1913.

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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REPORT.

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

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 30th May, 1913.

I have the honour to present herewith the twenty-second 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 and Labour Day Act, 1908. The report covers the late financial year—viz., from the 1st April, 1912, to the 31st March, 1913.

I have, &c.,

J. LOMAS,

The Hon. the Minister of Labour. Secretary of Labour.

THE year just closed was a normal one from an industrial point of view. The first three months of the departmental year—viz., April, May, and June, 1912—gave promise of great activity in most manufacturing concerns, but after the end of June a falling-off was experienced in some trades, and although there was no undue slackness of work the call for more adult male workers was not insistent.

The building trades were fairly busy right through the year, and competent hands lost no time whatever on account of slackness. In some branches of the trade there was an unsatisfied demand for men, especially for plasterers and bricklayers. Plumbers and painters had a very fair run of work, and the furniture-trade workers were also fully employed. Towards the latter end of the year (February and March) there were signs of slackness in the furniture trade (especially at Auckland), and a few men were reported out of work. The engineering trade had a steady run for about ten months, but in the last two months some hands were discharged—generally unskilled workers—owing to slackness of trade.

As to unskilled workers generally the position was at no time acute, although during last winter the number of such applicants in the cities exceeded the demand for their services. The employment of unskilled workers is generally very intermittent during the winter season, especially for those who cannot, or will not, leave the towns. A very large number of men willing to take up country work was assisted by the Department, and this materially reduced the hardship on those remaining behind.

A special and exhaustive inquiry was made by an officer of the Department into the extent of labour shortages in manufacturing industries. As you are aware, employers had represented both to the Government and the Department that their operations were severely handicapped owing to the dearth of all classes of labour. Whilst the Department was aware, in a general way, of the conditions ruling, it was deemed advisable to get reliable data on the matter, and with this end in view Mr. J. W. Collins, of the Head Office, was deputed to investigate the matter and report on definite lines. In carrying out this quest practically all the leading manufacturers concerned in the Dominion were interviewed, and the summary of the reports on each of the manufacturing trades in the Dominion has already been sent to you. I consider the information collected will be of very great service to the Department and to the Government. The work was done in a thorough and systematic way, and showed not only where labour shortages existed, but the classes of hands required, rate of wages offered, and hours of employment. The report also dealt with the number of machines idle for lack of hands, and showed what attempts had been made by employers to remedy the shortages by advertisement and otherwise. Special attention was given to intermittent seasonal trades, and generally to those trades showing prospects of giving increasing employment as against those which are stationary or likely to fall off. The report will prove specially valuable as indicating the direction in which the Department might look for possible vacancies to place both men and women who apply to the Department for employment. It should be emphasized, however, that the report purports to be a statement of the shortages of labour existing at a definite period only, and it is probable that variations may occur from time to time in the supply of and demand for such labour. The representatives of the workers' unions throughout the Dominion were also invited to place their views before the Government in those trades where shortages of labour were alleged to exist.

Now that the ground has been so thoroughly covered, it would be wise, I suggest, to make a somewhat similar inquiry at regular intervals—say, at intervals of two years—to ascertain if the shortages still obtain. It is only by keeping in close and constant touch with manufacturers that the true state of affairs can be gauged.

In respect to the work of the Department's employment branches, the following have received practical assistance since the Department's formation :—

Year.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Dependants.	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
1910–11	7,102	2,181	4,921	8,454	4,251	2,851
1911–12	5,735	1,407	4,328	4,233	3,450	2,285
1912–13	5,848	1,639	4,209	5,122	3,705	2,143
Totals	96,364	34,032	62,332	128,709	42,139	54,225

The total number of men assisted by the Department during the year shows an increase over 1911–12; in that year 5,735 were assisted or sent to employment, as against 5,848 in 1912–13 (increase 113). Of the number assisted in 1912–13, 1,639 were married and 4,209 were single men and widowers. Of the total, 3,705 were sent to or given assistance to private employment, and 2,143 were sent to Government works.

During the early spring and summer a steady demand set in for farm workers. The demand continued right up to the end of the year under review. The number of hands required was not available, and the Department found the utmost difficulty in getting labour for farmers, especially for the dairy-farmers in the Taranaki District. A distinct shortage of men was experienced also in the cheese-factories, the vacancies took some time to fill. A total of 719 farm hands was assisted to employment by the Department. The great majority of these hailed from overseas, and, beyond having a physical capacity and desire for such work, were not specially experienced or trained in farm-work. Farmers find the immigrants, as a general rule, to be adaptable and capable, and those possessing a real desire to learn the work turn out very satisfactory workmen.

There is one feature in regard to the assistance afforded to men by the Department which is deserving of special mention. The sum of £2,100 was voted by Parliament last year for the purpose of assisting men by means of advancing their fares to both Government and private employment. Of this vote £1,921 was expended, and £1,842 has been recovered from the men, representing 96 per cent. of the amount advanced. In the previous year the percentage was 94·6. The result for 1912–13 constitutes a record, and I am doubtful whether any other Labour Department can show such a result.

FACTORIES ACT.

In last year's report it was stated that a separate appendix to the report embodying a new system of industrial statistics was under preparation. So far as each district is concerned this appendix was duly completed and issued early this year as Table I, and attached to this year's report will be a further appendix showing the result (for the same year) as for the whole of New Zealand (Tables II and III). Table II will show the results divided into the various industries (for example, the workers engaged in, say, the meat-freezing industry generally throughout New

Zealand), while Table III will show the results divided into the trades upon which the workers were engaged, whether in the same industries or not (for example, the whole of the engine-drivers employed in New Zealand). While in past years the Department has been enabled to publish figures relating to a certain day in each year only, in these appendices employment in the whole of the trades has been covered for the full twelve months, and by this means important data has been obtained as to the duration of employment. The wages are shown separately for each industry and trade according to age and sex.

Further tables arising out of these returns will probably be published during the current year.

