	10	7	2	1	10	7,979
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	4	6	33	..	..	..	43	46	38	..	..	38	3,800
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	3	11	84	..	..	7	105	38	82	1	..	83	9,523
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	5	17	28	..	..	..	50	16	15	1	..	16	4,628
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	13	68	117	..	..	..	198	99	78	2	..	80	19,514
Chemicals and drug manufacturing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	50
Concrete-pipe making	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	70
Confectionery-making	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	58
Coopering	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	2	177
Cycle and motor engineering	16	20	27	..	..	..	63	34	33	..	..	33	4,265
Dentistry (mechanical)	2	2	10	3	..	8	25	13	14	..	..	14	2,188
Dressmaking and millinery	..	..	..	41	115	145	301	52	74	10	..	84	12,564
Electric power and light generating	..	1	9	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	2	673
Engineering (general)	5	11	44	..	..	..	60	15	9	3	..	12	6,935
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.*	13	29	307	..	..	..	349	21	15	11	1	27	20,115
Fibrous-plaster working	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	2	109
Flax-milling and rope-making	11	8	61	..	..	..	80	6	2	6	..	8	5,053
Flour and oatmeal milling	2	10	59	..	..	..	71	12	12	4	..	16	9,149
Gas-manufacturing	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	5	1	..	6	2,551
Hosiery-manufacturing	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	58
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	2	4	4	7	17	8	6	1	..	7	712
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	7	5	..	..	5	156
Lime-burning	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	2	567

Manure-manufacturing*	1	..	57	..	..	..	58	..	..	2	..	2	4,405
Meat-freezing (general)	7	9	424	..	1	1	442	..	..	..	4	4	28,609
Monumental masonry	1	1	4	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	2	715
Paint and varnish mixing	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	4	3	..	..	3	323
Perambulator-making	..	..	7	..	2	1	10	2	..	1	..	1	631
Photography	..	..	2	1	2	8	13	9	9	..	..	9	495
Picture-frame making	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	5	3	..	..	3	171
Plumbing and tinsmithing	14	16	42	..	..	..	72	20	20	1	..	21	5,685
Printing and bookbinding	13	24	62	1	4	3	107	20	15	5	..	20	10,781
Saddlery and harness manufacturing	6	9	44	..	..	..	59	33	39	..	..	39	4,919
Sail, tent, and cover making	..	1	5	..	..	2	8	6	4	..	..	4	795
Sausage-casing manufacturing	..	7	31	..	..	..	38	..	1	2	..	3	2,423
Sawmilling	1	6	51	..	..	..	58	13	12	3	..	15	5,774
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	..	1	29	..	..	..	30	6	11	..	..	11	3,310
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	..	..	..	4	5	3	12	5	6	..	..	6	232
Tailoring	5	9	66	15	38	103	236	48	35	13	..	48	16,154
Umbrella making and repairing	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	5	14	7	..	..	..	26	15	15	..	..	15	1,642
Wool-dumping	1	..	12	..	..	..	13	2	6	..	..	6	1,610
Woollen-milling	17	6	49	16	22	32	142	..	..	..	2	2	11,635
	191	418	2,205	89	198	327	3,428	904	913	73	8	994	263,848

* Last year included in Meat-freezing, with which generally they are connected.

OTAGO DISTRICT.*

(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)

													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	..	3	12	..	..	..	15	6	8	..	..	8	1,227
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	1	2	10	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	2	1,785
Bacon-curing	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	3	186
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	12	56	106	..	..	..	174	117	106	2	..	108	13,779
Boot making and repairing	6	6	14	1	..	3	30	22	19	1	..	20	2,412
Bread and small-goods making	7	30	59	..	..	..	96	75	67	..	..	67	9,359
Brewing, malting, &c.	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	3	2	1	..	3	2,224
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	3	3	30	..	..	..	36	6	3	1	..	4	3,839
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	2	2	14	..	..	..	18	23	22	..	..	22	1,338
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	2	11	60	..	..	..	73	7	42	1	..	43	7,634
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	7	4	8	..	..	..	19	6	4	1	..	5	1,297
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	4	16	47	..	..	..	67	29	28	..	..	28	6,874
Chemicals and drugs mauufacturing	..	2	2	..	..	1	5	1	2	..	..	2	235

* Otago and Southland Industrial District has this year been separated into "Otago" and "Southland."

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
OTAGO DISTRICT—*continued.*													£
Cycle and motor engineering	6	6	10	..	..	..	22	11	8	..	..	8	1,615
Dentistry (mechanical)	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	6	5	..	..	5	566
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	18	36	68	122	22	30	3	..	33	5,421
Engineering (general)	3	4	12	..	..	..	19	1	2	1	..	3	2,586
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	4	4	..	..	4	1,273
Firewood-cutting	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	52
Fish-preserving	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	204
Flax-milling	2	4	56	..	..	..	62	12	7	2	..	9	4,380
Flour-milling	1	11	56	..	..	..	68	20	12	3	..	15	7,460
Gas-manufacturing	..	2	6	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2	803
Laundry-work (European)	1	..	2	1	..	4	8	2	..	1	..	1	39
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	3	..
Lime and cement manufacturing	..	1	34	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	..	2	3,294
Manure-manufacturing	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	1	1	1	..	2	969
Meat freezing and preserving	6	..	48	..	..	..	54	..	..	1	1	2	4,416
Monumental masonry	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	120
Paint and varnish mixing	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	1	190
Photography	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	3	..	..	3	160
Picture-framing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	156
Plumbing and tinsmithing	7	14	12	..	..	..	33	13	9	1	..	10	1,913
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	14	15	43	..	3	2	77	13	14	2	..	16	8,273
Saddle and harness making	2	5	11	..	..	..	18	16	14	..	..	14	1,118
Sail, tent, and cover making	1	..	3	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	1	350
Sausage-casing preparing	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	1	221
Sawmilling	7	8	88	..	..	..	103	25	18	3	..	21	13,965
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	2	4	..	..	4	563
Shirt and underclothing making	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	2	..	..	2	134
Stone quarrying and crushing	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	796

Tailoring	5	11	44	13	24	54	151	32	25	4	1	30	10,829
Tanning, currying, &c.	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	2	..	1	..	1	948
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	2	3	5	..	..	..	10	5	5	..	..	5	509
Wool-dumping	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	312
Woollen-milling	16	26	84	2	18	63	209	..	..	..	2	2	15,756
	121	250	958	35	88	199	1,651	503	486	32	4	522	141,580

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

(The Otago and Southland Districts are given separately this year.)

													£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	1	7	21	..	..	..	29	7	7	1	..	8	3,818
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	4	6	28	..	..	..	38	5	2	3	..	5	5,257
Bacon-curing	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	401
Basket and wicker working	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	85
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	3	3	9	1	4	4	24	..	..	1	..	1	1,924
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	27	37	105	..	..	..	169	92	77	2	..	79	15,514
Blind-making	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	39
Boot making and repairing	10	9	52	3	5	6	85	30	27	2	..	29	7,007
Bread and small-goods making	6	13	67	..	..	..	86	66	53	..	..	53	8,341
Brewing, malting, &c.	..	1	20	..	..	..	21	2	4	..	..	4	2,362
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	..	2	44	..	..	..	46	12	7	2	..	9	3,511
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	..	3	14	..	..	..	17	19	17	..	..	17	1,629
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	8	32	86	..	..	..	126	16	31	1	1	33	10,574
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	16	6	46	..	..	..	68	13	10	3	..	13	7,044
Carpentering, joinery, and sash, and door making	9	36	81	..	..	..	126	37	26	1	1	28	11,253
Coffee and spice grinding	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	526
Concrete-block making	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..
Coopering	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	50
Cycle and motor engineering	14	13	19	..	..	..	46	21	19	..	..	19	3,630
Dentistry (mechanical)	6	5	12	2	2	6	33	11	11	..	..	11	2,442
Dress and millinery making	..	..	..	45	91	119	255	41	47	7	..	54	8,994
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	2	..	..	2	5	2	3	..	..	3	160
Engineering (general)	20	30	67	..	..	..	117	14	8	2	2	12	11,955
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	1	4	63	..	..	..	68	6	3	4	..	7	5,087
Firewood-cutting	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	3	152
Fish-preserving	2	3	11	..	..	1	17	9	8	..	..	8	1,184
Flax-milling	7	16	128	..	..	..	151	17	5	11	..	16	4,813
Flour and oatmeal milling	2	1	19	..	..	..	22	4	4	1	..	5	2,664
Gas-manufacturing	..	1	26	..	..	..	27	..	..	1	..	1	4,812
Gun- and lock-smithing	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	249
Hoisery-manufacturing	..	..	..	13	9	3	25	2	1	1	..	2	570
Ink-manufacturing	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	40
Jam-making	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	1	2	..	..	2	110

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT—*continued.*													£
Laundry-work (European)	..	..	2	1	5	5	13	5	7	..	..	7	538
Laundry-work (Chinese)	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	6	6	..	..	6	234
Lime-manufacturing	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	2	2	1	..	3	1,833
Manure-manufacturing	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	515
Meat freezing and preserving	8	17	205	..	..	..	230	1	1	2	3	6	27,487
Monumental masonry	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	3	2	..	..	2	1,160
Musical-instrument repairing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	170
Paint and varnish mixing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	135
Paper-milling and paper-bag making	5	4	33	8	6	2	58	..	..	..	1	1	5,150
Photography	..	..	1	..	6	8	15	7	7	..	..	7	368
Picture-frame making	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	3	64
Plumbing and tinsmithing	10	25	36	..	..	..	71	22	15	1	..	16	6,093
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	13	12	69	2	11	6	113	15	14	4	..	18	13,357
Rabbit-preserving	1	..	18	..	..	..	19	2	7	..	..	7	784
Rope and twine working	1	2	17	..	..	..	20	4	1	2	..	3	1,438
Saddle and harness making	2	6	23	..	..	..	31	22	23	..	..	23	2,704
Sail, tent, and horse-cover making	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	2	3	..	..	3	417
Sausage-casing manufacturing	1	1	12	..	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	1	1,096
Sawmilling	21	24	428	..	..	..	473	52	41	20	..	61	63,177
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	..	3	32	..	..	..	35	2	12	..	..	12	2,090
Sheep-dip manufacturing	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	216
Shirt and underclothing making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Stone quarrying and crushing	..	1	12	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	2	1,029
Tailoring	5	11	57	11	26	71	181	32	23	8	..	31	14,421
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	3	7	8	..	..	..	18	12	12	..	..	12	1,528
Wire-mattress making	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	2	30
Wool-dumping	1	1	31	..	..	..	33	..	6	1	..	7	1,783
Woollen-milling	..	1	7	2	2	3	15	..	..	1	..	1	1,436
	214	351	1,981	91	169	237	3,043	637	578	84	8	670	275,450

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY.

NOTE.—The Factories Act, section 32 (*a*), provides for a minimum wage of 5s. per week, with an annual increase of 3s. up to 20s. per week, to be paid to every person working in any capacity in a factory.

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
													£
FOOD TRADES—													
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	28	85	436	2	5	2	558	171	176	8	2	186	55,140
Bacon and ham curing	2	20	164	..	..	1	187	48	36	6	1	43	22,326
Baking-powder manufacturing	9	8	9	2	7	1	36	3	2	2	..	4	3,103
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	105	142	366	164	220	234	1,231	52	38	12	12	62	76,679
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	102	284	1,109	3	9	19	1,526	981	890	9	..	899	154,946
Brewing, malting, and bottling	27	68	853	1	..	3	952	68	74	19	9	102	118,548
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	22	80	379	..	..	..	481	495	462	..	..	462	48,616
Butter, cheese, and preserved-milk manufacturing	36	144	1,326	3	8	23	1,540	121	697	20	2	719	157,875
Coffee and spice grinding	12	7	35	..	5	6	65	10	15	1	..	16	4,578
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	20	14	137	..	..	1	172	65	57	4	..	61	14,380
Flour and oatmeal milling	19	40	322	..	2	..	383	70	59	16	1	76	44,135
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	33	27	117	38	48	86	349	22	15	4	3	22	15,370
Honey-packing	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	2	145
Meat-freezing, &c.	101	140	3,031	2	17	29	3,320	6	12	9	25	46	349,807
Pickles, sauces, and condiments manufacturing	15	31	85	25	58	40	254	26	23	5	2	20	15,578
Rabbit preserving and packing	2	1	37	..	..	..	40	6	13	..	..	13	2,028
Sausage-casing preparing	6	18	163	..	..	..	187	6	7	9	..	16	17,103
Sugar-refining	12	40	245	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	1	1	42,810
Tea blending and packing	66	38	54	10	18	7	193	30	37	6	..	43	12,167
Vinegar-making	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	160
Wine and apple-cider making	1	..	15	..	..	..	16	6	8	..	..	8	1,654
CLOTHING TRADES—													
Corset and belt making	..	..	1	6	4	3	14	5	3	1	..	4	352
Dress and millinery making	4	4	21	947	1,885	2,080	4,941	938	976	104	23	1,103	195,082

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 2—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
CLOTHING TRADES—*continued.*													£
Embroidery and regalia making	1	..	..	3	4	2	10	1	1	1	..	2	394
Fur-goods manufacturing	..	..	4	3	..	1	8	1	4	..	..	4	711
Hat and cap making	7	12	56	28	53	84	240	17	14	11	1	26	15,770
Hosiery-knitting	..	1	7	35	34	42	119	28	19	4	..	23	4,914
Ready-made clothing manufacturing	48	54	301	333	592	767	2,095	21	4	8	21	33	121,725
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	4	7	34	113	294	446	898	98	89	13	8	110	39,544
Tailoring	93	196	1,385	283	654	1,823	4,434	767	583	153	13	749	321,592
Umbrella making and repairing	2	4	11	10	21	25	73	22	18	..	1	19	3,759
Woollen-milling	77	78	552	152	268	611	1,738	..	..	1	10	11	140,778
LEATHER TRADES—													
Boot and shoe manufacturing and repairing	140	202	1,652	137	223	426	2,780	561	505	27	22	554	238,019
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	8	7	37	..	2	4	58	18	11	2	1	14	7,157
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing	84	120	543	13	9	16	785	344	333	14	..	347	72,050
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing	4	12	228	..	..	..	244	10	4	5	4	13	31,228
IRON AND METAL TRADES—													
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	40	107	536	..	..	..	683	18	28	10	5	43	85,855
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	287	702	1,875	..	..	..	2,864	1,284	1,147	55	3	1,205	262,130
Cutlery-grinding, saw and tool repairing	3	2	6	..	..	..	11	9	8	..	..	8	1,030
Cycle and motor engineering, and sewing and typewriter machine repairing	147	201	372	1	..	1	722	336	315	6	..	321	55,832
Engineering, iron, copper, and brass founding, electrical engineering, and range and stove making	353	904	2,728	4	6	5	4,000	294	183	78	39	300	447,581
Gun and lock smithing and sporting-goods manufacturing	3	5	15	..	4	2	29	17	14	1	..	15	2,359
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmithing	315	486	981	..	..	..	1,782	521	389	51	3	443	157,361
Steel-ceiling manufacturing	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	306
Wire-work (fencing and mattress, &c., making)	9	19	49	..	1	..	78	22	28	1	..	29	6,230

SHIPWRIGHTING TRADES—													
Ship, scow, boat, and yacht building and repairing	27	88	866	..	1	5	987	55	45	9	3	57	77,458
WOODWORKING TRADES—													
Billiard-table manufacturing	2	3	27	..	..	..	32	3	2	2	..	4	4,951
Blind-making	3	5	18	..	1	4	31	16	11	..	..	11	2,449
Cabinetmaking, upholstering, and wood carving and turning	250	438	1,282	10	29	59	2,068	543	406	56	9	471	198,459
Carpentering and joinery	129	453	1,420	..	..	..	2,002	739	550	42	4	596	215,247
Coopering and boxmaking	12	21	158	..	..	..	191	33	32	5	1	38	17,345
Sawmilling and sash and door making	169	415	4,387	..	..	..	4,971	483	357	156	25	538	597,038
CHEMICAL AND TREATMENT OF BY-PRODUCT TRADES—													
Candle, soap, starch, and soda manufacturing	24	27	176	8	10	14	259	18	17	9	2	28	26,254
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicines manufacturing	11	16	78	15	23	42	185	32	33	3	2	38	14,479
Fly-paper and boot-polish, &c., manufacturing	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	3	2	..	..	2	129
Ink-making (writing and printing inks)	1	1	4	1	..	..	7	2	2	..	..	2	523
Manure-manufacturing	2	2	310	..	..	..	314	21	26	11	2	39	32,256
Oil canning and packing	1	5	10	..	..	..	16	3	3	1	..	4	1,664
Paint, varnish, and glue making	8	23	40	1	2	..	74	34	33	..	..	33	6,514
Sheep-dip manufacturing	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	2	497
Wax-vesta manufacturing	10	1	16	31	53	72	183	..	..	..	2	2	9,951
ORNAMENTAL AND MINOR ART TRADES—													
Electroplating and engraving	7	8	25	1	..	5	46	24	21	..	..	21	4,011
Glass bevelling and silvering, &c.	5	5	18	..	..	..	28	6	1	2	..	3	3,089
Lapidary-work	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	7	5	..	..	5	391
Ornamental sign and ticket writing	2	3	9	1	1	..	16	9	7	..	..	7	1,340
Picture framing and gilding	18	22	52	1	3	11	107	100	77	1	..	78	7,270
Toy, mat, and artificial-limb making	4	4	33	2	2	1	46	10	8	2	..	10	1,063
STONE, CLAY, AND ALLIED TRADES—													
Asphalt and concrete-block and pipe manufacturing	..	..	35	..	..	..	35	12	11	..	..	11	3,624
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	47	91	919	..	..	..	1,057	132	81	33	9	123	125,738
Fibrous-plaster working	5	18	36	..	..	..	59	23	15	2	..	17	5,623
Lime and cement manufacturing	2	20	335	..	..	..	357	14	17	5	3	25	39,746
Monumental masonry	13	25	139	..	..	..	177	52	34	4	..	38	20,418
Pumice grinding and working	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	..	900
Slate-working	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	112
Stone quarrying and crushing	2	6	244	..	..	..	252	14	21	7	2	30	26,740
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING—													
Electric power and light generating	3	7	170	..	..	..	180	4	14	3	3	20	25,672
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	6	39	825	..	1	2	873	1	33	12	5	50	122,207