Dealing with the number of factories registered and the employees engaged therein during the year ending the 31st March, 1913, it is cause for satisfaction to note that there have been undoubted signs of healthy development. As compared with the year ending 31st March, 1912, there is an increase of 428 factories. The following table shows the number of factories and workers employed therein registered from 1895 to 1913 :—

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
1911	12,768	466	78,790	Increase. 984
1912	12,847	79	*	*
1913	13,375	428	86,598	7,808

* Not ascertained.

The following table shows how the wages were distributed amongst the leading trades :—

Class.	Wages paid during the Years		Increase (Amount).	Increase (Percentage).
	1911–12.	1909–10.		
	£	£	£	
Food trades	1,355,417	1,226,817	128,600	11·72
Iron and metal trades	1,206,681	1,005,444	201,237	20·01
Woodworking trades	1,185,996	958,902	227,094	23·68
Clothing trades	967,219	847,688	119,531	14·10
Printing and stationery trades	435,142	379,434	55,708	14·68
Stone, clay, and mineral trades ..	275,858	214,543	61,315	28·60
Chemical and by-product trades ..	115,672	100,680	14,992	14·89
Watch and jewellery trades	51,541	49,469	2,072	4·19
			Decrease.	
Miscellaneous trades	501,636	516,204	14,568	..
Leather-working trades	361,449	363,754	2,305	..
Light, heat, and power trades	161,494	163,315	1,821	..
Flaxmilling	125,750	154,820	29,070	..
			Total net increase.	
Totals	6,713,855	5,981,070	732,785	..

NOTE.—The total wages paid in factories as shown in the various tables in this report are for the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1912 (not 1913). The figures for 1912–13 not being obtainable from the employers until after the 31st March, 1913, cannot be published until next year.

All the manufacturing trades show a very steady increase in wages paid, with the exception of the leather-working trades, light, heat, and power trades, and flax-milling.

In regard to the slight decrease in the light- and power-producing trades (electricity and coal-gas), it is interesting to note that while there has been a decrease of £11,823 in wages paid in gasworks there has been an increase in the wages of power-house and dynamo hands of £10,002. It is probable that the erection of more modern plant used for gas-production, with its accompanying labour-saving devices, has in a measure been responsible for the falling-off in wages paid in that industry and, in a lesser degree, the recent exclusion from our figures of some hands, such as main-layers and labourers, who are, strictly speaking, not factory operatives. The flax-milling industry is a very intermittent one, and probably the price of the fibre on the English market was low during the year dealt with.

As regards the increases, it is gratifying to note the very large additional wages paid in the iron and metal and the woodworking trades. This evidences fair progress and steady employment. In the other trades listed the increases are normal, and do not call for special remark.

The following table shows the number of factories in the four chief cities of the Dominion, classified according to the number of hands employed at date of annual registration—viz., April, 1912:—

Town.	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 ..	1,552	45	45	9	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,658
Wellington ..	1,139	25	13	4	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1,186
Christchurch ..	1,207	22	23	7	5	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	1,271
Dunedin ..	1,089	21	23	8	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1,153
Totals ..	4,987	113	104	28	16	5	5	2	3	1	2	2	5,268

This shows an increase of five factories over last year's total in the four chief cities.

Prosecutions.

The various provisions of this Act continue to be well observed, and it is satisfactory to report that the offences, too, are mostly minor ones; the exercise of a little more care on the part of factory-proprietors should reduce the prosecutions to a minimum.

Ninety-six cases were taken before the Court as against 108 during the previous year. Convictions were obtained in ninety-four cases, and two cases were dismissed.

The different offences under the Act are summarized as follow:—	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to allow weekly half-holiday to females and boys	5
Failing to grant statutory whole holiday to females and boys	2
Failing to pay wages at not longer than fortnightly intervals	11
Failing to keep wages and overtime book	19
Employing persons under sixteen years of age in factories without certificates of fitness	11
Employing females and boys overtime without permits	21
Failing to report accidents within forty-eight hours of their occurrence ...	5
Failing to register factories	9
Miscellaneous offences	13

Of the dismissed cases, one, for failing to affix a label to work done in an unregistered factory, was dismissed on the ground that the defendants, who were shopkeepers, did not come within the definition of factory-occupiers for the purposes of the Act, owing to the work in question having been the alteration of a garment and not the making up of raw material into a garment (section 30, subsection 2, of the Act). The other case was against a Chinese laundryman for failure to keep a wages and overtime book. The defendant admitted the fact, but claimed that the alleged employee was a partner. The Magistrate upheld this contention.

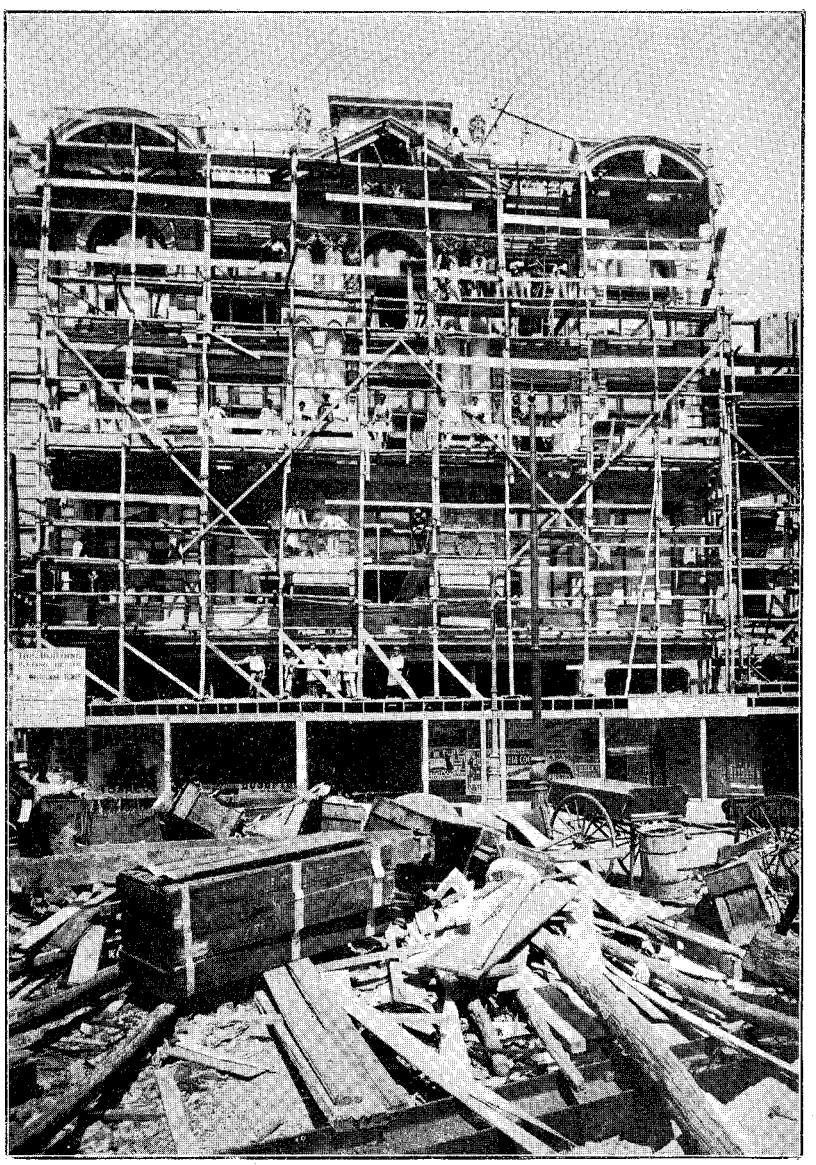
Overtime.

The total number of hours worked by women and by boys under sixteen years of age was 359,786, a decrease of 5,842 hours compared with the returns of 1911–12. The dressmaking,



A Modern Bakery, Wellington.

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Illustrating Scaffolding erected under the Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908.

boot and shoe making, tailoring, clothing, printing, biscuit and confectionery, and jam-making trades and laundering, in point of extra hours worked, were the busiest. The details, according to trades, are given in this report, page 85.

Certificates of Fitness.

During the year certificates were issued to 969 boys and 1,273 girls (fourteen to sixteen years of age) to work in factories. A return, giving details according to towns and standard of education, is given in this report (page 86). The number of certificates issued appears to be decreasing from year to year, especially in regard to those issued to boys. In 1911–12, 1,106 certificates were issued to boys, or 137 more than during the year just passed. The number of girls securing certificates is twenty less than the previous year.

Accidents in Factories.

There is a fair decrease in the total number of accidents recorded this year, and it is gratifying to note that the fatal and serious accidents in factories were very few compared with those happening in previous years. The following table compares the numbers reported for the past three years:—

——	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
1910–11	638	145	77	12	872
1911–12	792	167	50	11	1,020
1912–13	837	84	32	8	961

The following is a summary of the causes of the eight fatal accidents recorded: An engineer's machinist of Christchurch attempted to effect repairs to a belt whilst the machinery was in motion: he was caught in the gearing and killed outright. A brickworks engine-driver in Auckland, while oiling machinery in motion, had his clothing gripped in the shaft and was carried round and killed. A tailor's presser, of Wellington, against instructions, used a passenger-lift, and was jammed between the elevator and the wall of the lift-well. An engine-driver in a Wellington plumbing establishment became entangled in a revolving shaft, his injuries resulting in death. A topman in a Christchurch brewery, while cleaning a vat, became overcome by the fumes, fell into the vat, and was drowned. An Auckland gasworks greaser was crushed in a coke-elevator, which was inadvertently set in motion whilst he was engaged in oiling same. A Christchurch gasworks engineer met his death under precisely similar circumstances. A sawmill hand in Westland was struck on the head by a log which fell off a trolly: he was killed instantly.

The table hereunder shows the accidents for each industrial district:—

Northern Industrial District	401
Taranaki Industrial District	3
Wellington Industrial District	204
Marlborough Industrial District	2
Nelson Industrial District	3
Westland Industrial District	12
Canterbury Industrial District	187
Otago and Southland Industrial District	149

A chart, illustrating the accidents in factories during the years 1903 to 1913 inclusive, is included at the end of the report.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The statistics published annually in regard to the number of shops, employees therein, wages paid, &c., are omitted this year, and, on account of the difficulty in obtaining reliable data, are not likely to be included in future. Other reasons for their non-inclusion are as follow: So many shops—mainly the smaller shops—change hands from time to time, either to different owners in the same trade or to owners in different trades. The shops not employing assistants cannot be compelled to furnish the returns required; and as a considerable number of small shops employ assistants at one time and none at another, a good deal of confusion is caused. A large number of shops carry on several classes of business, with the result that there is a great deal of overlapping—for example, groceries and fruit; groceries and stationery; fancy goods and stationery; and so on. In most cases the employees are engaged in the several classes of

business carried on and not in the separate trades; it is impossible, therefore, to classify the returns under the respective trades. Then it is frequently difficult to distinguish between a purely retail business and a wholesale business. For these reasons it has been found impossible to make an adequate comparison of the number of shops and of the assistants employed therein from year to year. It is to be regretted that this step is necessary, but the utmost difficulty has been experienced in getting reliable statistical information, for the reasons stated. A simple return will, however, be collected from shopkeepers from year to year, as it is essential that some annual record be kept of the shops carrying on business.