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 2—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons employed.						Total Employees.	Total Employers personally engaged.	Number of Workrooms Employing				Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Males.			Females.									
	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.	Age 14 to 16.	Age 17 to 20.	Age 21 and over.			Up to 8 Persons.	9 to 30 Persons.	More than 30 Persons.	Total.	
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—													£
Ammunition and fireworks manufacturing ..	2	2	20	23	21	33	101	1	1	..	1	2	5,319
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator manufacturing	35	34	116	2	8	13	208	49	40	7	..	47	17,281
Brush and broom manufacturing	11	21	67	6	22	24	151	11	11	1	2	14	11,406
Calico, flax, and jute bag manufacturing	..	2	7	6	17	14	46	3	3	2	..	5	2,861
Carpet-sewing and quilt-making	..	..	1	2	2	7	12	3	4	..	..	4	593
Chaff and firewood cutting and corn-crushing	6	16	152	..	..	..	174	131	131	1	..	132	16,576
Cigarette, cigar, and tobacco preparing	1	..	6	1	6	6	20	12	13	..	..	13	985
Cork-cutting and bark-milling	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	2	..
Dentistry (mechanical)*	24	51	141	13	22	94	345	221	203	..	..	203	29,002
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	5	11	36	3	11	21	87	54	42	2	..	44	5,065
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	24	118	1,449	..	..	..	1,591	80	70	28	13	111	130,035
Flax milling and dressing	28	110	1,378	..	..	..	1,516	133	63	93	1	157	107,787
Flock-milling	2	..	13	..	1	2	18	7	5	..	..	5	1,074
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	..	3	2	3	8	13	29	13	10	1	..	11	1,197
Incandescent-mantle manufacturing	..	..	..	1	3	10	14	..	1	1	..	2	813
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	1	6	153	..	..	..	160	19	19	6	..	25	14,910
Lamp making and repairing	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	125
Laundry-work (European)	6	6	108	72	189	512	893	208	161	18	7	186	42,419
Laundry-work (Chinese)	1	4	45	1	1	7	59	272	200	..	..	200	3,377
Lead-headed nail making	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	2	604
Leadlight-working and window-glazing	5	13	24	..	..	1	43	11	13	..	..	13	6,300
Musical instrument making and repairing	3	7	38	..	..	..	48	10	19	..	..	19	5,461
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing	2	4	7	..	..	..	13	6	7	..	..	7	1,533
Paper-milling, paper-bag making, and cardboard-box making	12	24	119	39	70	54	318	10	4	8	4	16	24,504
Photography	10	8	53	18	68	107	264	106	104	2	..	106	14,323
Pneumatic tires, covers, and rubber-goods manufacturing ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	180
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing ..	318	474	1,903	163	284	293	3,435	259	219	73	22	314	366,869
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing	..	5	21	2	2	2	32	14	12	..	..	12	2,469

Rope and twine manufacturing	18	41	106	5	1	2	173	10	4	4	2	10	15,117
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskins manufacturing	12	21	98	16	38	57	242	48	45	3	2	50	17,731
Seed cleaning and packing, &c.	8	13	148	6	3	4	182	35	64	2	..	66	14,779
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	84	141	282	..	2	5	514	223	204	6	..	210	45,582
Wool, hemp, and hop pressing, and hide sorting and packing	3	4	220	..	..	..	227	18	60	4	..	64	22,716
	3,631	7,198	38,665	2,773	5,358	8,288	65,913	11,893	10,906	1,304	338	12,548	5,890,941

* Some of the females are also employed as attendants.

These figures do not include the various Government railway workshops, and the Government Printing Office in Wellington.

	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Total number of factories registered	12,040	12,302	262

The total number of workrooms shown in statistics above is 12,548. The actual number of factories is 12,302, the difference in the total being accounted for by the fact that in several factories more than one trade is carried on.

	1908–9.	1909–10.	Decrease.
Total number of hands engaged in factories registered	78,848	77,806	1,042

SHOPS.

TABLE 3.

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
AUCKLAND (CITY).							£
Auctioneers	36	8	3	..	47	6	3,740
Basketware and perambulator sellers	1	1	3	..	5	2	108
Booksellers	57	27	37	12	133	45	7,379
Boot and shoe repairers	36	46	113	2	197	104	5,618
Bread and small-goods sellers	23	33	49	..	105	47	3,894
Butchers	255	32	40	..	327	82	30,667
Chemists and herbalists	93	6	46	..	145	46	4,928
Clothiers and mercers	87	7	45	..	139	45	10,344
Coal and firewood dealers	49	5	18	..	72	19	5,375
Crockery and glassware sellers	8	7	8	1	24	8	687
Cycle and motor-car sellers	4	5	7	..	16	8	707
Dairy-produce sellers	93	13	21	1	128	32	13,173
Drapers and milliners	337	462	57	44	900	89	73,023
Fancy-goods sellers	4	20	18	11	53	28	1,663
Fishmongers	7	..	15	2	24	16	713
Florists and seedsmen	33	9	9	3	54	10	3,426
Fruiterers (European)	10	32	70	58	170	125	1,664
Fruiterers (Chinese)	1	..	10	..	11	5	..
Furniture-dealers	110	16	33	..	159	32	15,123
Grindery and leather sellers	5	1	2	..	8	3	727
Grocers and storekeepers	411	68	143	29	651	164	42,392
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	7	..	5	..	12	4	548
Hairdressers and tobacconists	66	20	63	6	155	76	7,151
Ironmongers and hardware merchants	83	10	23	1	117	26	7,567
Music and musical-instrument sellers	29	11	11	2	53	17	4,012
Optical-goods sellers	4	1	2	..	7	2	444
Paint and paperhanging sellers	44	5	13	..	62	12	5,185
Pawnbrokers	1	..	3	..	4	4	156
Photographic-material sellers	8	4	7	..	19	5	961
Picture and frame dealers	5	3	16	1	25	16	302
Produce and grain merchants	7	1	8	..	16	7	934
Refreshment-room keepers	51	130	26	12	219	37	8,978
Saddlery and harness sellers	16	2	17	..	35	16	1,669
Second-hand dealers	11	1	9	6	27	14	969
Sewing and other machine dealers	5	7	4	..	16	6	859
Ship chandlers	7	..	2	..	9	2	911
Tea and coffee retailers	4	..	4	..	8	4	272
Tinware and plumbers' requisites sellers	11	..	8	..	19	9	1,363
Umbrella-sellers	..	4	6	..	10	7	106
Watchmakers and jewellers	33	16	44	..	93	41	3,838
Wine-sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	52
WELLINGTON (CITY).							
Auctioneers	31	1	8	..	40	6	4,594
Basketware and perambulator sellers	1	2	3	..	6	3	194
Booksellers	61	26	59	16	162	69	6,635
Boot and shoe retailers	24	28	122	..	174	118	4,389
Bread and small-goods sellers	7	8	27	1	43	24	1,178
Butchers	206	7	75	2	290	82	23,992
Chemists and herbalists	60	3	45	2	110	46	4,191
Clothiers (see also Mercers and hatters)	25	..	50	..	75	50	2,312
Coal, firewood, and produce dealers	58	..	38	..	96	40	6,641
Crockery and glassware sellers	6	8	10	1	25	10	946
Cycle and motor-car sellers	22	..	26	..	48	26	2,498
Dairy-produce sellers	28	8	24	6	66	30	1,045
Drapers and milliners	269	366	56	33	724	90	64,119
Dyers and cleaners	..	6	7	..	13	6	141
Fancy-goods dealers	9	19	25	15	68	41	1,475
Fishmongers	21	..	13	..	34	17	2,178
Florists and seedsmen	22	16	9	2	49	13	3,883
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	4	27	108	46	185	150	1,092
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	6	..	133	..	139	86	407
Furniture-dealers	50	9	47	1	107	43	6,849
Grindery and leather sellers	12	1	5	..	18	4	1,260
Grocers and storekeepers	263	49	155	36	503	177	30,741
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	5	2	2	..	9	3	493
Hairdressers and tobacconists	77	4	77	3	161	76	7,199
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	164	16	17	..	197	17	22,912
Mercers and hatters (see also Clothiers)	62	6	38	..	106	34	7,743
Music and musical-instrument sellers	23	14	9	..	46	14	4,244
Optical-goods sellers	2	1	2	..	5	3	82
Paint and paperhanging sellers	17	8	20	..	45	18	2,596
Pawnbrokers	2	..	4	..	6	4	156
Photographic-material sellers	6	5	14	3	28	17	913
Picture and picture-frame dealers	1	4	17	..	22	14	132
Refreshment-room keepers	37	112	64	19	232	74	10,422
Saddlery and harness sellers]	7	..	20	..	27	19	921

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WELLINGTON (CITY)—*continued.*							£
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	..	..	4	..	4	4	..
Second-hand dealers	3	1	20	15	39	35	110
Sewing and other machine sellers	15	10	9	..	34	12	2,333
Tea and coffee dealers	3	2	2	..	7	2	504
Tinware and plumbers' requisites sellers	7	3	25	..	35	23	1,183
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	3	1	4	3	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	31	9	30	..	70	32	4,897
Wine and spirit retailers	10	..	3	..	13	3	1,080
CHRISTCHURCH (CITY).							
Agricultural-implement sellers	15	3	..	..	18	2	2,120
Auctioneers	19	..	3	..	22	3	1,989
Basketware and perambulator sellers	..	..	5	..	5	4	..
Bird and bird-cage dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	55	24	31	3	113	31	7,626
Boot and shoe retailers	56	23	123	3	205	120	6,675
Bread and small-goods sellers	5	12	26	3	46	28	708
Butchers	129	10	71	2	212	74	15,171
Chemists and herbalists	81	3	33	..	117	39	6,306
Clothiers (including tailors)	35	7	30	..	72	36	5,876
Coal and firewood dealers	34	..	35	..	69	27	3,460
Crockery and glassware sellers	4	8	3	1	16	4	706
Cycle and motor-car sellers	44	10	45	..	99	41	5,404
Dairy-produce sellers	11	5	3	6	25	10	1,161
Drapers and milliners	311	311	50	28	700	80	59,075
Dyers and cleaners	1	2	4	..	7	4	110
Fancy-goods dealers	4	12	14	3	33	16	641
Feather and fur sellers	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Fishmongers	27	1	19	..	47	16	3,049
Florists and seedsmen	11	5	3	..	19	5	1,572
Fruiterers and confectioners	12	31	61	43	147	91	1,269
Furniture-dealers	69	15	36	3	123	36	9,499
Grindery and leather dealers	6	..	4	..	10	5	316
Grocers and storekeepers	212	49	181	56	498	234	24,925
Gun and sporting-requisite sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	62	2	70	2	136	64	6,570
Hatters and mercers	24	5	11	..	40	13	3,370
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	152	16	16	1	185	27	19,726
Music and musical-instrument sellers	20	8	7	2	37	10	3,374
Optical-goods sellers	3	..	1	..	4	2	395
Paint and paperhanging sellers	30	2	15	..	47	20	3,691
Pawnbrokers	1	..	2	..	3	2	118
Photographic-material sellers	4	2	3	..	9	4	445
Picture and frame dealers	5	2	17	1	25	15	328
Produce-merchants	28	..	16	..	44	15	2,946
Refreshment-room keepers	13	128	20	4	165	29	7,183
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods dealers	10	..	17	..	27	18	807
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	4	..	5	..	9	4	382
Second-hand dealers	11	1	9	2	23	11	1,334
Sewing and other machine sellers	1	2	5	..	8	6	104
Tea and coffee dealers	2	..	2	..	4	1	189
Tinware and plumbers' requisites sellers	20	2	23	..	45	22	1,774
Umbrella-sellers	..	1	2	..	3	2	56
Watchmakers and jewellers	32	2	35	..	69	37	3,268
Woodware and timber merchants	9	..	..	..	9	2	1,843
DUNEDIN (CITY).							
Agricultural-implement sellers	4	1	1	..	6	3	489
Auctioneers	24	4	9	..	37	7	2,737
Basketware-dealers	..	1	3	..	4	3	62
Bird-fanciers	2	1	3	..	6	3	93
Booksellers and stationers	61	39	31	7	138	40	8,466
Boot and shoe retailers	36	25	110	..	171	107	4,614
Bread and small-goods sellers	5	20	32	6	63	33	849
Butchers	164	..	69	..	233	57	18,391
Chemists and herbalists	61	4	34	..	99	36	4,436
Coal and firewood dealers	71	7	33	..	111	31	7,537
Crockery and glassware sellers	1	3	5	1	10	5	58
Cycle and motor-car sellers	13	5	17	..	35	16	1,500
Dental-appliances sellers	1	..	..	..	1	1	250
Drapers and milliners	300	316	52	59	727	103	58,190
Dyers and cleaners	1	..	1	..	2	1	26
Fancy-goods dealers	2	13	11	8	34	21	414
Fishmongers	17	3	26	4	50	26	1,569

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
DUNEDIN (CITY)—*continued.*							£
Florists and seedsmen	17	3	8	2	30	7	1,521
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	18	29	85	46	178	129	2,286
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	1	..	9	..	10	9	52
Furniture-dealers	42	8	26	..	76	23	6,758
Furriers	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Grocers	267	29	183	66	545	234	25,858
Gun and sporting-requisites sellers	5	1	5	..	11	4	489
Hairdressers and tobacconists	50	9	75	1	135	71	4,619
Ironmongers and hardware merchants	133	32	13	..	178	19	17,105
Mercers and hatters	58	9	56	..	123	47	4,994
Music and musical-instrument dealers	46	11	5	..	62	8	7,680
Paint and paperhanging sellers	29	6	21	..	56	23	3,251
Pawnbrokers	1	..	4	..	5	5	156
Photographic-material sellers	2	9	12	..	23	12	447
Picture and frame dealers	4	3	9	..	16	9	419
Portmanteau and leather goods	..	2	2	..	4	3	50
Produce-merchants	15	3	6	..	24	5	1,893
Refreshment-room keepers	10	71	14	10	105	24	2,493
Saddlery and harness sellers	15	..	13	..	28	15	1,278
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	..	..	4	..	4	3	..
Second-hand dealers	3	..	14	10	27	24	182
Sewing and other machine sellers	12	7	9	..	28	9	1,532
Tea and coffee merchants	2	..	2	..	4	2	104
Tinware and plumbers' requisites sellers	5	4	28	..	37	22	497
Umbrella-sellers	..	1	7	..	8	6	20
Watchmakers and jewellers	36	13	32	..	81	37	4,491
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)							
Auctioneers	9	1	9	..	19	7	471
Booksellers and stationers	20	35	43	4	102	49	2,820
Boot, shoe, and leather dealers	16	8	100	2	126	107	1,670
Bread and pastry sellers	11	16	35	1	63	36	1,300
Butchers	264	10	140	..	414	155	22,598
Carriage and vehicle sellers	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Chemists	42	5	46	..	93	48	2,418
Clothiers	23	2	52	..	77	54	1,949
Coal-dealers	11	..	9	..	20	7	1,421
Cycle-dealers	3	3	15	..	21	14	314
Dairy-produce sellers	7	1	1	..	9	3	165
Dyers and cleaners	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Drapers and milliners	143	206	110	40	499	170	24,482
Fancy-goods dealers	2	5	18	5	30	23	346
Fishmongers	2	1	9	2	14	10	52
Fruiterers and confectioners	14	51	113	50	228	162	1,914
Furniture-dealers	9	14	28	..	51	24	1,553
Grocers and storekeepers	763	170	512	32	1,477	563	84,244
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	55	3	85	2	145	88	4,747
Ironmongery and hardware dealers*	44	6	28	..	78	30	4,903
Mercers and hatters	9	1	7	..	17	8	999
Music and musical-instrument sellers	..	3	6	..	9	6	126
Paint and paperhanging sellers	8	5	31	..	44	22	1,136
Photographic-material sellers	3	9	22	1	35	22	452
Picture and frame dealers	..	1	4	..	5	4	26
Produce and grain merchants	15	2	10	..	27	13	1,787
Refreshment-room keepers	18	53	32	15	118	44	2,972
Saddlery and harness sellers	17	1	88	..	106	72	1,170
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Second-hand and curio dealers	..	2	7	..	9	6	42
Sewing and other machine sellers	2	2	6	1	11	10	299
Tinware-dealers	8	5	17	..	30	18	1,045
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	7	7	43	..	57	42	1,442
Wine and spirit merchants	8	1	3	..	12	4	807
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers	14	..	16	..	30	8	1,663
Booksellers and stationers	13	16	17	1	47	18	1,493
Boot and shoe dealers	13	11	40	..	64	39	1,510
Bread and pastry sellers	11	12	15	1	39	15	1,388

* Blacksmiths were previously counted as Ironmongers, being so described by various Inspectors.