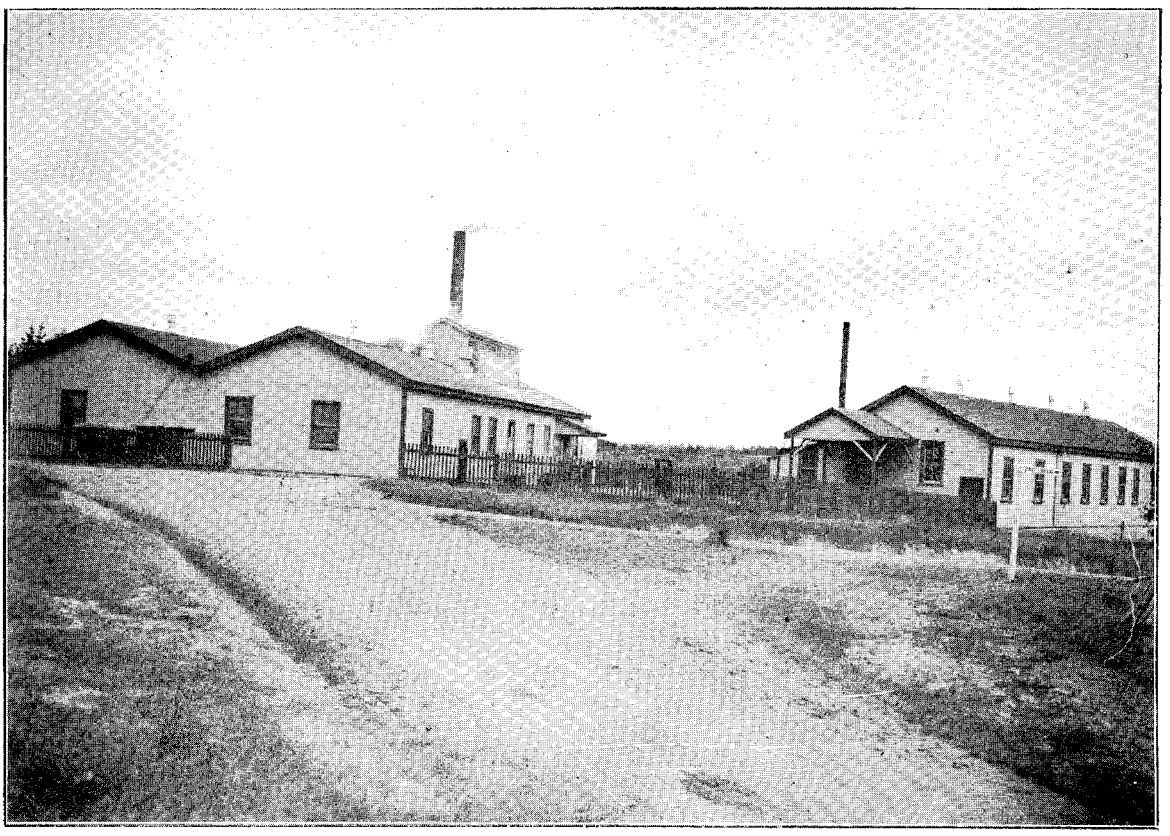
Prosecutions.

The following details show the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Act during the year:—

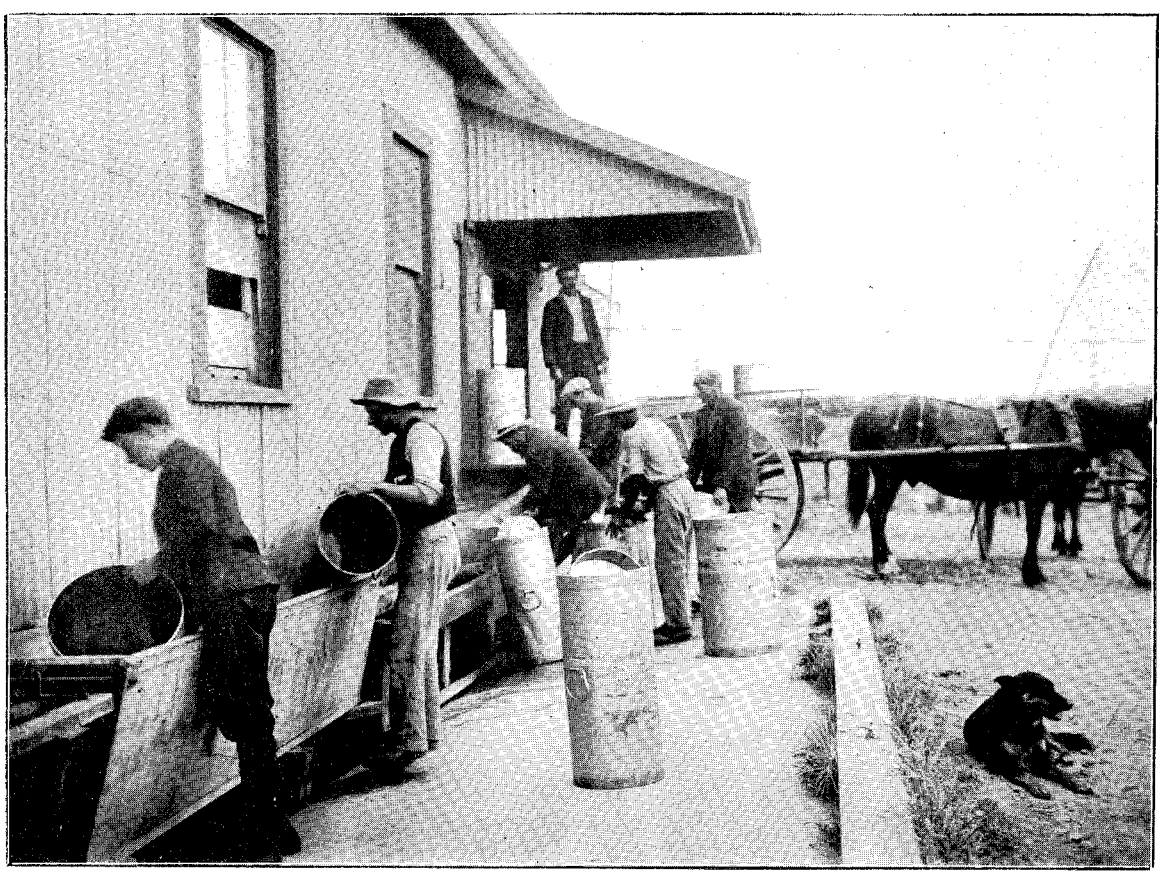
Offences.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to close in terms of requisitions by which the hours are fixed by a majority of shopkeepers concerned	67
Failing to close on statutory half-holiday	43
Failing to grant weekly half-holiday to assistants	10
Failing to pay wages at not longer than fortnightly intervals	4
Employing assistants after hours prescribed for assistants	28
Employing assistants more than the prescribed number of hours ...	13
Employing assistants overtime without permission	8
Failing to pay overtime rates to assistants	4
Failing to keep holiday-book in hotels and restaurants	15
Failing to keep wages and time book	25
Total	217

Altogether 217 cases were taken against shopkeepers, compared with 298 during the previous year. The decrease is mainly accounted for by the fact that the proprietors of hotels and restaurants have become accustomed to the working of the Act of 1910. Out of the 217 cases taken, twelve were dismissed, as follow:—

Two against chemists, for employing assistants after hours, were dismissed owing to conflicting evidence. One against a boardinghouse-keeper, for employing an assistant longer than fifty-two hours per week, was dismissed, as the S.M. held that, as defendant generally did not supply meals to the public, but sold only occasional meals, his place was therefore not a restaurant. (An appeal was lodged by the Department against this decision, but it was dismissed.) One against a private-hotel keeper, for failing to pay two waitresses for overtime worked, was dismissed, as the information had not been laid within one month of the offence being committed. One against a pork-butcher, for failing to close his shop on the statutory half-holiday; defendant kept a lunch-room at the back of his shop, and at 1 p.m. on the holiday he placed a screen in position so as to shut off the shop. The S.H. held that this was sufficient to comply with the provisions of the Act. (An appeal is pending.) One against a hawker, for selling on the statutory half-holiday, was dismissed, as a definite sale could not be proved. One against a pork-butcher, for failing to close his shop in terms of a gazetted requisition from butchers fixing their closing-hours, was dismissed, the Court holding that the requisition did not apply to pork-butchers' shops, as the trades of butcher and pork-butcher were separate, they being separately mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Act. One case against a tea-room proprietor, for failing to pay wages at not more than fortnightly intervals, was dismissed, the Magistrate holding that, as there was a dispute between defendant and the worker as to the amount of wages due, he would not convict defendant. One against a butcher, for employing an assistant more than fifty-two hours in one week, was dismissed for the reason that the worker in question was not employed for more than fifty-two hours as a shop-assistant. The evidence showed that the assistant was engaged for some hours per week slaughtering for defendant's brother. One case against a fancy-goods dealer, for employing two assistants after hours, was brought before the Court, but was dismissed owing to there being insufficient evidence to convict. Two Chinese grocers were prosecuted for selling tobacco and cigarettes after the hours fixed by requisition for the closing of tobacconists' shops. The S.M. held that in each case subsection (5) of section 25 had the effect of restricting the whole section to occupiers of shops who were British subjects, and as defendants were not naturalized no offence had been committed. The cases were accordingly dismissed. This case discloses an