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Butchers	68	..	34	..	102	36	5,428
Carriage and vehicle dealers	1	1	2	..	4	2	126
Chemists	23	1	16	..	40	17	1,711
Clothiers and mercers	21	5	32	..	58	32	1,756
Coal-dealers	6	..	6	..	12	6	576
Cycle-dealers	7	2	15	..	24	15	684
Dairy-produce sellers	3	1	1	..	5	1	250
Drapers and milliners	60	90	32	9	191	45	10,564
Dyers and cleaners	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Fancy-goods dealers	1	1	3	5	10	9	100
Fishmongers	2	..	8	..	10	7	117
Fruiterers and confectioners	6	13	41	9	69	49	714
Furniture-dealers	7	5	22	..	34	22	485
Gas-fittings, &c., sellers	2	1	5	..	8	4	77
Grocers and storekeepers	174	38	117	10	339	119	19,085
Hairdressers and tobacconists	24	2	34	..	60	31	1,264
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	31	4	23	..	58	18	2,973
Music and musical-instrument sellers	4	3	7	..	14	8	501
Painters and paperhangers	5	6	11	..	22	8	661
Photographic-material sellers	1	..	3	..	4	2	52
Produce and grain merchants	4	..	5	..	9	6	610
Refreshment-room keepers	3	24	19	4	50	19	1,057
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	..	25	..	26	23	125
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers	1	..	2	..	3	2	19
Second-hand dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	2	1	4	..	7	6	120
Tinsmiths	1	..	7	..	8	6	13
Umbrella-dealers	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	3	3	20	..	26	19	364
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)							
Auctioneers	37	1	26	..	64	21	3,505
Basketware-dealers	..	1	3	..	4	3	18
Booksellers	43	62	80	12	197	84	5,106
Boot and shoe dealers	61	36	141	1	239	163	7,096
Bread and pastry sellers	21	24	56	1	102	60	3,761
Butchers	281	5	154	..	440	136	32,165
Carriage, &c., dealers	2	..	10	..	12	9	330
Chemists and herbalists	78	9	67	..	154	67	6,126
Clothiers and mercers	82	9	117	..	208	115	7,983
Coal and firewood dealers	46	2	17	..	65	15	5,584
Crockery and glassware dealers	3	6	3	..	12	3	480
Cycle-dealers	43	9	72	..	124	80	4,176
Dairy-produce dealers	24	1	19	1	45	20	1,369
Drapers and milliners	322	362	151	27	862	179	60,627
Dyers and cleaners	1	..	2	..	3	2	26
Fancy-goods dealers	8	14	24	9	55	30	1,315
Fish and poultry dealers	13	..	17	2	32	19	766
Florists and seedsmen	11	6	6	2	25	10	1,664
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	5	59	101	52	217	151	2,148
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	10	..	63	..	73	58	578
Furniture-dealers	30	14	84	..	128	71	4,235
Gas-fittings, &c., sellers	10	3	1	..	14	7	1,408
Grocers and storekeepers	785	152	402	25	1,364	431	84,831
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	1	..	2	..	3	1	31
Hairdressers and tobacconists	106	8	115	2	231	120	9,330
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	136	5	43	..	184	42	18,161
Music and musical-instrument sellers	17	15	24	..	56	26	2,501
Optical-goods dealers	1	..	1	..	2	1	27
Paint and paperhanging sellers	15	5	54	..	74	49	1,829
Photographic-material dealers	4	10	27	1	42	29	912
Picture and frame dealers	1	1	11	..	13	9	60
Produce and grain merchants	57	..	12	..	69	14	7,088
Refreshment-room keepers	26	94	53	25	198	75	4,963
Saddlery and harness dealers	20	2	103	..	125	101	1,712
Sail, tent, and oilskin dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Second-hand dealers	2	..	17	4	23	21	25
Sewing and other machine sellers	16	4	18	..	38	21	1,783
Tea-merchants	..	2	1	..	3	2	32
Tinware-dealers	6	3	46	..	55	39	1,031
Umbrella-sellers	..	1	5	1	7	5	52
Watch and jewellery sellers	22	7	80	..	109	75	3,111
Wine and spirit merchants	1	..	2	..	3	2	3
Woodware-dealers	11	..	2	..	13	4	1,715

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							£
Auctioneers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	1	4	2	3	10	5	132
Boot and shoe dealers	7	4	8	..	19	7	520
Bread and small-goods sellers	..	..	4	..	4	4	..
Butchers	8	..	7	..	15	6	846
Chemists and herbalists	4	1	5	..	10	6	276
Clothiers and mercers	7	1	8	..	16	8	695
Cycle-dealers	3	1	2	..	6	3	267
Drapers and milliners	31	22	16	..	69	14	5,351
Fancy-goods dealers	..	..	2	2	4	4	..
Florists and seedsmen	2	..	..	..	2	1	182
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	..	3	8	5	16	13	115
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	1	..	2	..	3	2	65
Furniture-dealers	9	4	9	..	22	6	763
Grocers and storekeepers	49	11	38	1	99	32	5,850
Hairdressers and tobacconists	9	..	9	..	18	9	390
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	12	4	5	..	21	6	1,713
Music and musical-instrument sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	52
Paint and paperhanging dealers	5	1	5	..	11	5	357
Produce and grain merchants	..	..	4	..	4	3	..
Refreshment-room keepers	2	5	4	..	11	3	276
Saddlery and harness sellers	5	..	4	..	9	4	628
Sewing and other machine sellers	1	1	1	..	3	2	20
Tinware-dealers	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	3	1	5	..	9	4	367
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers	7	1	4	..	12	3	923
Booksellers and stationers	5	6	8	4	23	12	568
Boot and shoe dealers	6	7	18	1	32	21	1,222
Bread and pastry sellers	3	2	11	2	18	11	591
Butchers	36	3	21	..	60	18	3,889
Chemists and herbalists	7	1	9	..	17	9	521
Clothiers (see also Mercers)	5	3	10	..	18	9	607
Cycle-dealers	3	3	6	..	12	6	445
Dairy-produce sellers	3	..	2	1	6	3	134
Drapers and milliners	34	41	22	3	100	23	6,030
Fancy-goods dealers	1	2	5	1	9	5	87
Fishmongers	2	..	3	..	5	3	167
Florists and seedsmen	..	1	2	..	3	2	40
Fruiterers and confectioners	2	5	15	4	26	19	254
Furniture-dealers	2	6	11	..	19	7	324
Grocers and storekeepers	115	39	64	13	231	74	14,875
Hairdressers and tobacconists	11	2	9	..	22	10	997
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	48	9	8	..	65	7	6,740
Mercers (see also Clothiers)	1	..	5	..	6	4	75
Music-dealers	1	1	2	..	4	2	69
Paint and paperhanging sellers	1	1	6	..	8	4	139
Photographic-material dealers	1	2	1	..	4	2	322
Produce-merchants	6	2	4	..	12	4	936
Refreshment-room keepers	1	17	8	5	31	11	793
Saddlery and harness sellers	2	..	8	..	10	8	174
Second-hand dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	1	3	..	4	3	25
Taxidermists	1	..	1	..	2	1	15
Tinware-dealers	2	1	7	..	10	6	118
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	2	1	6	..	9	7	98
Wine and spirit merchants	2	..	2	..	4	2	178
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Auctioneers	10	2	3	..	15	3	1,267
Booksellers and stationers	14	14	16	5	49	21	1,018
Boot and shoe dealers	12	4	34	3	53	36	898
Bread and pastry sellers	4	7	22	..	33	20	574
Butchers	86	5	55	..	146	52	8,168
Chemists and herbalists	14	..	8	..	22	8	987
Clothiers and mercers	20	4	18	..	42	20	2,055
Coal and firewood dealers	3	..	2	..	5	2	400
Cycle-dealers	5	2	13	..	20	13	369
Drapers and milliners	64	84	39	20	207	60	11,440
Fancy-goods dealers	..	2	3	5	10	7	70
Fishmongers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	1	4	17	33	55	49	162
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	4	..	5	..	9	5	359

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Furniture-dealers	3	1	20	..	24	15	184
Grocers and storekeepers	214	29	143	14	400	148	25,212
Hairdressers and tobacconists	19	..	26	..	45	26	1,346
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	38	5	15	..	58	15	5,232
Paint and paperhanging sellers	2	3	6	..	11	6	176
Photographic-material sellers	..	1	2	..	3	2	110
Picture-frame dealers	1	1	3	..	5	3	89
Produce-merchants	2	..	2	..	4	2	260
Refreshment-room keepers	4	22	7	4	37	11	1,251
Saddlery and harness sellers	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	2	3	..	5	3	25
Tea and coffee merchants	..	1	1	..	2	1	4
Tinware-dealers	2	..	13	..	15	10	222
Umbrella-sellers	..	1	3	..	4	3	25
Watch and jewellery sellers	4	1	17	..	22	17	350
Woodware-dealers	..	..	5	..	5	5	..
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)							
Agricultural-implement sellers	14	..	1	..	15	7	2,150
Auctioneers	44	..	9	..	53	14	7,687
Basketware-dealers	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	9	14	16	1	40	18	1,459
Boot and shoe dealers	17	5	68	..	90	69	1,578
Bread and pastry sellers	3	11	20	..	34	20	651
Butchers	84	4	72	..	160	61	7,228
Chemists and herbalists	25	3	22	..	50	22	1,774
Clothiers (see also Mercers)	32	2	37	..	71	40	2,768
Coal and wood dealers	53	..	23	..	76	24	7,472
Cycle and motor-car sellers	10	7	36	..	53	34	918
Dairy-produce dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Drapers and milliners	147	159	54	17	377	73	18,734
Fancy-goods sellers	..	6	11	5	22	14	273
Fishmongers	5	2	6	1	14	7	330
Florists and seedsmen	2	1	3	..	6	3	132
Fruit and confectionery sellers	3	15	41	21	80	60	606
Furniture-dealers	13	5	21	1	40	22	1,391
Grocers and storekeepers	353	78	201	19	651	213	36,883
Hairdressers and tobacconists	22	3	34	..	59	33	2,140
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	34	2	17	..	53	19	4,282
Mercers and hatters	6	..	8	..	14	8	490
Music and musical-instrument sellers	10	6	4	2	22	8	1,214
Paint and paperhanging sellers	4	1	24	1	30	22	271
Photographic-material dealers	1	..	6	..	7	6	8
Picture-dealers	..	1	4	..	5	4	46
Produce-merchants	43	1	8	..	52	9	1,640
Refreshment-room keepers	2	32	13	14	61	26	821
Saddlery and harness sellers	11	..	40	..	51	40	661
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Second-hand dealers	..	..	6	..	6	6	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	4	3	..	..	7	4	502
Tea and coffee dealers	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
Tinware-dealers	3	..	14	..	17	15	156
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	3	2	28	..	33	26	265
OTAGO DISTRICT.*							
(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)							
Agricultural-implement sellers	2	..	..	..	2	1	104
Auctioneers	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Basketware-sellers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Booksellers and stationers	12	7	11	2	32	13	999
Boot and shoe dealers	10	3	53	..	66	54	848
Bread and pastry sellers	5	3	11	..	19	11	376
Butchers	73	3	65	1	142	61	7,522
Carriage and vehicle sellers	1	..	1	..	2	1	186
Chemists and druggists	9	1	20	..	30	20	570
Clothiers (see also Mercers)	10	..	21	..	31	20	654
Coal and firewood dealers	8	..	10	..	18	9	892
Cycle and motor-car sellers	2	2	13	..	17	9	137
Dairy-produce sellers	2	..	1	..	3	1	180

* This year Otago and Southland are shown separately for the first time.

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
OTAGO DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Drapers and milliners	64	66	34	12	176	50	10,533
Fancy-goods sellers	3	2	3	4	12	7	173
Fishmongers	1	2	8	..	11	7	124
Florists and seedsmen	..	1	5	..	6	4	26
Fruiterers and confectioners	4	14	32	17	67	48	993
Furniture-dealers	3	1	13	..	17	11	373
Grocers and storekeepers	293	53	184	25	555	206	30,065
Gun and sporting-goods dealers	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists	17	5	36	..	58	35	1,263
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	14	1	20	..	35	18	1,295
Mercers and hatters	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
Music and musical-instrument sellers	3	1	2	..	6	2	133
Paint and paperhanging sellers	6	2	17	..	25	13	262
Photographic-material sellers	2	1	3	..	6	3	202
Produce and grain merchants	3	..	4	..	7	4	234
Refreshment-room keepers	..	10	5	3	18	8	427
Saddlery and harness sellers	..	..	21	..	21	20	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Second-hand dealers	1	1	2	..	4	2	44
Sewing and other machine sellers	..	1	1	..	2	1	17
Tea and coffee dealers	4	..	2	..	6	1	196
Tinware-dealers	..	..	5	..	5	5	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	3	2	26	1	32	27	185
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.*							
Agricultural-implement sellers	15	..	3	..	18	5	1,969
Auctioneers	12	3	5	..	20	4	1,710
Booksellers and stationers	14	15	11	3	43	13	1,669
Boot and shoe dealers	17	7	33	..	57	32	1,685
Bread and pastry sellers	6	4	12	..	22	10	740
Butchers	89	5	44	1	139	42	9,299
Chemists and herbalists	20	1	14	..	35	16	1,426
Clothiers (see also Mercers)	32	7	22	..	61	22	2,477
Coal and firewood dealers	22	2	6	..	30	8	2,360
Cycle and motor-car sellers	13	7	21	..	41	19	1,269
Drapers	95	106	49	14	264	60	20,232
Dyers and cleaners	..	1	1	..	2	1	40
Fancy-goods sellers	2	5	7	..	14	7	299
Fishmongers	6	..	8	..	14	5	580
Florists and seedsmen	4	1	4	..	9	3	351
Fruit and confectionery sellers	2	24	34	27	87	58	794
Furniture-dealers	4	4	9	..	17	7	599
Grocers and storekeepers	223	40	131	15	409	142	22,398
Hairdressers and tobacconists	22	..	30	..	52	26	2,119
Ironmongery and hardware dealers	83	9	14	..	106	13	9,151
Mercers and hatters	2	..	3	..	5	2	150
Music and musical-instrument sellers	6	6	1	..	13	4	859
Paint and paperhanging sellers	4	1	8	..	13	6	286
Photographic-material sellers	..	1	3	..	4	2	65
Picture-dealers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Produce and grain merchants	7	..	..	..	7	5	821
Refreshment-room keepers	1	18	5	3	27	8	632
Saddlery and harness sellers	1	..	15	..	16	15	130
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods sellers	1	1	2	..	4	2	183
Second-hand dealers	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Sewing and other machine sellers	4	1	..	..	5	4	701
Tea and coffee retailers	2	1	1	..	4	2	290
Tinware-dealers	4	2	9	..	15	8	463
Umbrella-sellers	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
Watch and jewellery sellers	12	11	19	..	42	22	1,746

* This year Otago and Southland are shown separately for the first time.

SHOPS—*continued.*

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF SHOPS.

Nature of Business.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged in Shops.	Number of Shops.	Total Wages paid during the Year.
	Employees.		Employers.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
							£
Agricultural-implement sellers	50	4	5	..	59	18	6,832
Auctioneers	243	21	98	..	362	84	30,286
Basket-ware and perambulator sellers	2	5	20	..	27	17	382
Bird and bird-cage dealers	3	1	5	..	9	5	108
Booksellers and stationers	365	289	362	73	1,089	418	45,370
Boot and shoe dealers	311	207	963	12	1,493	977	38,323
Bread and small-goods sellers	104	152	320	15	591	319	16,010
Butchers	1,743	84	847	6	2,680	862	185,364
Carriage and vehicle sellers	4	1	15	..	20	14	642
Chemists and herbalists	517	38	365	2	922	380	35,670
Clothiers, mercers, and hatters	541	68	573	..	1,182	569	57,297
Coal and firewood dealers	361	16	197	..	574	188	41,718
Crockery and glassware sellers	22	32	29	4	87	30	2,877
Cycle and motor-car dealers	172	56	288	..	516	284	18,688
Dairy-produce sellers	171	29	73	15	288	101	17,477
Dental-appliances sellers	1	..	..	..	1	1	250
Drapers and milliners	2,177	2,591	722	306	5,796	1,036	422,400
Dyers and cleaners	3	9	17	1	30	17	343
Fancy-goods dealers	36	101	144	73	354	212	6,856
Feather and fur dealers	1	..	3	..	4	2	..
Fishmongers	103	9	133	11	256	134	9,645
Florists and seedsmen	102	43	49	9	203	58	12,797
Fruiterers and confectioners (European)	81	307	726	411	1,525	1,104	14,011
Fruiterers and confectioners (Chinese)	23	..	222	..	245	165	1,461
Furniture-dealers	351	102	359	5	817	319	48,136
Gas-fitters	12	4	6	..	22	11	1,485
Grocers and general storekeepers	4,122	805	2,454	341	7,722	2,737	447,359
Gun and sporting-goods sellers	18	3	19	..	40	17	1,561
Hairdressers and tobacconists	540	58	663	16	1,277	665	49,135
Ironmongery and hardware merchants	972	119	242	2	1,335	257	121,760
Leather and grindery dealers	23	2	11	..	36	12	2,303
Music and musical-instrument sellers	159	80	79	6	324	106	24,765
Optical and scientific instrument sellers	10	2	6	..	18	8	948
Paint and paperhanging sellers	170	46	231	1	448	208	19,840
Pawnbrokers	5	..	13	..	18	15	586
Photographic-material dealers	32	44	103	5	184	106	4,889
Picture-dealers	17	16	84	2	119	77	1,402
Portmanteau-sellers	..	2	2	..	4	3	50
Produce and grain merchants	187	9	79	..	275	87	19,149
Refreshment-room keepers	168	716	270	118	1,272	369	42,268
Saddlery and harness sellers	105	5	373	..	483	353	9,275
Sail, tent, and oilskin sellers	13	1	25	..	39	23	1,495
Second-hand goods and curio dealers	31	6	89	37	163	124	2,706
Sewing and other machine sellers	62	42	63	1	168	87	8,320
Tea and coffee retailers	17	6	18	..	41	17	1,591
Tinware and plumbers' goods sellers	69	20	205	..	294	185	7,865
Umbrella-dealers	..	9	32	3	44	34	259
Watch and jewellery sellers	191	75	385	1	652	386	24,422
Wine-retailers	21	2	11	..	34	12	2,120
Woodware	20	..	7	..	27	11	3,558
Totals	14,451	6,237	12,005	1,476	34,169	13,124	1,812,054

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR in FACTORIES and SHOPS in the Four Chief Industrial Districts fixed by Industrial Agreements and by Awards of the Court of Arbitration, in Force on the 31st March, 1910.