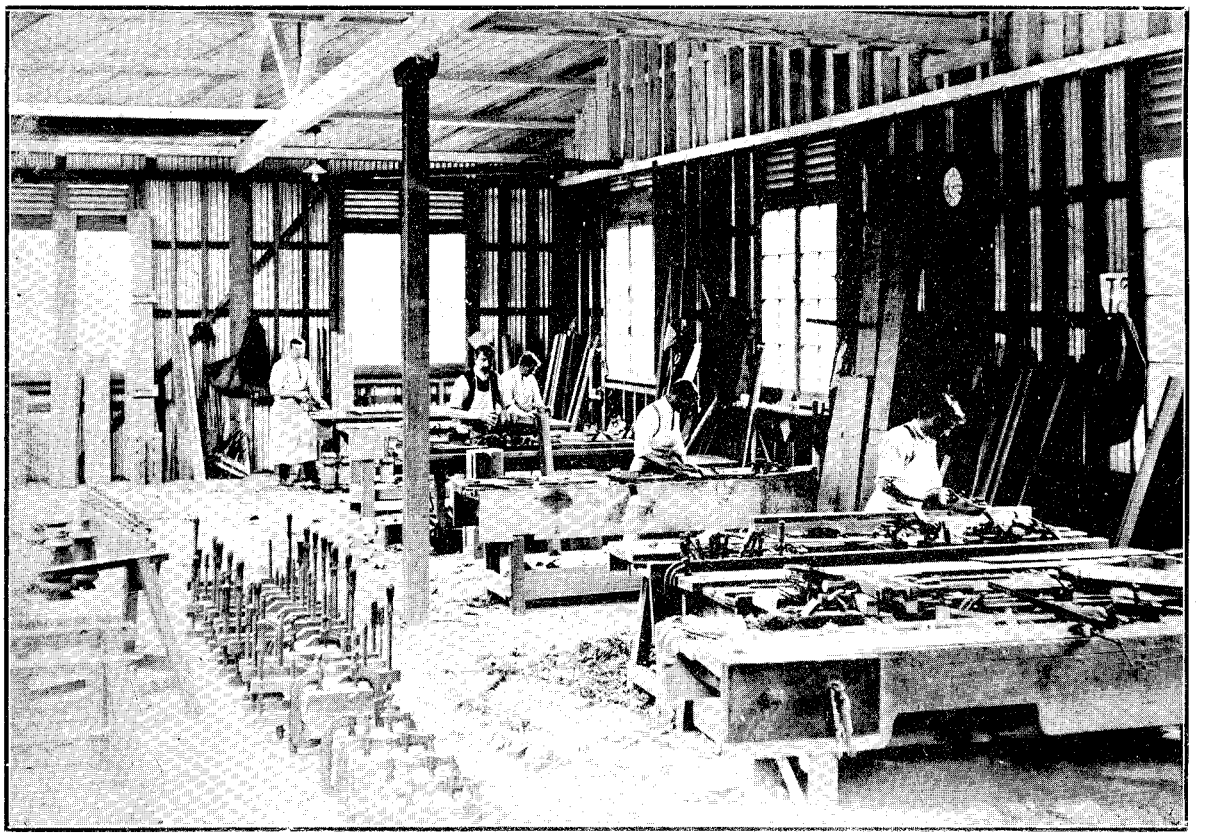


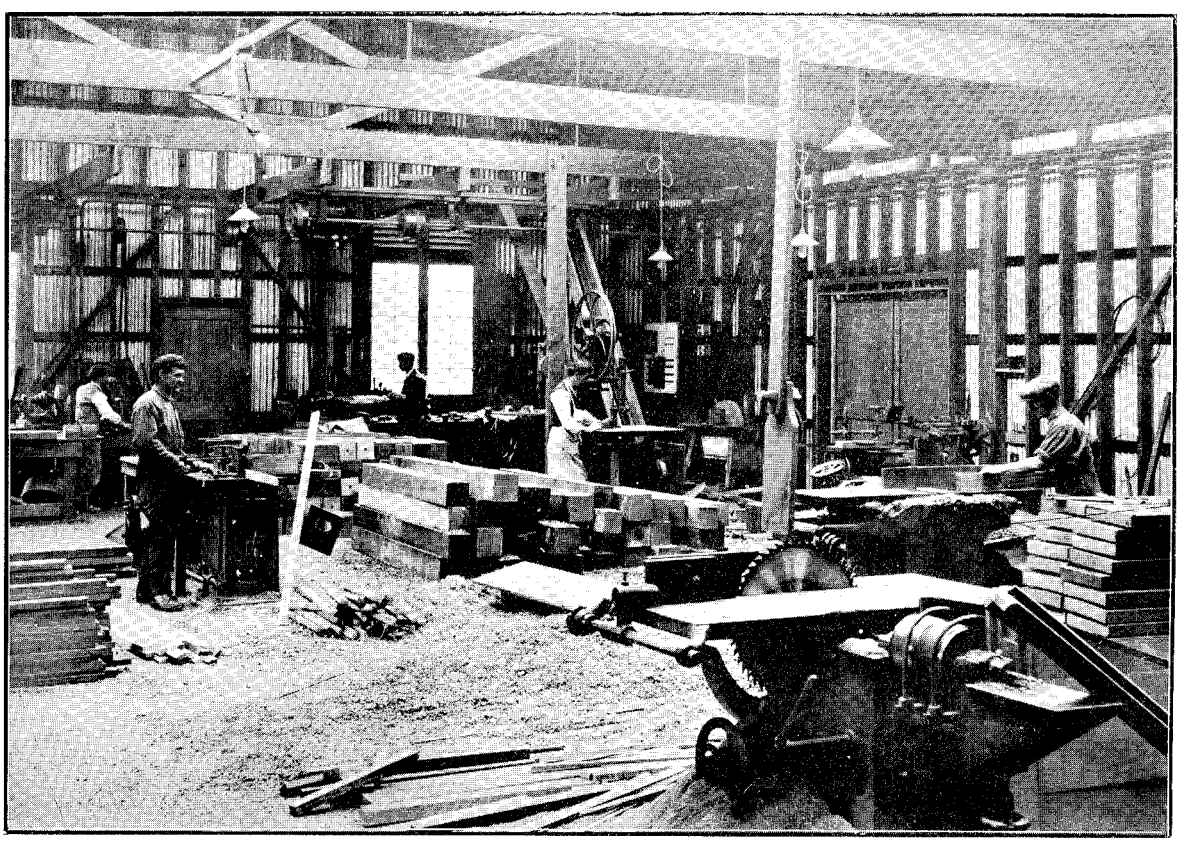
Dairying Industry.—Dried-milk Factory at Bunnythorpe.



Receiving Milk at Dried-milk Factory.

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Billiard-table Manufacturing, Wellington.

obvious error in the section, which should be rectified. One against an undertaker, who sold wreaths and other funeral furnishings, for not closing on the statutory half-holiday, was dismissed, the S.M. not being satisfied that the defendant was a "shopkeeper" as defined by the Act.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

The past year has been the most notable for serious industrial unrest in the history of the Dominion, no fewer than thirty-five strikes having occurred. Happily the major portion were of a minor nature, but three disputes were of some magnitude—namely, those affecting the Waihi Gold-miners, the Reefton Gold-miners, and the slaughtermen throughout the Dominion. The first-mentioned was one of the most serious industrial disturbances in the history of New Zealand, and was remarkable for the fact that the dispute lay not between employers and their workers, but between two bodies of workers—*i.e.*, those in favour of the Act and those opposed to its principles. The most regrettable feature to record was that there was much rioting and disorder, which, unhappily, ended in the fatal shooting of one of the participants.

The Reefton dispute may be considered as second to the Waihi trouble in point of magnitude, the industry affected being at a standstill for a period of six months.

The slaughtermen's strike, which was one sympathetic dispute, spread practically throughout the Dominion, took place when the season was at its height, and consequently must have resulted in serious loss and inconvenience to the freezing companies and to the farmers.

The following are details of the circumstances of each dispute:—

Waihi Gold-miners (from 13th May to 20th November, 1912).—The majority of the miners and other workers employed at the mines were members of the New Zealand Federation of Labour, which was opposed to registration under the Act. The engine-drivers, winders, &c., employed at the mines seceded from the Miners' Union and formed a separate union, which it registered under the Act, and the miners belonging to the Federation of Labour refused to work with them. The mines were accordingly closed down, and a total of about two thousand men was thrown out of employment. The actual number of strikers was about seven hundred. Up to the year 1911 the Waihi Miners' Union, to which all the employees in the mines belonged, was registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but it then cancelled its registration and joined the New Zealand Federation of Labour. The award under which the union had been working ceased to exist on the cancellation being completed, as its currency had expired. The engine-drivers, wishing to continue to work under the Act, registered their union in order to enter into an "industrial agreement" as to conditions of employment with the employers. The estimated loss in wages to the workers concerned in the strike was about £180,000. The strike lasted for six months, when the Federation of Labour declared it "off," as it had practically collapsed. Sufficient men were by that time available to enable the companies to effect a resumption of work, and the mines were accordingly reopened. The strikers' places were gradually filled by other men, and the employees are at present working under "industrial agreements," having formed unions and registered them under the Act. Matters now appear to have recovered something near their normal level. The strike was not illegal within the meaning of the Act, as there was no award or industrial agreement in force affecting the strikers, and therefore no action was taken.

Inangahua Gold-miners (from 18th May to 16th November, 1912).—In this case the trouble arose over the company's decision to work the newly introduced Waugh drill machines (commonly known as "poppers") single-handed instead of continuing to employ two men on each popper, although it is understood that the question of working under the contract system was also at stake. The men's union resolved that it would not accede to the company's determination, and when the men were asked to work the poppers single-handed they refused to do so and were paid off. Work was thus brought practically to a standstill, and as a consequence 519 men were rendered idle. The industrial agreement under which the men and the company were working specified that in the event of questions arising which were not provided for in the agreement a person to be appointed by the Arbitration Court Judge should act as arbitrator, but neither side apparently made any suggestion that the trouble should be thus settled. The deadlock continued, and after five weeks twenty-four blacksmiths and engine-drivers (who had not so far been affected by the dispute) ceased work, allegedly through intimidation of the union and the idle miners. After work had been at a standstill for nearly six months an agreement was arrived at between the parties and filed as an "industrial agreement," to come into force on the 16th November, 1912. It was agreed that where poppers were in operation the work should be performed by workmen in pairs; that the employers should have the right to require stoping

and other work to be done by contract; and that there should be no victimization of the members of the union who had taken part in the dispute, but that all men employed in the mines when the trouble commenced should, as far as practicable, be reinstated if they applied for work within fourteen days of the date of the agreement. Preparations were made for reopening the mines, and on these conditions a resumption of work followed. The loss in wages to the workmen concerned is estimated at £40,500. The company and the men were bound by an industrial agreement, and thus came within the lockout and strike provisions of the Act. No action was taken against the company as, on the advice of the Law Officers, it was found that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the discontinuance of work was due to the orders of the company, but rather that it was due to the men acting themselves in pursuance of a resolution of the union; the company had made certain demands upon the men which the latter were unwilling to comply with, and on account of the men's precipitate action in refusing to work under the proposed altered conditions of employment it was unnecessary for the company to enforce its demands, which could have been done probably only by means of a lockout. Regarding the men's action, we were advised that no strike under the Act had occurred, as the cessation of work was not with the intention of compelling their employers to agree to new terms of employment or to comply with any demands made by the workers. The workers had made no demands; they had merely refused to work under a changed condition of employment imposed on them by the employers.

Slaughtermen (January to March, 1913).—This strike was one sympathetic dispute operating throughout most of the Dominion. It commenced towards the latter end of January and lasted until well into March. The men demanded an increase of 5s. per hundred on the ruling rate for killing, which was £1 5s. per hundred, together with other conditions of work, which the companies refused to entertain. They offered, however, to effect a compromise at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per hundred, but this the men declined. Five hundred and six men accordingly ceased work, thus rendering over fourteen hundred workers idle. The various works were at a standstill for two weeks and upwards, after which other men (non-unionists) were engaged at the companies' terms (£1 7s. 6d. per hundred), and work was gradually resumed. In some cases a few of the strikers applied and were taken on again. The districts of Auckland, Masterton, Nelson, and Invercargill were not affected by the strike. The total loss in wages to the workmen concerned is estimated at £30,800. The unions had cancelled their registrations under the Act in order to engage in the strike, if their demands were refused, without incurring penalties. The effect of the cancellation was shortly afterwards to terminate the awards and industrial agreements under which they had been working, the said awards and industrial agreements having run out their specific currency just before the men struck. The men had also given the notice (required by section 9 of the Act in the case of public utilities) of their intention to cease work if their demands were not conceded. The strike was therefore not illegal, and consequently no action was taken.

Coal-miners, Kaitangata (from 9th August to 16th August, 1912).—The cause of this strike was the company's refusal to concede the demand for the reinstatement of a winchman who had refused to obey orders (*i.e.*, to attend to urgent duty during crib-time) and who had consequently been dismissed. One hundred and twenty-three men ceased work, throwing a total of 145 men idle. The company paid off all hands who did not resume work, and decided to re-engage men on condition that those taken on should join the Miners' Union registered under the Act, and comply with the industrial agreement entered into between the company and the union. Work was accordingly resumed and the strike gradually "fizzled out." The monetary loss occasioned to the workmen was about £400, whilst the corresponding loss to the employers is estimated at £3,000. No action was taken against the strikers, as their action was not illegal, there being no award or industrial agreement in force at the time they struck.

Firemen, Trimmers, and Greasers, s.s. "Regulus," Wellington (from 10th January to 28th February, 1913).—In this case the three firemen employed demanded the employment of two trimmers on the vessel on account of the heavy work alleged to be involved on them through the insufficient staff employed. The company refused the men's request and the latter accordingly struck, rendering the ship's company, totalling sixteen men, idle. Other men could not be obtained to fill the strikers' places, and the ship was in consequence put out of commission and subsequently sold, all endeavours to effect a settlement of the trouble having failed. The monetary loss occasioned by the men's action was, to themselves over £300, and to the employers about £2,000. As there was no award or industrial agreement in force governing these workers the strike was not illegal.

Firemen, Trimmers, and Greasers, s.s. "Mapourika," Wellington (from 15th January to 19th February, 1913).—A similar strike took place on this steamer, the men employed alleging an insufficient staff in the stokehold. In this case the number of strikers was eight, whilst a total of forty-four men were rendered idle. After the ship had been laid up for five weeks the company compromised by agreeing to employ one additional man. The ship then resumed her trading. The loss in wages to the men was about £460, whilst it is estimated that the company suffered approximately to the extent of £1,500. No action was taken against the strikers, for the same reason as in the "Regulus" case.