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	Foreman, 50s. and 60s.; cordial-makers, 55s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; packers and wirers, 45s.; bottlers, bottle-washers, and general labourers, 42s. per week of 44 to 49 hours; youths, 10s. to 32s. 6d.	Cordial-makers and foremen, 60s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; beer-bottlers, 50s.; bottle-washers, 42s.; boys, 10s. to 35s. for 48 hours during summer, and 45 hours during winter; casuals, 1s. per hour. [Note.—This award expired on 1st July, 1909. It was, however, in force when the schedules from which Table 1 is compiled were obtained.]	Foremen and cordial-makers, 60s.; machine bottlers and beer-bottlers, 50s.; bottle-washers, 42s.; casual labour, 1s. per hour; youths 14 to 21 years, 10s. to 35s. per week; improvers at machine bottling, first three months, 35s. per week; second three months, 45s. per week. Hours of labour—summer, 49 per week; winter, 44 per week.	
Bacon-curing	See Butchers' small-goods manufacturing.	..	..	..
Basketware, rattan, and wicker-work manufacturing	Journeymen rattan and wicker workers, 1s. 2d. per hour; improvers, 35s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 2d. per hour per week of 44 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s.	..
Blacksmithing and farriery	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; floormen, 8s. 4d. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; piecework, shoe-turning only, 3s. per dozen for heeled shoes, 2s. 6d. per dozen for plain shoes. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Farriers and general smiths, 10s. per day; floormen, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. *Wellington Country Award.*—Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 3d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..	..
Boatbuilding	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 2d. per hour; dirty work, 1s. per day extra; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of work, 47 per week	..	..	..
Boilermaking	See Metal-working.	..	..	..
Bookbinding	Journeymen binders and paper-rulers, 60s. per week; cutters, 30s. to 55s.: casual labour 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, 6 years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 60s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 60s. per week or 1s. 4½d. per hour for casual labour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Bootmaking—male operatives	Outside clickers, makers, finishers, outsole cutters and machine operators, 1s. 0½d. per hour; rough-stuff cutters and others, 1s. per hour. Apprentices: Clicking department, six years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; making and finishing, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week; rough-stuff department, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as in Northern District	Same as in Northern District	Same as in Northern District.

Bootmaking—female operatives	Journeywomen, 37s. 6d. per week; wax-thread-machine workers, 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. to 23s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Same as in Northern District.. ..	Same as in Northern District.. ..	Same as in Northern District.
Bootmaking—retailers, &c.	..	..	Journeymen engaged at hand-sewn work, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other workers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work, 48 per week.	..
Bottling	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing, and Brewing and malting	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	See Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing.	..
Boxmaking	..	..	See Cardboard-box making	See Cardboard-box making.
Brass founding and finishing	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering.
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	Bakers and pastrycooks—Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s.; other hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 15s. per week and found, or 7s. 6d. extra per week in lieu of board and lodging; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week	*City of Wellington Award.*—Foremen, 63s. per week; second hands, 53s. per week; table hands, 48s. per week Pastrycooks.—Journeymen from 60s. to 45s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day or 50s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week *Other Parts of Industrial District.*—Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8 hours (not less than half a day's wages shall be paid. If employed more than 4 hours then 1s. 3d. per hour up to full day of 8 hours). Apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, City of Wellington and five-mile radius, 51 per week; in other parts of industrial district, 48 per week Drivers.—For driving and attending a single horse, 48s. per week; for driving and attending two or more horses, 52s. per week; youths, from 18 to 21 years, 25s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 47½ per week	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, rate of wages prescribed by Court upon application by any party to the award; jobbers, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 51 per week Pastrycooks.—Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours or 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 51 per week	Foremen, 60s. per week; second hands, 50s. per week; table hands, 45s. per week; apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week; jobbers, 10s. per day of 8½ hours. Hours of labour, 51 per week.
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	Leading hand in cellar, 50s. per week; brewery labourers and malthousemen, 1s. per hour; bottling-house labourers, 10½d. per hour; youths and apprentices, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours: breweries and malthouses, 46; bottling-houses and stores, 48 per week	..	In Breweries.—Brewery day-men, 47s. 6d. per week; bottlers, 45s. per week (married men, 47s. 6d. per week); brewery night-men, 50s. per week; coopers, 57s. 6d. per week. In Malthouses.—Day-men, 45s. per week; night-men, 47s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; boys in bottling-houses, 14 to 20 years of age, 10s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Fireclay and ornamental brick and tile and pipe workers and flangers, 1s. 2d. per hour; junction stickers and moulders, 1s. 1d. per hour; burners, 10½d. per hour; other workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour or 45s. per week; boys, 16 to 20 years, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 7½d. per hour; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Brickmakers.—Burners, finishers, and setters, 1s. 0½d. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour; night burners, 10s. per night Drainpipe and Salt-glaze Workers.—Burners, setters, finishers, flangers, and drawers, 1s. 1d. per hour; night burners, 1s. per hour; all others over age of 22 years, 1s. per hour: boys, 15 to 21 years, 10s. to 30s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 46¼ per week. [Note.—This award expired on 4th June, 1909; it was, however, in force when the schedules from which Table 1 is compiled were obtained.]	Brickmakers.—Moulders, 8s. 6d. per 1,000 for square bricks, and 9s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; setters and drawers, 3s. 9d. per 1,000 for square and 5s. 6d. per 1,000 for fancy bricks; off-bearers from wire-cut machines, 10½d. per 1,000; off-bearers of fancy bricks to be paid day-work; minimum wage for workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour: boys, 16 years to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Brickmakers.—Burners, 10s. per shift of 12 hours; engine-drivers and fitters, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s. per hour: boys, 16 to 20 years of age, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 5s. per day of eight hours; 21 to 22 years, 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week. [Note.—This award expired on 4th June, 1909; it was, however, in force when the schedules from which Table 1 is compiled were obtained.]
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	Shopman, first 65s. per week, second 55s. per week; ordermen, 21 to 23 years of age 47s. 6d. per week, over 23 years of age 52s. 6d. per week; general hands, 50s. per week; small-goods man, first 52s. 6d. per week, second 45s. per week; cellerman and packer, first 55s. per week, second 45s. per week; bacon-curer, first 55s. per week, second 47s. 6d. per week; head, feet, and tripe hand, first 47s. 6d. per week, second 42s. per week; boners, 47s. 6d. per week; hawking-carter, 57s. 6d. per week; drivers, one horse 46s. per week, two or three horses 48s. per week, four or more horses 50s. per week; youths, 10s. to 30s. per week; from age 14 to age 21, if boarded by employer, a deduction of 7s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 10s. per day for ordinary days, Saturdays, 12s. Hours, 56 per week. Preserving department.—Preservers, 60s. per week; extractors, first 45s. per week, second 42s. per week; cutters and fillers, 46s. per week; scalers, toppers, and pressers, 42s. per week; solderers, 45s. per week; other tin-workers, 32s. 6d. per week. Hours, 48 per week.	First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 51s. per week; boys, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; first small-goods hand, 70s. per week; riders-out, 22s. 6d.; other hands, 51s.; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week *Wanganui.* — Shopman, first 60s., second 50s.; small-goods man, first 60s., second 50s.; hawking-carter, 50s.; general hands, 50s.; order-carters, first year 40s., second year 45s., third year 50s.; casual hands, 9s. 6d. per day, Saturday only, 11s.; boys and youths, 16 to 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 56 per week.	First shopman, 70s. per week; second shopman, 60s. per week; first small-goods man, 70s. per week; man in charge of order or hawking carts, general hands, and others, 51s. per week; casual labour, 10s. 6d. per ordinary day, 11s. 6d. per Saturday; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 56 per week Bacon-curers. — Head curer, 60s. per week; general factory hands, 9s. per day; scalders, cellarmen, lard-makers, and store hands, 8s. 6d. per day; all other hands, 7s. 6d. per day; youths, 12s. to 35s. Hours, 48 per week	First shopman, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; third shopman, 40s. per week; man in charge of hawking-cart, 50s.; order-carters, 30s. and 40s. per week; boys, 15s. and 20s. per week; first small-goods man 60s. per week, second 50s. per week; all men to be found, or paid 10s. per week extra; casual labour, 9s. per ordinary day, 10s. for Saturday and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra. Hours of labour, 56 per week. *Southland Award.* — First shopman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; second shopman, 50s. per week; small-goods man, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; hawking-carter, 50s. per week; order-carter, 40s. per week; general hands, 50s. per week; slaughterman, if solely engaged as such, 60s. per week; slaughterman and wagoner, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman, 50s. per week; assistant slaughterman-wagoner, 50s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week. (Meat allowance not exceeding in value 5s., or 5s. extra in lieu of meat to be paid to each worker, except youths and casuals.) Hours of labour, 58 per week.

Cabinetmaking and upholstering	Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, and upholsterers, 1s. 3d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinists, 63s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chair and frame makers, machinists, wood-carvers and turners, 1s. 3¾d. per hour; polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week	Cabinetmakers, wood-carvers, upholsterers, turners, frame-makers, polishers, and machinists, 1s. 3d. per hour; mattress-makers, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; improvers, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. (Timaru, 48 per week)	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, frame-makers, and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Candle-manufacturing ..	See Fellmongering, &c.	..	..	..
Canister-workers ..	..	..	..	Adult workers, 11¼d. per hour; boys and youths, under 21 years of age, 10s. to 20s. per week. Hours of work, 48 per week.
Cardboard-box making ..	..	..	..	Journeywomen, 25s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.
Carpentering and joinery work	Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour, except when continuously employed full time in factory, when to be paid 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week *Gisborne.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	*Wellington City.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week *Country Award.*—Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3½d. per hour Hours of labour, 48 per week *Hawke's Bay.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day or 44 per week (except when employed continuously in factory, 45 per week)	Journeymen carpenters and joiners.—Otago, 1s. 4d. per hour; Southland, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, Otago 44, Southland 48 per week.
Clothing-manufacturing ..	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses	See Tailors and Tailoresses.
Coachbuilding	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 36s. per week, second year 42s. per week; helpers, 15 to 20 years of age, 7s. 6d. to 20s. per week; 20 years and over, 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week; improvers, first year 8s. per day, second year 9s. per day. Hours of work, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week; improvers, first year 8s. per day, second year 9s. per day; helpers, 15 to 20 years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; helpers, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Coopering	Competent journeymen, 55s. per week; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Coopers, 1s. 2d. per hour. Hours, 46 per week.	..	..
Coppersmithing	..	..	See Tinsmithing.	..
Creameries and dairy factories	..	Where only one adult worker other than the manager, 40s. per week; where two adult workers other than manager—first assistant, 45s. per week; second assistant, 40s. per week; where three or more adults other than the manager—first assistant, 50s. per week; second assistant, 45s. per week; and third assistant, 40s. per week. Other hands, 37s. 6d. per week. The aforementioned to be also provided with free	Creameries.—Rates of wages per week: Manager of first-class creamery, 57s. 6d.; manager of second-class creamery, 50s.; manager of third-class creamery, 42s. 6d.; manager of fourth-class creamery, 37s. 6d.; assistants at first-class creameries, £1. Dairy Factories.—Rates of wages per week: Testing and culture-making—head of department, 65s.; other workers, 40s.: churning and butter-	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Creameries and dairy factories—*continued.*	..	sleeping-accommodation; engine-driver, where first-class certificate is required, 60s. per week. Creamery-managers, 40s. per week, with firewood, milk, and living-accommodation. Youths, 16 to 20 years of age, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work, 70 per week	making—head of department, 65s.; first assistant, 55s.; other workers, 42s.: packing department—head of department, 65s.; first assistant, 52s. 6d.; other workers, 42s.: cream-receiving and can-washing—head of department, 51s.; other workers, 42s.: boys and youths from 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week; first engine-driver and handyman, 55s.; second engine-driver and handyman, 48s. Hours of labour, 52 per week during summer, and 44 per week during winter.	..
Curriers	Journeymen, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Cycle and motor engineering	..	..	Journeymen over 22 years of age, 1s. 1½d. per hour; boys and youths for first four years, from 10s. to 25s. per week. In the fifth year, or on attaining 21 years of age, 50s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Electrical workers ..	Journeymen electricians, 1s. 3d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); boys, three years, 8s. to 20s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Fitters, 1s. 6d. per hour; wiremen, 1s. 4d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); battery-work, 1s. per day extra; assistants, 7s. to 20s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	..	..
Electroplaters	..	..	..	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; journeymen solely employed on plumbers', gasfitters', or engineers' brasswork which is stocked and imported by merchants, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.
Engineering	Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, pattern-makers, and brass-finishers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 36s. per week; iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders, steel-workers, and core-makers), 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Iron and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, pattern-makers, and turners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; dirty work, 1s. per day extra; workers engaged on night-shift, 2s. per shift extra; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Iron, steel, and brass moulders (including plate-moulders), 1s. 3d. per hour; man employed to work moulding-machine, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week Range-workers, range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters, and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, six years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Iron and brass moulders, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, seven years; metal-workers' labourers, 11d. per hour; boilermakers, first-class, 1s. 4½d. per hour, ordinary 1s. 3d. per hour; iron and steel piping hands and similar workers, 1s. per hour; range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Engineers, electrical, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices six years, 5s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.

Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	Wool-classers (greasy), 1s. 3d. per hour; pullers, curers, pelt-fleshers, skin-classers, scudders, and painters, 1s. per hour; head tanner, 1s. 1½d. per hour; head roller-man, 1s. per hour; chrome-workers, grainers, and machine shavers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; soap, starch, candle, and oil workers, 11d. per hour (if worked not less than six months at trade); night-watchman, 50s. per week of seven shifts of 11 hours each; general labourers and casual hands, 10½d. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week up to 18 years of age, over 18 years and up to 21 years of age 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week Beamsmen—Journeymen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; improvers, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Pullers, 9d. to 10d. per dozen; learners, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; Manawatu Freezing-works employees (*Longburn*)—Rates respectively: Pullers, 6d. to 7d. per dozen; wool-washers, 1s. per hour; painters, 1s. per hour; trimmers, 11¼d. per hour; dollymen, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; skin-truck, 10½d. per hour; pie-pickers, 7s. per day: green hands, 10½d. per hour; wool-dryers, 1s. per hour; wool-wringers, 1s. per hour; pelt-washers, 11¼d. to 1s. per 100; wool-pressing, 1s. per bale; fleshing, 2½d. per dozen; scudders, 1s. per hour; pelt-curer, 1s. per hour; trollyman, 1s. per hour; benchman, 10½d. per hour; kidney-boy, if man, 7s. per day; if boy, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week (from 14 to 21 years of age); paunch-cutter, 11¼d. per hour; foreman, 1s. per hour; wheels, 10½d. per hour; skins-examiner, 1s. per hour; cooling-room, 10½d. per hour; grader, 1s. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; loading-out, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; firemen, 56s. per week; greaser, 56s. per week of 56 hours; bone-mill, 11¼d. per hour; tallow-shed, 10½d.; offal-trolly, 1s. per hour; night-watchman, 50s. per week; general hands not enumerated, 10½d. per hour; boys and youths, from 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week *Hawke's Bay.*—Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, 1s. 3d. per hour; cooling-floor and guthouse hands, and general labourers not otherwise specified, 11¼d. per hour; meat-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour (including Sunday-work) Fellmongery—Pullers, 4s. 6d. per hundred skins; painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, all dolly-men, wool-scourers, trimmers, wringers, and wool-pressers, 1s. per hour; pelt-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour; general floor hands, other labourers, and piece or pie men, 11¼d. per hour; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; fat-house hands, 11¼d. per hour; manure hands,	Wool-sorters, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters and trimmers, 1s. per hour; pullers, 10½d. to 1s. per hour; pelt-fleshers, 1s. per hour; machine fleshing and scudding, 11¼d. per hour; hide beamsmen, 11¼d., and hide-fleshers, 1s. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths, 15 to 18 years 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week, 18 to 21 years 5d. to 7½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]	*Southland.*—Greasers and firemen, 8s. per day of 8 hours (including Sundays); manure-mixing hands, 8s. per day of 8 hours; hands employed at drier or digester, 8s. per day of 8 hours; chambermen, 1s. 3d. per hour; workers engaged in loading or preparing for loading of wagons or trucks, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Fellmongering, &c.—*contd.*	..	1s. per hour; storeman, 55s. per week; first hand, 30s. per week; other hands, 25s. per week Tinsmith—Cutting 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 4d. to 7d. per 100; making 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 100; topping 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. per 100 Preserving department—First assistant, 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 11¼d. per hour; night-watchman, 7s. 6d. per night of twelve hours Engine-room and stokehole—Second engineer, 80s. per week; third engineer, 70s. per week; greasers and firemen, 8s. per day (including Sundays and holidays, if required): general labourers, 11¼d. per hour Fitter, 1s. 3d. per hour; fitter's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; blacksmith, 1s. 3d. per hour; blacksmith's assistant, 1s. 0½d. per hour; carpenters and coopers, 1s. 3d. per hour; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour; carters and shunters, 48s. per week; general labourers not otherwise specified, 10½d. per hour; cook, 50s. per week of seven days; youths, 15s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day		
Felt-hat making	..	..	..	Journeymen, 60s. per week; apprentices, 5 years, 8s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Fish-curing	Fish-curers, 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 50 per week.	..	..	..
Flax-milling	..	Feeders, 1s. 3d. per hour; bench-loaders 1s. 1d.; washers, 1s. 1d.; head paddockers, 1s. 1½d.; catchers, assistant paddockers, sorters, and shakers, 1s.; rouseabouts, 10½d.; drivers, 46s. per week; stripper-keepers, 2s. 6d. per day in addition to ordinary wages; scutchers, 28s. per ton; labour not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of work, 48 per week	Working foremen, 50s. per week; feeder (alone), 7s. per day; feeder and stripper combined, 8s. per day; paddock hand, 8s. per day; water scutcher, 6s. 6d. per day; tier-up, taker-off, shaker-off, and sorters, 6s. per day; flax-cutters, 6s. per ton; scutching, 1s. 1½d. per hour, or 20s. per ton; scutching, lapping, and pressing, 30s. per ton; pressing scutched tow, 10s. per ton; draymen, 6s. per day; lorrymen, 42s. per week; wagoner, 45s. per week; youths, 15 to 21 years, 15s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..

Flour-milling	Roller-man or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; kiln-man, 11d. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 10½d. per hour; packermen, 10½d. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; bag-printing foreman, 1s. per hour; others, 10½d.; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Roller-man or shift-miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 1s. per hour; smutter-man, 1s. per hour; assistant smutter-man, 11d. per hour; kiln-man, 1s. per hour; head storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packer-man, 1s. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour and grain-carriers in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Rates of pay and hours of labour same as Northern Industrial District.
Gas and coke manufacturing	..	Leading stoker, 10s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 9s. 9d. per shift of 8 hours *Wanganui*—Leading stoker, 10s. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 9s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours	Stokers, 9s. 3d. per shift of 8 hours ..	Stokers, 10s. per shift of 8 hours.
Grocers' assistants ..	Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week; carters driving one horse 42s., driving two horses 46s. per week. Hours of labour: Assistants 53, carters 47½ hours per week	Assistants—Age 23 years and over, 45s. per week; age 22 to 23 years, 42s. per week; age 21 to 22 years, 40s. per week; age 20 to 21 years, 35s. per week; age 19 to 20 years, 30s. per week; age 18 to 19 years, 25s. per week; age 17 to 18 years, 20s. per week; age 16 to 17 years, 15s. per week; age 15 to 16 years, 10s. per week Drivers (over 23 years of age and when solely employed as such).—For driving and attending one horse, 47s. per week; for driving and attending two or more horses, 51s. per week; drivers of one horse and attending to that one and a change horse, 48s. per week; under 23 years of age and down to 16 years, same wages as paid to assistants under 23 years according to scale. Hours of labour: Assistants, 52 per week; drivers, 47½ per week	Weekly wages: Assistants, same as Northern District. Drivers, one horse, 44s.; two horses, 48s. Hours of labour: Assistants 52 per week; drivers, 47½ per week	Weekly wages and hours of labour same as Northern District.
Gum-workers	Sorters, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; learners, 9d. per for six months; 10½d. per hour next six months; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	..	..
Hairdressers and tobacconists' assistants	Journeymen, 48s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week. Casual labour, long days, 12s. 6d. per day; other days, except Wednesday, 10s. per day; if worker detained on Wednesday after statutory closing-hour to be paid 12s. 6d. for day. Hours of labour, 52 per week	..	Journeymen, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 53 per week	Journeymen, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Hoisery-manufacturing ..	..	..	Beginners, 5s. per week, rising at six-monthly intervals for three years to 20s. per week	Same rate of wages as Canterbury.
Ironworkers (iron - rolling mills), Burnside	..	..	..	Forge - rolls—forge-roller, 1s. per ton; catcher, 8d. per ton; hooker-up, 7d. per ton; dragger-away, 7d. per ton; finished - iron rollers — head roller, 1s. 6d per ton; bolter-up and bolter-down, 1s. 3d. per ton; furnacemen—finished-iron furnacemen, 5s. per ton, or 1s. 3d. per hour; ball-furnace men, 4s. 3d. per ton; furnace under-hands, 10½d. per hour; shearmen, finished-iron cutter-down, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; catcher, scrapcutter, and yard-men, 1s. per hour; engine and hammer drivers, 10s. per eight-hour shift; firemen at boilers, 8s. per eight-hour shift.
Manure-manufacturing ..	Adult minimum wage, 11¼d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Workers employed in and about manure-works, tallow-works, oleo-works, and yard and general labourers, 11¼d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Adult minimum wage, 11¼d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Match-manufacturing ..	..	See Wax-vestas manufacturing.	..	..
Meat freezing and preserving	Poverty Bay Works.—Slaughtermen for sheep and lambs for freezing, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; rams, 33s. 4d. per 100; bullocks, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; other hands, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per day; boys, 14 to 21 years, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day	*Wanganui.*—Slaughtermen for sheep and lambs for freezing, 23s. per hundred; rams and rigs, double rates; lambs that require back-sets, double rates; sheep and lambs that are dead when brought to works, 1s. each; cattle, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. each; calves (up to 100 lb.) 1s. each, (over 100 lb.) 1s. 6d. each. Hours of labour not stated	Slaughtermen—Same as Otago and Southland. Hours of labour, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Meat-preserving—Rates of wages from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day; youths, from 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Slaughtermen—(Local abattoirs): Rates of wages 50s. to 60s. per week; casuals, 10 per cent. on above rates; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Slaughtermen—(Freezers export): Shop sheep (piecework), 25s. per 100; freezing sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; pigs, 9d. to 1s. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. each; rams, 4d. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Metal - working (including boilermaking)	Assistants, strikers, and yardmen, 1s. per hour; tank-workers, stokehold-workers, and all work below the main deck (inside or outside), 1s. 2d. per hour; boys and youths, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; holders-up on watertight work, furnacing and flanging and boiler-work, 1s. 1½d. per hour; if employed on dock or slip work, 1s. 2d. per hour and 1s. per day extra as "dirt" money; annealing furnacemen, when firing-up, 1s. 1½d. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..

Paper-milling ..	..	..	..	*Mataura.* — Machine-men, 1s. 2d. per hour; machine-men's assistants, 8½d. per hour; beatermen, 1s. 2d. per hour; beatermen's assistants, 9½d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; firemen, 1s. per hour; boilermen, 10½d. per hour; choppermen, 11¼d. per hour; choppermen's assistants, 9d. per hour; first glazier, 10d. per hour; second glazier, 8d. per hour; cuttermen, 1s. per hour; first finisher, 1s. per hour; second finisher, 11¼d. per hour; third finisher, 9½d. per hour; baler, 10½d. per hour; yardmen, 10½d. per hour; night-watchmen, 1s. per hour; man in charge of rag-shed, 11¼d. per hour; man in charge of bag-room, 60s. per week; boy in bag-room, 20s. per week; carters, 46s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week for shiftmen, and 45 per week for other workers.
Plumbers and gasfitters ..	Competent journeymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Competent workmen, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Competent plumbers and gasfitters, 1s. 4d. per hour; other journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	See Saddle and harness making ..	See Saddle and harness making ..	See Saddle and harness making ..	See Saddle and harness making.
Printing	*Auckland.*—Linotype-operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; piecework, 3d. per thousand with fat, and 3½d. per thousand without fat; probationers, day 50s., night 56s. per week of 42 hours, or 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per hour; apprentices (male or female), six years, 5s. to 30s. per week (when working at machine, 2s. 6d. per week extra); monotype-keyboard operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week; probationers, same as linotype probationers; monoline and simplex keyboard operators, day 60s., night 66s. per week; probationers, same as linotype probationers; compositors, day 65s., night 70s. per week; piecework, day 1s. 1d., night 1s. 2d. per thousand ens; compositors employed less than three full consecutive working-days, 1s. 6d. per hour; three consecutive working-days, but less than a	Linotype and other machine operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, the day's work to consist of not more than 7 hours; compositors, day 65s., night 70s. per week of 48 hours; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 30s. per week; lithographic machinists, 60s. per week; letterpress-machinists, 50s. to 60s. per week; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week Linotype probationers, day 50s. to 60s. per week, night 56s. to 66s. per week (when employed by the hour, 1s. 6d. for day-work, and 1s. 9d. for night-work); apprentices, four years, 10s. to 30s. per week, and 2s. 6d. per week in addition when working at machines. Hours of labour, 42 per week	Lithographic machinists, 50s. per week of 48 hours; compositors, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. per hour on piecework; jobbing or weekly stab hands, 60s. per week or piecework; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week; operators on typesetting-machines, 70s. to 76s. per week; Saturday-night editions, 2s. 6d. per hour; probationers, 50s. to 66s. per week, or 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 42 per week. [Note. — See also Cardboard-box makers.]	Linotype and monotype operators, 70s. per week for day-work, and 76s. per week for night-work, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour respectively by time-work; bulk hands and correctors, 65s. per week for day-work, and 70s. per week for night-work; second stone hands, 70s. per week for day-work, and 75s. per week for night-work; casual bulk hands, night-work, 1s. 9d. per hour; probationers, day-work 50s. to 60s. per week, night-work 56s. to 66s. per week, or 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per hour respectively if employed by the hour; apprentices, machine period, second to sixth year, 15s. to 35s. per week; monoline-operators, for day-work 66s. per week, for night-work 72s. per week; probationers, 50s. to 60s. per week for day-work, and 56s. to 66s. per week for night-work. Hours of labour, 42 per week. Typesetting compositors, day-work 65s. per week, night-work 70s. per week;

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Printing—*continued.*	week, 11s. per day; "house" work, day 1s. 6d. per hour, night 1s. 9d. per hour; apprentices (male or female), six years, 10s. to 40s. per week; letterpress-machinists, 55s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week Lithographic transferors, 65s. per week; lithographic machinists, 62s. 6d. per week; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week *Gisborne.*—Linotype-operators, day 70s., night 76s. per week, or 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. per hour; piecework, 3d. per thousand with fat, 3½d. per thousand without fat; probationers, day 50s., night 56s. per week, or 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week (when working at machine, 2s. 6d. per week extra). Hours of labour, 42 per week	..	..	apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Letterpress-machinists, 55s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 35s. per week. *Southland* (Invercargill).—Piecework compositors, per 1,000 ens, day 1s. 1d., night 1s. 2d.; journeymen compositors, day 60s. per week, night 65s.; "house" work, day 1s. 6d. per hour, night 1s. 9d. per hour. (Gore).—Compositors, day 55s., and night 60s. per week. (Other towns).—Compositors, day 45s., night 50s. per week; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Range and cooking-stove manufacturing	..	..	Range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; boys, six years, 7s. 6d. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as Canterbury, except apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week.
Refreshment-room (tea-room and restaurant) employees	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen, chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d.; where three hands are employed, chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d.; where two hands are employed, chef 50s., second 30s.; where only one hand employed, male cook 45s., female 35s.; oyster-openers, 35s.; kitchen and pantry, males 27s. 6d., females 20s.; waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, head waitress 25s., others 20s.; midday waitresses, 10s. per week; probationers, 15s. per week; casual labour, restaurants from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per day; oyster-saloons, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per day; tea-rooms, 5s. per day. Hours of work, 60 per week for males, females 52 per week	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen, chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d.; where three hands are employed, chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d.; where two hands are employed, chef 50s., second 30s.; where one is employed, male 45s., females, head cook 35s., others 22s. 6d.; kitchen and pantry hands, males 30s., females 22s. 6d.; waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, head waitress 27s. 6d., others 22s. 6d. Hours of labour, males 65, females 52 per week	Where four or more hands are employed in kitchen, chef 65s., second 45s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where three hands are employed, chef 55s., second 35s., others 27s. 6d. per week; where two hands are employed, chef 50s., second 30s. per week; where only one hand employed, male cook 45s., female cook 35s. per week; oyster-openers, 35s. per week; kitchen and pantry hands, males 27s. 6d., females 20s. per week; waiters, 32s. 6d. per week; waitresses, head waitress 25s., others 20s. per week; probationers, 15s. per week. Casual labour: Restaurants—in kitchen, chefs 12s. 6d., others 7s. 6d. per day; females, head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters and waitresses, 6s. per day.	Same as Canterbury.

			Oyster-saloons—males, chefs 12s. 6d., others 8s. per day; females, head cooks 7s. 6d., others 5s. per day; waiters, 8s.; waitresses, 7s. per day. Tea-rooms, waitresses 5s. per day. Hours of labour: males 60, females 52 per week
Rope and twine manufacturing	..	..	Working foreman, 50s. per week; spinner (up to six double machines) and baller without assistants, 8s. per shift and day respectively; with assistants, 7s.; assistant spinner and baller, 6s. 3d. per shift and day respectively. Night-workers, 3d. per day extra; youths, 15 to 21 years, 15s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Saddlery and harness making	Journeymen, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, minimum wage, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. per hour; improvers, 35s. to 45s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 hours
Sail, tent, and flag manufacturing	Journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, four years, 8s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	..
Sausage-casing making ..	..	*Whakatu Agreement.*—Classers, measurers, tank hands, and scrapers, 1s. 2d. per hour; salters, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, 20s. to 40s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Wellington Agreement* same as above, except that salters' wages are 11d. per hour.	..
Sawmilling	Head-men at saw-benches, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; head-men at drag-benches, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; tail-men, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; head-men at recutter saws, 8s.; tail-men, 7s. 6d.; men in charge of jigger-saws, 8s. 4d.; log-getters, 7s. 6d.; horse-drivers, 8s.; engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; head mill-carpenters, 10s., second 9s.; machine-men, 7s. to 9s.; engineers and fitters, 9s.; head-men on band-mills, 9s.; others, 7s. 6d. to 8s.: all per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Benchmen, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; breakdown-men, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; tailer-out, 1s. 2d. per hour; machinists, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; yardmen, 1s. 2d. per hour to 60s. per week; crosscutters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; other labourers, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per hour; night-watchman (charge of one mill), 45s. per week; engine-drivers, 9s. to 10s. per day; fireman or driver with certificate, 8s. per day; boxmakers, 1s. 1d. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 46 per week	In Sawmills (town, country, and Ashburton).—First-class machinists, 1s. 3d. per hour; second-class machinists, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other machinists, over 21 years of age, 1s. per hour; first sawyer (town) 1s. 3d. per hour, (country and Ashburton) 1s. 1½d. per hour; other sawyers, 1s. per hour; tailers-out, if over 21 years of age, 10½d. per hour; engine-drivers, first-class, 1s. 3d. per hour; engine-drivers, second class, 1s. 1½d. per hour; engine-drivers and firemen (without certificate), 1s. per hour; youths (country and Ashburton), five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; youths (as firemen), up to 20 years (Ashburton), 28s. 1½d. to 32s. 9d. per week In timber or coal yards (town, country, and Ashburton).—Head yardman, 55s.	*Otago.*—Sawyers, 8s. to 9s. per day; tailers-out, 7s. per day; machinists, 8s. to 10s. per day; youths, 10s. to 30s. per week; head yardmen, 10s. per day; other yardmen, 7s.; casuals, 1s. per hour; engine-drivers, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per day; wood-turners, 8s. 6d.; spoke-turners, 8s.; spoke-finishers, 7s. 6d.; butter-box makers, 7s.; sash and door makers, 8s. per day; apprentices (wood-turning), 5 years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. *Southland.*—Breast-bench sawyer two saws and top saw), 10s. 6d. per day; breast-bench sawyer (one saw), 10s. per day; breast-bench sawyer (no saws), 9s. per day; big-bench sawyer (bottom and top saws), 9s. 6d. per day; big-bench sawyer (no saws), 9s. per day; tailer-out, 9s. per day; first-class machinist, 10s. per day;

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Sawmilling—*continued.*	..	..	per week; order-man, 50s. per week; other workers over 21 years of age (town) 1s. per hour, (country and Ashburton) 42s. per week; casual labour (town) 1s. 1½d. per hour, (country and Ashburton) 1s. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	second-class machinist, 9s. per day; engine-driver, first class, 10s. per day; engine-driver, second class, 9s. per day; hauling-engine driver, under 20 years of age, 6s. per day; locomotive-drivers, 10s. per day; bushmen, shoemen, and stokers, 9s. per day; second-class bushmen or trackers, 8s. per day; log-trolly men, 9s. per day; timber-trolly men, 8s. per day; tramway-men, 8s. per day; slabmen, assistant benchmen, yard-workers, and other unskilled labourers, 8s. per day; yard-men, £10 10s. per calendar month; bullock-drivers, £10 per calendar month; boys, from 16 years of age, 4s. 6d. to 8s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Shipbuilding, boilermaking, iron-bridge building	Shipwrights, 1s. 3d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 5s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; boilermakers' assistants, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 8s. to 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	..	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour; riveting, caulking, punching, plating, and repairing, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Slaughtering	Auckland (for export), same as Poverty Bay (under Meat-freezing) Auckland (for local consumption): Sheep and lambs, 23s. to 25s. per 100; rams, 5d. per head; bullocks, 2s. each; pigs, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; calves, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; gutmen, 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	All sheep and lambs, 23s. per 100; rams, 5d. each; cattle, 2s. each; pigs 1s. each; calves, 1s. each. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Slaughtermen (Christchurch abattoirs).—Rate of wages, 65s. per week; casual slaughtermen to be paid at the rate of 15s. per day of eight hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week Slaughtermen's assistants—Rate of wages, 7s. 6d. per day; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Burnside Slaughtermen.—Rate per 100 sheep carcases: Potters, 18s.; pre-servers, 20s.; freezing sheep and lambs, 23s.; shop sheep, 25s.; pigs, up to 100 lb., 9d. each; over 100 lb., 1s. each; bullocks, 2s. each; calves, 1s. each; rams, 4d. each. Hours of labour, 50 per week. [Note.—This agreement expired on 30th September, 1909.]
Soap-boiling	See Fellmongers, &c.	..	..	..
Stone-crushing and quarrying	Men squaring stone to measurement, 1s. 2d. per hour. Other workers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Workers engaged getting out stone roughly squared to measurement, 1s. 3d. per hour; powdermen, hammer and drill men, and jumpermen, 1s. 1d. per hour; other quarry-workers, 1s. per hour; youths, 17 to 19 years, 15s. to 24s. per week; 20 years, 5s. per day, or 30s. per week; 21 years, 6s. per day or 36s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..

Stonemasonry	Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 8d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	*Re* Buildings: Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 9s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Re* Monumental Masons: Journeymen stonemasons and marble-cutters, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	..
Sugar-refining	Firemen, 54s.; trimmers, 42s.; liquor-runners, 54s.; char-emptiers and levellers, 48s.; pan-men, 60s.; centrifugal driers, 48s.; centrifugal scoopers, 45s.; packing-store, 45s. to 48s.; labourers, 42s.; boys, 16 to 21 years, 12s. 6d. to 30s.: all per week of 48 hours.	..	..	..
Tailors—Tailoring ..	Journeymen, including pressers (piece-workers as per log), 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week Factory hands: Second-class chart cutters, 60s. per week; stock cutter and trimmer, 55s. per week; examiner in charge of finishing-room, 52s. 6d. per week; apprentices to stock cutting and trimming, five years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Journeymen tailors and pressers (other than pieceworkers), 55s. per week; piecework, as per log; apprentices (male), five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week Factory hands: Same as Auckland District	Journeymen, 55s. per week; piece-workers as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Factory hands: Same as Auckland District	Journeymen, 55s. per week; pieceworkers, as per log; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Factory hands: Same as Auckland District.
Tailoresses—Tailoring ..	Timework, 8d. per hour; coat hands, 25s. and 30s. per week; vest and trouser hands, 21s. to 30s. per week; machinists, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Journeywomen, 25s. per week; improvers, 15s. to 22s. 6d. per week; pressers, 55s. per week; apprentices, two years, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week; pressers apprentices, two years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work, 45 per week	Factory hands: Same as Wellington District Shop hands: Machinists, trousers and vest hands, 25s. per week; coat hands, 30s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 20s. per week; pieceworkers, as per log. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Factory hands: Same as in Wellington District. Shop hands: Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; improvers, 17s. 6d. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 17s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week; pieceworkers' wages as per log.
Tanning	See Fellmongering	..	See Fellmongering.	..
Tinsmithing and coppersmithing (see also Canister-workers)	Journeymen, 10s. per day of 8½ hours; general hands, 8s. 6d. per day; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Coppersmiths, black-iron workers, and tinsmiths, 9s. 6d. per day of 8 hours; galvanisers, 11s. per day of 8 hours; machinists, 9s. per day of 8 hours; apprentices, five years, 7s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 2½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	..	See Tailoresses.	..
Wax-vestas manufacturing	..	Piecework—Plains, 3d. per gross of boxes; No. 4 tins, 1s. per gross; No. 10 tins, 2s. per gross; No. 12 cardboard, 6d. per gross; filling frames on machine, 3¼d. per rack of 16 frames, average of 68 boards to the frame. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	..	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE of the RATES of WAGES and the HOURS of LABOUR, &c.—*continued.*

Trades.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Woollen-milling	..	..	Minimum rate for wages hands—Wool-sorters, 50s.; wool-scourers, 42s.; dye-house, teasing, carding hands, 42s.; spinners, 44s.; feeders and piecers, 16 to 22 years, 25s. to 42s.; milling-room, finishing-room, press and stock room hands, 42s.; tuners, 45s. to 56s.; warpers, 56s.; pattern-weavers, 45s.; labourers, 42s.; engine-drivers, 54s.; firemen, 48s.; greasers, 42s.; carpenters, 60s.; girl, first year 8s., second year 11s., third year 14s.; youths, 14 to 22 years of age, 8s. to 35s.: all at per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion.

AUCKLAND CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Bacon-curing. Award rate, 55/ per week.						
				58/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
..	7	1	..	4	2	85
Basketware-manufacturing and Wickerwork. Award rate, 50/11 per week.						
				51/4 to 55/.	Over 55/.	
..	20	1	..	17	2	95
Boot-manufacturing. Award rate, 45/ per week.						
			45/6 to 50/.	51/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
Rough-stuff cutters	14	1	5	4	4	93
Benchmen	128	32	74	18	4	75
Clickers	37	12	14	5	6	67
Machinists	3	..	2	..	1	100
Finishers	49	13	25	7	4	73½
Pump and welt hands	8	..	6	..	2	100
General hands in larger factories	24	6	9	6	3	75
General hands in smaller factories	70	20	37	10	3	71
Total	333	84	172	50	27	74
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering. Award rate, 58/9 per week.						
			60/ to 63/.	64/ to 68/6.	Over 68/6.	
..	135	83	36	7	9	38
Carpentry and Joinery (Factory). Award rate, 55/ per week.						
			55/6 to 60/.	61/ to 65/.	Over 65/.	
..	85	7	58	6	14	91
Coachbuilding. Award rate, 54/10 per week.						
			55/ to 58/6.	59/ to 65/.	Over 65/.	
..	142	42	32	50	18	70½
Engineering (Pattern-makers, Fitters, Turners, Blacksmiths, Brassfinishers, and Coppersmiths. Award rate, 64/7½ per week.						
			65/ to 70/.	71/ to 75/.	Over 75/.	
Patternmakers	11	5	4	2	..	54½
Fitters	51	31	15	1	4	39
Turners	9	3	6	..	..	66⅔
Blacksmiths	15	10	4	..	1	33⅓
Brassfinishers	11	9	2	..	..	18
Coppersmiths	13	6	7	..	..	54
Moulders. Award rate, 58/9 per week.						
			59/ to 65/.	66/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
..	24	11	10	2	1	54
Total	134	75	48	5	6	44

Also 134 employees, unclassified, whose wages cannot be compared.

Fish-curing. Award rate, 45/ per week.						
			46/ to 50/.			
..	36	30	6	..	..	17
Gum-working (Kauri). Award rate, 47/ per week.						
			48/ to 50/.	51/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
..	113	78	16	4	15	31
Plumbing. Award rates, 47/ and 54/10 per week.						
		At 47/.	55/ to 57/6.	58/ to 63/.	Over 63/.	
..	93	5	1	78	9	94
Printing.						
		At 66/. At 72/.	67/ to 72/.	73/ to 80/.	Over 80/.	
Linotypists: Award rate (day hands), 66/ per week; night hands, 72/ per week	35	1 2	13	17	2	91

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.

AUCKLAND CITY—*continued*.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Printing—*continued*.						
Compositors (award rate, 60/ per week)	41	..	61/ to 65/. 33	66/ to 70/. 6	Over 70/. 2	100
Total	76	3	46	23	4	96
Also 137 other employees (including artists and designers, engravers, lithographers, stereotypers, paper-rulers, and general hands) whose wages cannot be compared.						
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	110	38	49/ to 55/. 47	56/ to 60/. 22	Over 60/. 3	65
Sail and Tent Making. Award rate, 52/11 per week.						
..	19	..	54/ to 58/6. 12	59/ to 65/. 7	..	100
Sawmilling.						
Sawyers (award rate, 50/ per week)	20	3	51/ to 55/. 13	56/ to 60/. 4	..	85
Machinists, 42/ and 54/ per week	46	42/. 20	43/ to 45/. 9	47/6 to 50/. 14	50/ to 54/. 3	56
	37	54/. 3	55/ to 60/. 22	..	Over 60/. 12	92
Engine-drivers, 51/ and 54/ per week	5	51/. 4	51/6 to 52/. 1	..	..	20
	21	54/. 4	..	56/6 to 60/. 15	Over 60/. 2	80
Sash and door makers—joiners (award rate, 55/ per week)	58	55/. 36	56/ to 65/. 19	66/ to 75/. 1	Over 75/. 2	38
Total	187	70	50	48	19	62
Stone-crushing. Award rate, 46/ per week.						
..	45	..	47/ to 50/. 40	51/ to 55/. 2	Over 55/. 3	100
Sugar-refining.						
Engineers and general hands (award rate, 54/ per week)	102	17	55/ to 60/. 35	61/ to 65/. 16	Over 65/. 34	83
Labourers (award rate, 42/ per week)	173	71	43/ to 48/. 46	49/ to 55/. 56	..	59
Total	275	88	81	72	34	68
Tailoring and Clothing Manufacturing. Award rate, male workers, 50/ per week.						
..	144	51	51/ to 55/. 25	56/ to 60/. 45	Over 60/. 23	64
Award rate, female workers, 30/ per week (first-class hands).						
..	165	126	31/ to 35/. 27	36/ to 40/. 9	Over 40/. 3	24
Total	309	177	52	54	26	42

NOTE.—A large number of tailoresses are employed (*a*) at piece-work, and (*b*) at a wage of 25s. per week. These latter workers are second-class hands, and the wage quoted (25/) is the award rate.

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wages.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.
2,119	**782**	**1,337**	**63**

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare: Aerated-water making, blacksmithing, boatbuilding, bread and pastry baking, brewing and malting; brick, tile, and pottery making; butchers' small-goods making, coopering, flour-milling, fellmongering and tanning, and meat-freezing.

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued*.

WELLINGTON CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Boot-manufacturing. Award rate, 45/ per week.			46/ to 50/.	51/ to 59/.	60/ and over.	
Outsole and rough-stuff cutters	8	2	2	1	3	75
Benchmen	69	7	22	17	23	89
Clickers	20	2	6	4	8	90
Machinists	3	2	..	..	1	33⅓
Pump and welt hands	3	..	..	1	2	100
Finishers	30	3	7	12	8	90
General hands	53	7	22	12	12	86
Total	186	23	59	47	57	87
Bottling. Award rate, 50/ per week.			51/ to 55/.	56/ to 60/.		
..	8	4	1	3	..	50
Brass-finishing. Award rate, 52/10½ per week.			54/ to 59/.		Over 60/.	
..	19	1	2	..	16	94
Cabinetmaking, Upholstering, &c.			61/ to 65/.	66/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
Cabinetmakers (award rate, 60/4½ per week)	91	47	23	14	7	48
Upholsterers (award rate, 60/4½ per week)	38	14	18	2	4	63
Machinists (award rate, 60/4½ per week)	8	3	2	1	2	62½
			58/ to 60/.	61/ to 70/.		
Polishers (award rate, 57/6 per week)	7	1	4	2	..	85
Total	144	65	47	19	13	54
Carpentry and Joinery. Award rate, 60/ per week.			61/ to 65/.	66/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
..	83	58	4	16	5	30
Coachbuilding. Award rate, 60/ per week.						
..	47	35	2	10	..	25½
Coopering. Award rate, 53/8 per week.			55/ to 60/.	Over 60/.		
..	19	7	10	2	..	63
Engineering.						
Patternmakers, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, &c. (award rate, 64/7½ per week)	39	4	65/ to 70/. 21	71/ to 75/. 4	Over 75/. 10	89
			54/ to 60/.	60/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
Moulders (52/10½ per week) ..	35	1	5	24	5	97
Total	74	5	26	28	15	93
Plumbing. Award rate, 60/ and 63/9 per week.						
		At 60/. At 63/9.	64/ to 70/.	Over 70/.		
..	79	18 49	10	2	..	15
Printing.						
Compositors (award rate: day hands 65/, night hands 70/ per week)	87	At 65/. At 70/. 46 8	66/ to 75/. 19	76/ to 85/. 6	Over 85/. 8	37
Linotype-operators (award rate: day hands 70/, night hands 76/ per week)	35	At 70/. 2	71/ to 80/. 29	81/ to 85/. 1	Over 85/. 3	94
		At 60/.	61/ to 65/.	66/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
Lithographers, 60/ per week ..	9	1	2	3	3	88
Machinists, 60/ per week ..	36	16	11	4	5	55
Bookbinders and paper-rulers, 60/ per week	25	12	7	2	4	52
Total	192	85	68	16	23	55½

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued.*

WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	49	13	49/ to 55/. 27	..	Over 55/. 9	73½
Sawmilling.						
Machinists (award rates, 55/7 and 61/4 per week)	17	At 55/7. At 61/4. 2 10	56/ to 61/4. 3	..	Over 65/. 2	29
Sawyers (award rates, 53/8 and 57/6 per week)	5	At 53/8. At 57/6. 1 1	..	..	Over 60/. 3	60
Engine-drivers (award rates: 48/, 54/, and 60/ per week)	6	At 60/. 5	..	..	Over 60/. 1	16⅔
Yardmen and labourers (award rates: 46/, 53/8, and 60/ per week)	45	46/. 53/8. 60/. 24 3 1	47/ to 52/. 8	54/ to 60/. 4	Over 60/. 5	38
Sash and door makers (award rate, 60/ per week)	37	At 60/. 24	61/ to 65/. 7	..	Over 65/. 6	35
Total	110	71	18	4	17	35½
Also 68 employees in other branches whose wages cannot be compared.						
Tailoring and Clothing-manufacturing. Award rate, males, 55/ per week.						
..	145	42	56/ to 60/. 49	61/ to 65/. 32	Over 65/. 22	71
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.						
..	328	52	25/6 to 30/. 181	31/ to 35/. 64	Over 35/. 31	84
Total	473	94	230	96	53	80
Tinsmithing. Award rate, 54/ per week.						
..	30	7	55/ to 60/. 16	61/ to 65/. 4	Over 65/. 3	77

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.
1,513	535	978	64

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare: Aerated-water and cordial making, bacon-curing, blacksmithing and farriery, bread and pastry baking, brickmaking, butchers' small-goods making, fellmongering, gas-manufacturing, meat-freezing, and wax-vesta manufacturing.

CHRISTCHURCH CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Basketware-manufacturing and Wickerwork. Award rate, 51/4 per week.						
..	18	12	..	52/ to 60/. 6	..	33⅓
Boot-manufacturing. Award rate, males, 45/ per week.						
Outsole and rough-stuff cutters..	19	4	..	46/ to 55/. 12	3	79
Clickers	53	3	..	37	13	94
Benchmen	167	24	..	120	23	85½
Finishers	64	8	..	47	9	87½
Machinists	12	1	..	3	8	91⅔
General hands in larger factories	15	1	..	9	5	93
General hands in smaller factories	50	24	..	24	2	52
Total	380	65	..	252	63	82

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Boot-manufacturing—*continued.* Award rate, females, 25/ per week.				26/ to 35/.	Over 35/.	
Machinists	132	38	..	90	4	71
General hands in larger factories	4	..	..	4	..	100
General hand in smaller factory	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	137	39	..	94	4	71½
Grand total (males and females)	517	104	..	346	67	79¾
Brick and Tile Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.				49/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
..	94	59	..	17	18	37¼
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering. Award rate, 55/ per week.				56/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
Cabinetmakers and general hands	148	59	..	64	25	60
Upholsterers	33	23	..	6	4	30
Machinists	4	2	..	2	..	50
Total	185	84	..	72	29	54
Carpentry and Joinery. Award rate, 60/ per week.				61/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
..	129	75	..	50	4	42
Coachbuilding. Award rate, 60/ per week.				61/ to 65/.	Over 65/.	
Bodymakers	15	9	..	..	6	60
Blacksmiths	9	5	..	1	3	44
Painters	11	9	..	..	2	18
Vicemen, strikers, and general hands	17	15	..	..	2	12
Trimmers	3	2	..	..	1	33⅓
Wheelwrights	2	1	..	..	1	50
Total	57	41	..	1	15	28
Cycle and Motor Engineering. Award rate, 48/ per week.				49/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
..	57	17	..	21	19	70
Clothing-manufacturing. Award rate, males, 55/ per week.				56/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
Machinists	5	..	..	..	5	100
Coat hands	4	2	..	..	2	50
Pressers	27	19	..	8	..	29
General hands	6	1	..	1	4	83
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.				26/ to 35/.	Over 35/.	
Machinists	73	26	..	45	2	64
Coat hands	66	27	..	37	2	59
Trousers and vest hands	44	17	..	26	1	61
Ticket and button sewers	5	1	..	4	..	80
General hands	4	2	..	2	..	50
Total	249	96	..	128	25	61
Engineering.						
Machinists (award rate, 51/ per week)	31	1	..	52/ to 60/. 18	Over 60/. 12	97
Moulders (award rate, 58/9 per week)	36	11	..	59/3 to 65/. 21	Over 65/. 4	69
Brassfinishers (award rate, 58/9 per week)	11	1	..	6	4	91
Range-fitters (award rate, 60/ per week)	13	12	..	61/ to 70/. 1	..	8
Labourers, strikers, and yardmen (award rate, 48/ per week)	36	22	..	49/ to 55/. 11	Over 55/. 3	39
Total	127	47	..	57	23	63

Also 212 employees, unclassified, whose wages cannot be compared.

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Fellmongering.						
Curriers (award rate, 56/ per week)	21	14	..	57/ to 60/. 5	Over 60/. 2	33⅓
Beamsmen (award rate, 50/ per week)	9	5	..	51/ to 55/. 3	Over 55/. 1	44
Pelt-workers, 48/ per week ..	49	24	..	49/ to 55/. 12	Over 55/. 13	51
Wool-packers (award rate, 48/ per week)	6	5	..	..	Over 55/. 1	16⅔
Total	85	48	..	20	17	43½
Also a large number of employees in other branches whose wages cannot be compared.						
Hoisery-knitting. Award rate, 20/ per week.						
..	19	4	..	21/ to 25/. 14	Over 25/. 1	87½
Leather-goods and Portmanteau Making. Award rate, males, 48/ per week.						
..	8	2	..	49/ to 55/. 4	Over 55/. 2	75
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.						
..	2	1	..	26/ to 30/. 1	..	50
Total	10	3	..	5	2	70
Plumbing. Award rates, 49/6 and 58/8 per week.						
..	78	At 49/6. 17	At 58/8. 4	50/ to 58/. 28	59/ to 65/. 17	Over 65/. 12	73
Printing.						
Linotype-operators (day hands), award rate, 70/ per week	18	9	..	71/ to 80/. 7	Over 80/. 2	50
Linotype-operators (night hands), award rate, 76/ per week	9	7	..	77/ to 90/. 2	..	22
Lithographers and letterpress machinists, 50/ per week	74	13	51/ to 55/. 22	56/ to 60/. 11	Over 60/. 28	82
Compositors and jobbing-hands, award rate (day hands), 65/ per week	77	43	66/ to 70/. 13	71/ to 75/. 12	Over 75/. 9	44
Compositors and jobbing-hands, award rate (night hands), 70/ per week	13	2	71/ to 75/. 2	76/ to 80/. 9	..	85
Total	191	74	46	34	37	61
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	38	20	..	49/ to 57/6. 16	Over 57/6. 2	47
Tailoring. Award rate, males, 55/ per week.						
..	132	39	..	56/ to 60/. 49	Over 60/. 44	70½
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.						
..	293	64	..	26/ to 35/. 201	Over 35/. 28	78
Total	425	103	..	250	72	75
Woollen-milling.						
Classers (award rate, 50/ per week)	4	..	..	51/ to 60/. 2	Over 60/. 2	100
Dyers (award rate, 42/ per week)	6	4	..	43/ to 50/. ..	Over 50/. 2	33⅓
Carding and milling hands (award rate, 42/ per week)	21	16	..	3	2	24

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued.*

CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Woollen-milling—*continued.*						
Spinners (award rates, 42/ and 44/ per week)	17	At 42/. At 44/. 14 2	..	..	Over 50/. 1	5
Warpers (award rate, 56/ per week)	4	..	..	57/ to 60/. 1	Over 60/. 3	100
Pattern-weavers, tuners, &c. (award rates: 42/, 45/, and 56/ per week)	18	42/. 45/. 50/. 4 5 5	..	..	Over 60/. 4	22
Finishers (award rate, 42/ per week)	10	7	..	43/ to 50/. 2	Over 50/. 1	30
Hoisery department (award rate, 42/ per week), (male workers)	8	4	..	..	4	50
Total	88	61	..	8	19	30¾

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.
2,367	869	1,498	63

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare: Aerated-water making, bacon-curing, blacksmithing and farriery, bread and pastry baking, brewing and malting, butchers' small-goods making, flour-milling, gas-manufacturing, meat-freezing, rope and twine manufacturing, and tinsmithing.

DUNEDIN CITY.

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Agricultural-implement Making.						
Moulders (award rate, 55/ per week)	12	11	..	..	Over 65/. 1	8⅓
Fitters, turners, and pattern-makers (award rate, 64/7½ per week)	9	8	..	..	Over 75/. 1	11
Blacksmiths (award rate, 64/7½ per week)	12	11	..	..	1	8⅓
Carpenters (award rate, 58/8 per week)	5	3	60/. 1	66/ to 75/. 1	..	40
Wheelwrights (award rate, 60/ per week)	12	12	..	..	..	..
Painters (award rate, 55/ per week)	2	1	..	..	Over 65/. 1	50
Total	52	46	1	1	4	11½

Also 53 other employees whose wages cannot be compared.

Boot-manufacturing. Award rate, males, 45/ per week.						
			45/6 to 50/.	51/ to 55/.	Over 55/.	
Rough-stuff cutters	9	1	3	3	2	88
Clickers	19	..	9	6	4	100
Benchmen	81	20	25	22	14	75
General hands in larger factories	26	5	9	9	3	80
General hands in smaller factories	24	4	16	2	2	83⅓
Total	159	30	62	42	25	81

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued.*

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Boot-manufacturing—*continued.* Award rate, females, 25/ per week.			25/6 to 27/6.	26/ to 30/.	Over 30/.	
Machinists	37	5	17	6	9	86
General hands in larger factories	4	3	1	..	..	25
Total	41	8	18	6	9	80
Grand total (males and females)	200	38	80	48	34	81
Brick and Tile Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.			49/ to 55/.		Over 60/.	
..	33	20	5	..	8	39
Cabinetmaking and Upholstering. Award rate, 60/ per week.			61/ to 65/.	66/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
..	116	79	17	17	3	49
Carpentry and Joinery. Award rate, 58/8 per week.				59/ to 65/.	Over 65/.	
..	59	22	..	15	22	62
Coachbuilding. Award rate, 60/ per week.				66/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
Bodymakers	9	7	..	2	..	22
Blacksmiths	7	6	..	1	..	14
Painters	8	7	..	..	1	12½
Trimmers	3	1	..	1	1	66⅔
Wheelwrights	7	5	..	2	..	28
General hands	4	3	..	1	..	25
Total	38	29	..	7	2	23
Clothing-manufacturing. Award rate, males, 55/ per week.				56/ to 60/.	Over 60/.	
Pressers	17	10	..	6	1	41
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.				26/ to 35/.	Over 35/.	
Coat hands	43	17	..	26	..	60
Trousers and vest hands ..	20	13	..	7	..	35
Machinists	55	37	..	18	..	32
Ticket and button sewers ..	25	17	..	7	1	32
General hands	7	6	..	1	..	14
Total	167	100	..	65	2	40
Engineering.						
Patternmakers, fitters, turners, and blacksmiths (award rate, 64/7½ per week)	75	1	..	66/ to 70/. 48	Over 70/. 26	98
Moulders (award rate, 55/ per week)	51	17	..	56/ to 65/. 24	Over 65/. 10	66⅔
Brassfinishers and electroplaters (award rate, 58/9 per week)	22	..	..	60/ to 65/. 17	Over 65/. 5	100
Total	148	18	..	89	41	88
Hosiery-knitting. Award rate, 20/ per week.				21/ to 25/.		
..	18	17	..	1	..	5
Plumbing. Award rate, 55/ per week.			56/ to 60/.	61/ to 70/.	Over 70/.	
..	80	46	12	21	1	42½

TABLE 6.—Showing COMPARISON between MINIMUM WAGES UNDER AWARDS, &c., and the RATES ACTUALLY PAID IN FACTORIES in the Four Chief Centres of the Dominion—*continued.*

DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*

Branches of Trade.	Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving from	Number receiving from	Number receiving	Percentage receiving more than Minimum.
Portmanteau and Leather-bag Making. Award rate, males, 48/ per week.						
..	3	1	..	49/ to 35/. 1	Over 55/. 1	66⅔
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.						
..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total	6	4	..	1	1	33⅓
Printing.						
Linotype-operators (award rate: day, 70/ per week)	28	At 70/. 7	..	81/ to 90/. 14	Over 90/. 7	75
Linotype-operators (award rate: night hands, 76/ per week)	7	..	..	86/ to 90/. 6	Over 90/. 1	100
Letterpress-machinists (award rate, 55/ per week)	28	At 55/. 13	56/ to 65/. 9	66/ to 75/. 4	Over 75/. 2	53½
Compositors (award rate: day hands, 65/ per week)	55	At 65/. 43	66/ to 75/. 4	76/ to 85/. 6	Over 85/. 2	21
Compositors (award rate: night hands, 70/ per week)	9	At 70/. 7	71/ to 80/. 1	81/ to 90/. 1	..	22
Total	127	70	14	31	12	44¾
Also 142 employees whose wages cannot be compared.						
Saddle and Harness Making. Award rate, 48/ per week.						
..	33	10	..	49/ to 56/. 18	Over 56/. 5	69
Tailoring. Award rate, males, 55/ per week.						
Coat hands	47	14	56/ to 60/. 12	61/ to 65/. 13	Over 65/. 8	70
Trousers and vest hands ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
General hands	34	18	10	4	2	47
Award rate, females, 25/ per week.						
Coat hands	42	11	26/ to 30/. 26	31/ to 35/. 4	Over 35/. 1	74
Trousers and vest hands ..	58	25	32	1	..	57
Machinists	23	6	17	..	..	74
General hands	78	24	46	6	2	69
Total	284	100	143	28	13	65
Tinsmithing. Award rate, 56/9½ per week.						
..	14	..	..	58/ to 65/. 13	Over 65/. 1	100

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TRADES.

Total Number of Employees (excluding Under-rate Workers and Young Persons).	Number receiving Minimum Wage.	Number receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.	Percentage receiving in Excess of the Minimum Wage.
1,375	599	776	56½

In the following trades the wages are difficult to compare: Bread and pastry baking, butchers' small-goods making, cardboard-box making, flour-milling, gas-manufacturing, meat-freezing, shipbuilding, and sawmilling.

Return of Hours of Overtime worked by Boys and Women during 1909–10 in Factories in the Principal Towns in New Zealand.

Trades.	Auckland.	Welling-ton.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Ply-mouth.	Wanga-nui.	Palmers-ton North.	Master-ton.	Nelson.	Grey-mouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercar-gill.	Smaller Towns.
Aerated-water making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Bag-making	30	..	1,088	566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam manufacturing	122	666	4,588	3,418	..	..	..	6	..	..	393	..	..	21	..	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing	898	681	5,506	5,151	..	..	659	..	113	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing, malting, and bottling	..	236	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter-making	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..
Cabinetmaking and upholstery	60	385	369	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardboard-box making	6	656	329	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufactur ng	..	84	..	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condiment-manufacturing	914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dress and millinery making	8,447	7,969	24,638	6,372	2,529	871	287	712	958	692	1,061	1,472	188	1,846	3,697	6,459
Engineering	..	..	..	720	1,892	..	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing	2,607	1,043	84	4,166	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting	24	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work	3,856	5,290	6,969	272	642	10	138	73	740	..	250	..	72	58	108	199
Photographic work	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, bookbinding, & stationery manufacturing	3,603	2,002	2,674	3,862	132	22	120	182	207	..	46	..	..	..	8	82
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	840	..	..	1,493	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	624	1,049	325	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
Soap, candles, and matches manufacturing	..	..	3	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring, and clothing-manufacturing	24,052	19,297	24,175	27,828	2,493	460	1,304	1,100	1,832	736	804	5,183	864	4,056	4,791	4,560
Tea-packing, and coffee and spice grinding	..	38	78	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella making and repairing	24	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	904	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool milling and spinning	20	2,084	..	1,962	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005
Miscellaneous trades	216	100	221	1,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
Totals	46,868	42,622	71,624	60,473	7,963	1,397	2,508	2,076	3,856	1,428	2,557	6,672	1,124	6,011	8,781	12,602

PERMITS GRANTED TO YOUNG PERSONS (14 to 16 Years of Age) TO WORK IN FACTORIES during the Year ending 31st March, 1910.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Aratapu	12	..	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Ashburton	8	9	3	2	3	..	4	1	4	..
Auckland	250	245	95	78	72	5	103	80	59	3
Blenheim	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christchurch	207	232	63	66	78	..	75	87	70	..
Dunedin	232	258	96	72	64	..	108	92	58	..
Gisborne	16	6	4	3	8	1	1	1	4	..
Greymouth	12	2	..	9	3	..	..	..	2	..
Hastings	5	2	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	..
Hawera	5	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	..
Invercargill	22	10	5	11	6	..	2	3	4	1
Masterton	10	7	2	7	1	..	..	1	6	..
Napier	18	21	5	7	6	..	2	9	9	1
Nelson	24	18	16	6	2	..	11	3	4	..
New Plymouth	14	10	3	5	4	2	3	4	3	..
Oamaru	13	11	6	4	3	..	3	3	5	..
Palmerston North	37	26	12	9	10	6	8	7	5	6
Rangiora	7	1	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Timaru	34	23	13	12	9	..	5	9	9	..
Wanganui	31	18	7	7	17	..	4	7	7	..
Wellington	106	180	42	32	32	..	51	54	74	1
Smaller towns	70	39	20	20	26	4	3	17	17	2
Totals	1,136	1,122	402	360	356	18	383	380	345	14

RETURN showing NUMBER of FACTORIES and SHOPS in the various Towns and their Surrounding Districts in New Zealand.

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Auckland	1,539	1,222
Wellington	1,047	1,538
Christchurch	1,310	1,213
Dunedin	1,174	1,244
Northern Industrial District—		
Aratapu	31	35
Cambridge	38	31
Coromandel	8	22
Dargaville	26	41
Gisborne	188	182
Hamilton	94	121
Helensville	13	25
Hikurangi	15	29
Hokianga	23	64
Huntly	18	29
Kaitaia	13	33
Karangahake	11	24
Kawakawa	21	35
Kawhia	5	19
Kihikihi	17	6
Mangawai	14	11
Mangonui	6	18
Mercer	55	44
Morrinsville	25	28
Ngaruawahia	18	14
Ongarue	12	18
Opotiki	12	34
Otahuhu	31	22
Otorohanga	40	45
Paeroa	35	49
Pahi	9	17
Papakura	28	22
Port Awanui	5	5
Pukekohe	31	27
Raglan	12	13
Rotorua	59	82

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Northern Industrial District—*continued.*		
Russell	3	5
Taumarunui	19	67
Taupo	7	13
Tauranga	23	29
Te Aroha	45	32
Te Awamutu	36	32
Te Karaka	13	31
Te Puke	18	14
Thames	69	112
Tolago Bay	11	9
Waihi	72	122
Waikino	4	26
Waipiro Bay	12	13
Waipu	18	25
Waiuku	18	25
Whakatane	22	21
Whangarei	82	93
Whangaroa	7	11
Whitianga	6	18
Taranaki Industrial District—		
Eltham	75	58
Hawera	95	82
Inglewood	49	48
Manaia	51	48
Mokau	3	2
New Plymouth	194	233
Opunake	41	35
Patea	33	31
Stratford	68	59
Wellington Industrial District—		
Ashhurst	22	23
Bull's	19	20
Carterton	58	61
Dannevirke	79	99
Eketahuna	33	29

RETURN showing NUMBER of FACTORIES and SHOPS, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Wellington Industrial District—*continued.*		
Featherston	24	27
Feilding	96	84
Foxton	54	39
Greytown	18	36
Hastings	106	128
Hunterville	27	32
Kimbolton	27	13
Levin	57	69
Mangaweka	23	24
Martinborough	34	27
Marton	45	38
Masterton	148	160
Napier	296	315
Ohakune	26	57
Onga Onga	16	20
Ormondville	27	23
Otaki	47	48
Pahiatua	82	65
Palmerston North	254	293
Porangahau	9	10
Raetihi	16	27
Rongotea	27	25
Shannon	48	32
Taihape	74	82
Te Nui	3	3
Upper Hutt	20	17
Waipawa	36	50
Waipukurau	35	39
Wairoa	38	52
Waitotara	4	5
Wanganui	247	234
Waverley	25	23
Woodville	43	42
Marlborough Industrial District—		
Blenheim	102	88
Havelock	24	19
Picton	38	34
Seddon	12	10
Nelson Industrial District—		
Collingwood	21	15
Murchison	11	15
Nelson	271	258
Takaka	32	13
Westland Industrial District—		
Brunnerton	25	25
Denniston	7	16
Granity	12	27
Greymouth	143	170
Hokitika	56	84
Kumara	12	29
Lyell	11	10
Okarito	7	10
Reefton	27	68
Ross	3	20
Seddonville	11	15
Westport	90	92
Canterbury Industrial District—		
Akaroa	58	38
Amberley	23	28
Annat	29	28

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Canterbury Industrial District—*continued.*		
Ashburton	128	133
Cheviot	15	20
Coalgate	19	13
Culverden	11	11
Fairlie	24	17
Geraldine	25	45
Kaikoura	26	31
Leeston	30	28
Lincoln	28	18
Little River	14	10
Methven	27	19
Oxford	28	26
Pleasant Point	22	22
Rakaia	11	15
Rangiora	75	62
Southbridge	14	11
St. Andrews	16	5
Temuka	54	68
Timaru	235	222
Waimate	66	63
Otago and Southland Industrial District—		
Otago—		
Alexandra South	13	17
Arrowtown	9	17
Balclutha	36	34
Clinton	16	10
Clyde	6	8
Cromwell	12	20
Hampden	19	26
Kaitangata	22	13
Kurow	9	9
Lawrence	27	39
Middlemarch	9	13
Milton	38	54
Naseby	18	30
Ngapara	14	10
Oamaru	132	151
Ophir	3	7
Outram	18	26
Owaka	31	24
Palmerston South	21	43
Pembroke	3	5
Queenstown	11	29
Roxburgh	14	26
St. Bathans	5	7
Tapanui	18	30
Waikouaiti	15	32
Waitahuna	2	4
Southland—		
Gore	91	83
Invercargill	353	305
Lumsden	24	16
Mataura	28	31
Orepuki	21	23
Otautau	27	41
Riverton	29	33
Waikaia	4	10
Winton	43	26
Wyndham	39	10

REPORT on ACCOMMODATION for SHEARERS under the Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1908.

(Section 9: "This Act does not apply to shearing-sheds in which the total number of shearers employed is less than six.")

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Minor Alterations required.	Extensive Alterations required.	No Accommodation. To be provided.	Additional Building to be erected.
AUCKLAND—						
Gisborne	47	30	4	...	4	9
Huntly	2	2	...	...	...	...
Port Awanui	11	11	...	...	...	...
Taupo	2	2	...	...	...	...
Te Aroha	3	3	...	...	...	...
Te Karaka	7	5	...	...	1	1
Tolaga Bay	34	12	6	6	2	8
	106	65	10	6	7	18
TARANAKI—						
Eltham	4	2	...	...	1	1
Mokau	3	1	...	...	1	1
	7	3	...	...	2	2
WELLINGTON—						
Bull's	1	...	1	...	...	...
Clive	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dannevirke	2	1	1	...	...	...
Eketahuna	2	2	...	...	...	...
Featherston	1	1	...	...	...	...
Feilding	2	...	1	...	...	1
Hastings	7	4	2	...	1	...
Hunterville	10	4	3	2	...	1
Levin	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mangaweka	15	15	...	...	...	...
Marton	3	2	1	...	...	...
Martinborough	1	1	...	...	...	...
Masterton	23	19	...	4	...	...
Napier	33	16	4	...	...	13
Ohakune	4	3	...	...	1	...
Ormondville	9	4	1	...	...	4
Otaki	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pahiatua	6	6	...	...	...	...
Palmerston North	3	3	...	...	...	...
Porangahau	5	5	...	...	...	...
Shannon	1	1	...	...	...	...
Waipawa	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wapukurau	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wairoa	6	4	...	...	1	1
Wanganui	16	10	...	2	...	4
Woodville	8	5	1	...	...	2
	165	113	15	8	3	26
NELSON—						
Waimea	5	4	1	...	...	...
MARLBOROUGH—						
Blenheim	7	5	1	...	...	1
Seddon	8	6	1	...	...	1
	15	11	2	...	...	2
CANTERBURY—						
Akaroa	4	4	...	...	...	...
Amberley	2	1	...	...	...	1
Annat	8	7	...	...	...	1
Cheviot	11	11	...	...	...	...
Coalgate	4	3	1	...	...	...
Culverden	3	1	1	1	...	...
Fairlie	4	1	2	1	...	...
Geraldine	1	1	...	...	...	...

REPORT on ACCOMMODATION for SHEARERS, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Minor Alterations required.	Extensive Alterations required.	No Accommodation. To be provided.	Additional Building to be erected.
CANTERBURY—*continued.*						
Kaikoura	10	10	...	...	...	...
Little River	12	12	...	...	...	...
Methven	2	2	...	...	...	...
Oxford	8	8	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Point	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rakaia	5	5	...	...	...	...
Rangiora...	4	3	...	1	..	...
St. Andrew's	8	8	...	...	...	...
Timaru	2	1	...	...	...	1
Waimate...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	90	80	4	3	...	3
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—						
Alexandra South	1	1	...	...	...	...
Arrowtown	5	5	...	...	...	...
Clinton	2	2	...	...	...	...
Clyde	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cromwell	5	4	...	...	...	1
Gore	6	4	2	...	...	...
Hampden	7	7	...	...	...	...
Invercargill ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kurow	5	3	...	2	...	...
Lawrence	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lumsden	13	13	...	...	...	...
Mataura	3	3	...	...	...	...
Naseby	3	3	...	...	...	...
Otautau	17	17	...	...	...	...
Outram	3	3	...	...	...	...
Owaka	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pembroke	4	4	...	...	...	...
Queenstown	2	2	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	1	1	...	...	...	...
St. Bathans	1	...	1	...	...	...
Waikouaiti	4	4	...	...	...	...
Waitahuna	1	1	...	...	...	...
	87	81	3	2	...	1

SUMMARY.

Auckland	106	65	10	6	7	18
Taranaki	7	3	...	...	2	2
Wellington...	165	113	15	8	3	26
Nelson	5	4	1	...	...	...
Marlborough	15	11	2	...	...	2
Canterbury...	90	80	4	3	...	3
Otago and Southland ...	87	81	3	2	...	1
Totals ...	475	357	35	19	12	52

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND OTHERS ASSISTED BY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Districts.	Number Married.	Number Single.	North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Miscellaneous.
Auckland District	159	536	636	3	5	50	1
Wellington District	249	499	611	55	7	75	..
Nelson District ..	3	30	3	30	..	..	..
Christchurch District	49	740	73	607	22	86	1
Dunedin District ..	111	415	12	469	17	28	..
Totals .	571	2,220	1,335	1,164	51	239	2

NOTE.—One hundred and ninety-five persons were assisted who had previously been provided with employment during the year.

TABLE showing STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1909, to the 31st March, 1910—by Trades.

Occupations.	Auckland, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay Districts.					Wellington and Taranaki Districts.					Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough Districts.					North and South Canterbury Districts.					Otago and Southland Districts.					Totals.				
	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.
Bakers	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	..	4	5	5	9	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	6	..	4	4	4	7	1	7	11	17	17	1
Bootmakers	1	1	2	2	..	2	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	6	12	..
Brassfinishers and coppersmiths	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	4	..
Bricklayers	4	..	13	4	..	24	6	68	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	4	..	8	5	31	10	3	39	12	122	28	23
Bushmen	7	9	17	11	5	8	11	27	8	11	..	3	..	3	..	3	15	7	..	18	..	2	..	2	..	18	40	51	24	34
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	4	5	..	3	12	7	15	..
Cabinetmakers	..	2	..	2	..	3	3	5	6	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	9	..
Carpenters	6	10	27	15	1	138	50	533	72	116	3	1	8	4	..	23	11	73	33	1	25	14	66	29	10	195	86	707	153	128
Clerks	..	3	..	3	..	4	5	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	14	14	..
Coachbuilders	..	1	..	1	..	7	3	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	4	1	1	9	6	26	14	1
Cooks	6	9	11	14	1	16	33	34	46	3	..	2	..	1	1	2	17	2	19	..	4	4	15	8	..	28	65	62	88	5
Coopers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..
Drapers' assistants	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	4	2	6	..
Drivers	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	7	..
Electricians	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Engine-drivers	2	1	6	3	..	9	5	28	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	11	3	..	15	6	47	20	1
Engineers	2	6	5	8	..	32	32	65	54	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	5	..	1	2	2	2	1	36	44	77	69	11
Farm and station hands	21	203	56	224	..	47	256	97	303	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	170	23	181	..	13	128	34	140	1	92	758	210	849	1
Flax-mill hands	..	9	..	9	..	2	8	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	20	11	22	..
Grocers	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	6	..	6	..
Grooms and gardeners	6	24	16	30	..	3	6	9	9	..	1	1	5	2	..	3	15	4	18	..	4	6	7	10	..	17	52	41	69	..
Hairdressers	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..
Hotel hands	4	55	11	59	..	8	74	15	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	12	137	26	149	..
Labourers	381	1,111	1,302	509	983	663	1,036	2,215	1,014	685	336	285	1,231	82	539	188	593	550	397	384	706	1,081	2,733	1,307	480	2,274	4,106	8,031	3,309	3,071
Laundry hands	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Machinists	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	5	6	..
Miners	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	23	102	17	39	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	35	14	3	44	32	139	34	42
Painters	5	3	18	8	..	87	24	256	29	82	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	8	5	43	12	1	102	34	321	53	83
Plasterers	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	96	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	5	1	37	9	101	7	39
Plumbers	1	5	1	6	..	8	5	35	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	36	16	4
Printers	3	1	9	4	..	2	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	6	5	18	11	..
Saddlers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	2	..
Sawmill hands	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	4	1	3	4	12	6	1
Stonemasons	1	1	10	2	..	2	3	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	2	3	7	22	8	2
Tailors	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	6	5	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	5	6	13	11	..
Watchmakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Wickerworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Woodcarvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Grand totals	456	1,465	1,514	931	990	1,116	1,598	3,580	1,744	970	377	323	1,357	121	579	243	846	700	686	403	795	1,287	3,013	1,577	505	2,987	5,519	10,164	5,059	3,447

SUMMARY of STATISTICS concerning PERSONS ASSISTED by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR from the 1st April, 1909, to the 31st March, 1910.

Districts.	Married.	Single and Widowers.	Total Number of Persons assisted by the Department.	Number dependent on those assisted.				Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Employment.	Wives assisted.	Children assisted.	Where from.				
				Total.	Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.					North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Elsewhere.
Auckland	358	1,241	1,599	1,234	358	10	866	744	855	36	69	1,124	76	37	334	28
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay	98	224	322	280	98	14	168	187	135	1	..	264	24	4	29	1
Wellington North	376	197	573	656	376	25	255	453	120	5	10	408	53	10	93	9
Wellington South	740	1,401	2,141	2,924	740	247	1,937	1,291	850	35	49	983	293	137	688	40
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough ..	377	323	700	1,357	377	229	751	121	579	..	..	76	563	6	53	2
Canterbury North	228	804	1,032	661	228	68	365	639	393	..	..	47	909	4	69	3
Canterbury South	15	42	57	39	15	2	22	47	10	..	..	1	47	2	7	..
Otago North	4	7	11	14	4	6	4	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Dunedin	707	1,175	1,882	2,727	707	297	1,723	1,446	436	2	3	11	1,755	25	82	9
Southland	84	105	189	272	84	4	184	120	69	1	..	2	168	2	17	..
Totals	2,987	5,519	8,506	10164	2,987	902	6,275	5,059	3,447	80	131	2,916	3,899	227	1,372	92

NOTE.—Seventy-three persons were assisted who had previously been provided with employment during the year.

DETAILS of EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR during the Year ending the 31st March, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	13,983	5	5
Advertising, printing, and publications	250	9	1
Allowance to police officers acting as departmental agents	723	4	0
Bicycles and repairs	103	1	6
Carriage, freight, and fire-insurance	90	17	0
Cost of special typewritten reports under Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	9	13	4
*Fares, board and lodging, and supplies for persons proceeding to employment ...	2,492	18	6
Fees payable to members of Conciliation Boards, and to acting members, Court of Arbitration	14	14	0
Fees payable to members of Industrial Councils	705	12	0
Legal and witnesses' expenses	256	16	5
Legal and witnesses' expenses *re* slaughtermen's strike	407	2	0
Payment special messengers, Arbitration Court	5	10	0
Postages and telegrams (including rent of letter-boxes)	1,007	0	6
Preparation and printing Digest of Decisions, Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act	50	0	0
Rent, office requisites, cleaning, fuel, and lighting	2,142	1	2
Telephones	199	6	8
Temporary clerical assistance	212	18	3
Travelling allowances and expenses	3,706	4	6
Typewriters	60	11	0
Workers' dwellings on Crown lands: Preliminary, administrative, and travelling expenses	0	15	0
Contingencies	14	11	0
	26,436	11	4
Less amount credited	2,224	2	6
Total	£24,212	8	10

* See credits.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,350 copies, including diagrams and illustrations), £238.

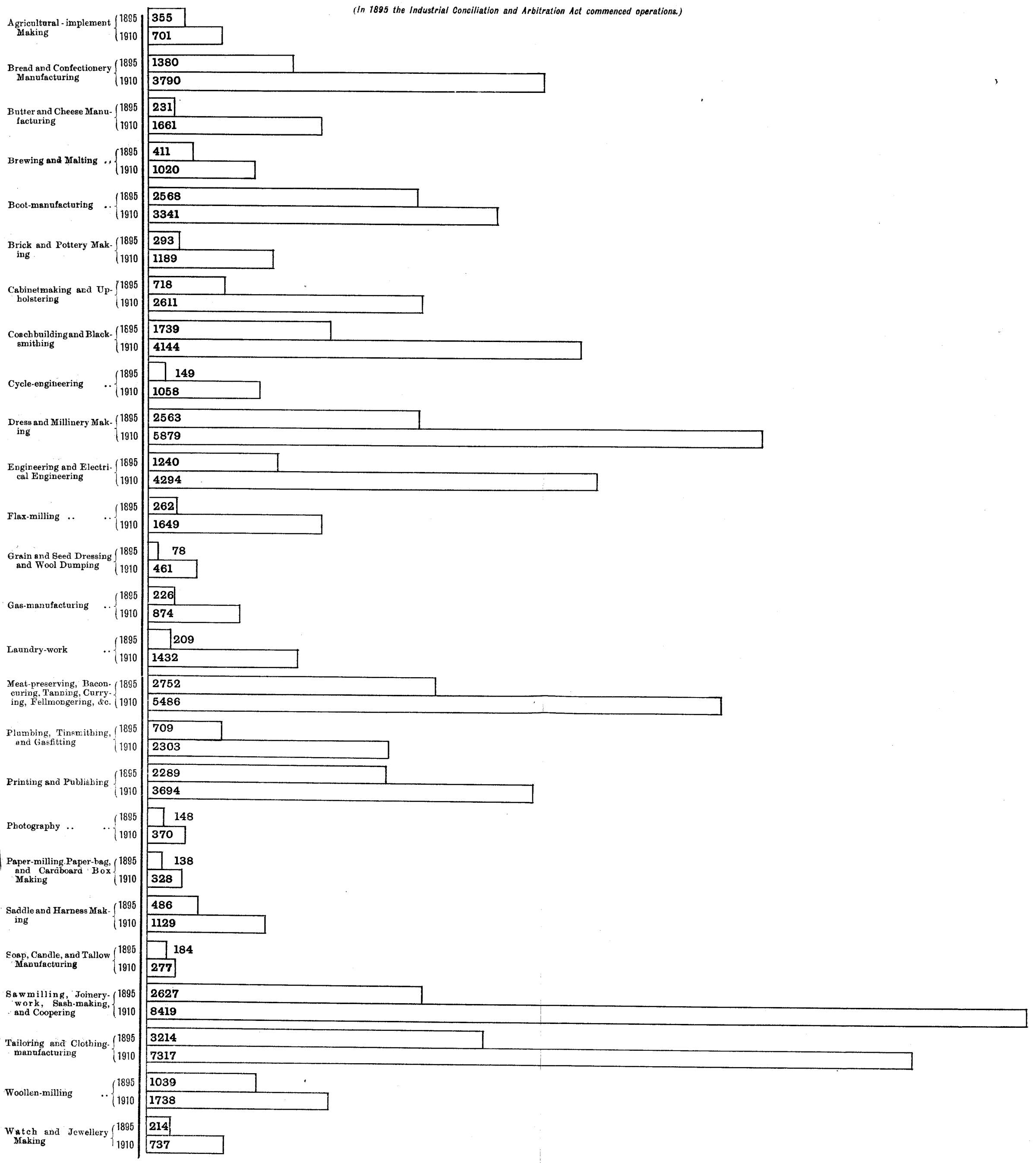
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FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

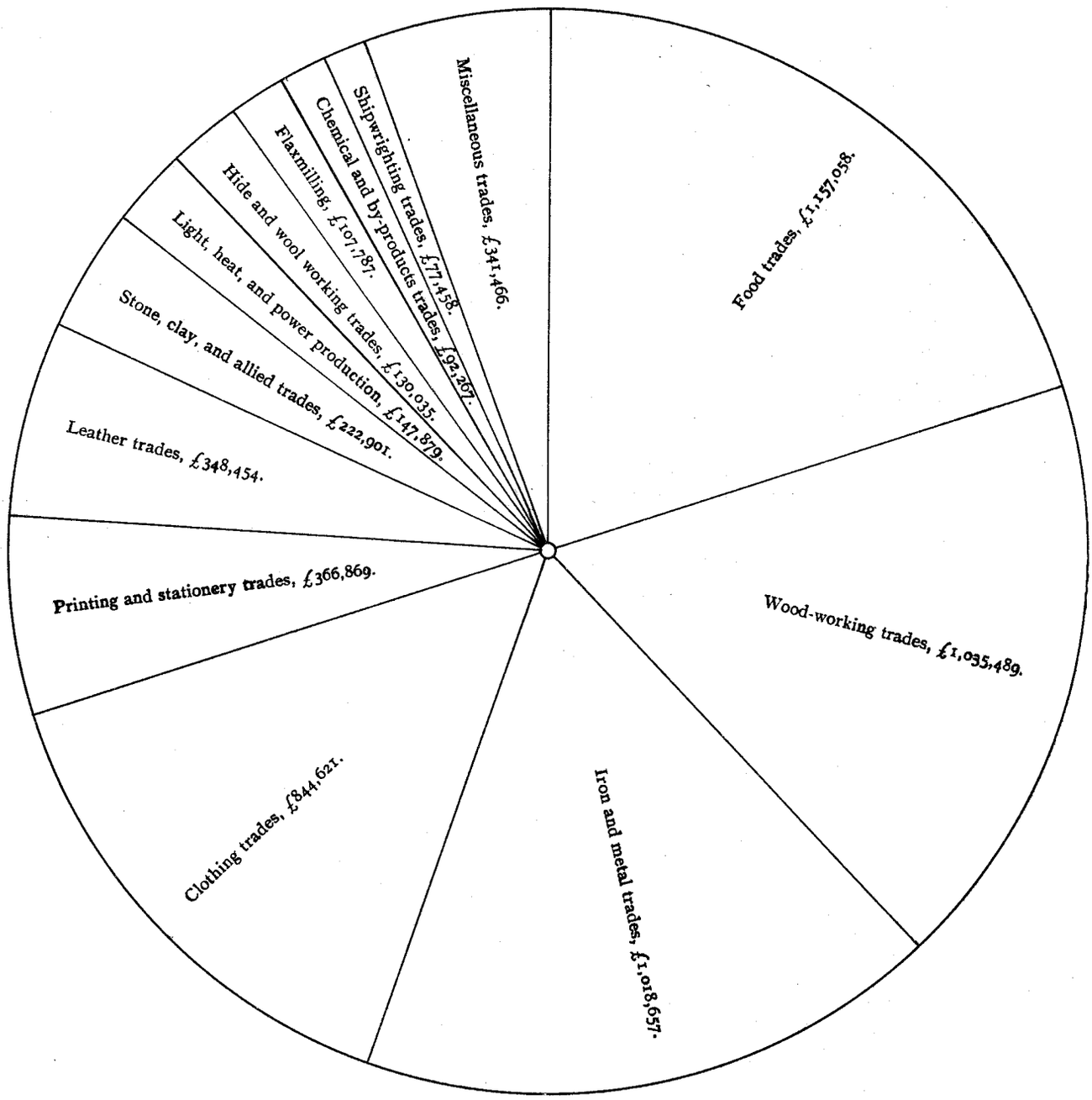
Diagram showing the Number of Persons engaged in the Principal Industries for the Years ending 31st March, 1895 and 1910.

(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Diagram showing the Amount of Wages paid to Persons engaged in certain Groups of Industries for the Year 1908-1909.



Total amount paid, £5,890,941.

1350—6/10.388

FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Diagram showing the Number and Annual Increase of Workers in Factories from 1896 to 1910.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF WORKERS, MALE AND FEMALE (TOTALS IN RED FIGURES).	P'RCNT'GE OF EITHER SEX. Males.	Females.
1895-6	Males, 23,807 32,387 Fem., 8,580	73·5	26·5
1896-7	Males, 27,429 36 918 Fem., 9,489	74·3	25·7
1897-8	Males, 29,312 39 672 Fem., 10,360	73·9	26·1
1898-9	Males, 33,715 45,305 Females, 11,590	74·4	25·6
1899-1900	Males, 37,349 48,938 Females, 11,589	76·3	23·7
1900-01	Males, 40,381 53,460 Females, 13,079	75·6	24·4
1901-02	Males, 41,783 55,395 Females, 13,612	75·4	24·6
1902-03	Males, 44,413 59,047 Females, 14,634	75·2	24·8
1903-04	Males, 48,182 63,968 Females, 15,786	75·3	24·7
1904-05	Males, 51,481 67,713 Females, 16,232	76·0	24·0
1905-06	Males, 53,963 70,403 Females, 16,440	76·6	23·4
1906-07	Males, 58,216 75,310 Females, 17,094	77·3	22·7
1907-08	Males, 60,893 78,625 Females, 17,732	77·4	22·6
1908-09	Males, 60,845 78,848 Females, 18,003	77·2	22·8
1909-10	Males, 60,179 77,806 Females, 17,627	77·4	22·6

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES IN NEW ZEALAND

for the Years ending 31st March, 1903 to 1910.

Year ending 31st March.					Total.	Accidents per 1,000 Workers.
1903	287	24	73	11	395	6·67
1904	405	16	101	11	533	8·33
1905	402	21	128	7	558	8·24
1906	305	36	153	8	502	7·13
1907	352	72	181	16	621	8·25
1908	297	94	186	6	583	7·41
1909	570		216	13 4	803	10·19
1910	407	232	89	7	735	9·45

Slight accidents; necessitating little loss of employment and no permanent injury, ----------

Moderately serious; loss of employment over 14 days; no permanent injury, ----------

Serious; loss of limbs, &c., workers' earning-capacity permanently affected, ----------

Fatal accidents, ----------