Slaughtermen, Oamaru (from 4th June to 16th July, 1912).—In this case thirteen men ceased work owing to the employer refusing to concede their demand for the dismissal of a learner who had been engaged against their wishes. The men contended that there were enough learners employed without the additional one. As a result a total of seventy men were rendered idle. The men did not resume work, and the factory was closed down for the season. The company estimates the duration of the strike at six weeks, because in the ordinary course of events the season would have lasted that long after the date the strike occurred. The monetary loss sustained by the workmen concerned through loss of employment was about £850, whilst the employers suffered to the extent of approximately £500. The thirteen men who struck were summoned before the Magistrates' Court for a breach of the strike provisions of the Act, and were each fined £1; they accepted the decision of the Court, but it was then too late in the season to reopen the works. There was, however, no trouble when the following season commenced, and the learner about whom the dispute arose found other employment. The whole of the amount of fines imposed has been paid.

Dredge Hands (Gold-dredging), Waikaia, Southland (from 15th February to 1st March, 1913).—In this case six men demanded an increase in wages from 9s. per shift (the award rate) to 10s. per shift. The company refused to increase the rate of pay, and the men accordingly left work. The dredge was idle for two weeks, after which work was resumed, a new crew having been engaged at 9s. per shift. The loss in wages to the men is estimated at £37, whilst to the employers the loss was considerable, being given as nearly £650. Proceedings against the strikers are pending.*

Tunnel Workers, Lake Coleridge, Canterbury (from 23rd September to 5th October, 1912).—The chief causes of this strike were the employers' refusal to concede certain demands of the men, the principal of which were time-and-a-half rates of overtime, and double time for Sunday work; also the reinstating of an engine-driver who had been discharged owing to an accident, the cause of which was alleged to be attributable to his negligence. Fifty-two men were idle for twelve days, after which work was resumed, as the employer granted the demands of the men in nearly every particular. The loss in wages to the men concerned is estimated at £720, whilst the employer's loss is put down at £30. As there was no award or industrial agreement in force governing these workers the strike was not illegal.

There were also several minor disputes, which were either (1) of a trivial nature, for which reason it was not considered necessary to take action, or (2) did not come within the scope of the Act, there being no award or agreement in force.

The following cases come under heading (1):—

Coal-miners, Huntly (one day).
Firemen, &c., s.s. "Maori," Wellington (six days).
Flax-mill workers, Manawatu (one day).
Gold-miners, Karangahake (one day).

The following cases come under heading (2):—

Gold-miners, Thames (one day).
Labourers, Taranaki Oil-wells (one day).
Newspaper Company's employees, Whangarei (two days).
Waterside Workers, Timaru (two cases: one day and eight days respectivley).

A summary of the whole of the strikes which have occurred in New Zealand since the inception of the Act is given in the following return. It will be noted that, of a total of ninety-eight strikes over a period of nineteen years, forty-three, or nearly 45 per cent. of the whole, are regarded as trivial. Of the ninety-eight strikes, sixty-three (thirty-three of which were important) were outside the scope of the Act, and thirty-five within it. The loss to workers was estimated at £283,206, and to employers £160,414.

* They were summoned before the Magistrates' Court and subsequently fined as follows: Two ringleaders, £5 each; two others who took an active part in the trouble, £3 each; and one, 10s.; whilst one case was dismissed, as the evidence showed that the worker in question was not on the dredge when the others at first decided to go on strike. £13 10s. of the amount of the fines imposed has been paid, the remaining £3 being due by one man, who has since left the district and cannot be traced at present.

Summary of Strikes in New Zealand since inception of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1894) to 31st March, 1913.

Number of strikes coming within scope of the Act		35
Number of strikes outside the Act		63
Total number of strikes		98*
Number of disputes included in total which may be classed as trivial or important		43
Men fully successful in	(cases)	25
Employers successful in	(cases)	42
Compromise effected in	(cases)	28†
Average duration of all strikes (trivial cases not included)	(days)	23
Total number of strikers (trivial cases not included)		3,686
Total number of men rendered idle by strikes (trivial cases not included)		8,380
Approximate loss in wages to workmen concerned (average £33 15s.)		£283,206
Approximate loss to employers concerned		£160,414
Total amount of fines inflicted on strikers		£1,917
Total amount collected to date (80 per cent.)		£1,532
Total number of strikes from year to year—		
1894 to 1905		Nil.
1906		1
1907		12‡
1908		12
1909		4
1910		13
1911		21
1912–13		35
		98*
Average per year		5

During the year the provisions of section 4 of the 1911 amendment to the Act, in regard to the making of an award to apply to more than one industrial district, have been given effect to by the Court, which has made a Dominion award affecting typographers, and another covering letterpress machinists, in the four chief industrial districts. In the cases of bakers and other trades it was found that the procedure provided for to obtain Dominion awards was complicated and lengthy. The idea was therefore abandoned, and on the advice of the Court the associations concerned arranged with their unions in the various districts to have local disputes filed in the usual way. The Court then made awards of a similar nature in each of the four chief industrial districts in each of the following trades: bakers, drivers, and iron and brass moulders. Associations of workers in other trades are taking steps to have uniform conditions fixed throughout the Dominion in a similar way.

In eight instances recommendations of Conciliation Councils with which no disagreement had been filed by any of the parties concerned have, in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the 1911 amendment, become awards. The Arbitration Court has, however, ruled that, owing to a defect in that section of the Act, these recommendations are not enforceable or binding on the parties in any way. In order to remedy this it is proposed to bring down a Bill during the next session of Parliament, which, when made law, will validate these recommendations, and its provisions will act retrospectively.

A noteworthy feature during the year was the increase in the number of awards and industrial agreements that have come into force in the smaller industrial districts, particularly in Taranaki, Marlborough, and Westland.

During the year a question was raised as to the effect of the 1910 amendment of the Shops and Offices Act on the Wellington Hotel Workers' award. This award, which came into operation before the passing of that Act, provides in clause 14 that if any change should be made by legislation in any of the conditions fixed by the award, the award would thereafter cease to

* Of this total, thirty-one strikes were of slaughtermen—consisting of two separate sympathetic disputes spread mostly over the whole of the Dominion. Six were within the scope of the Act and twenty-five outside it.

† In three other cases the employers were not involved.

‡ Slaughtermen only.

operate, and the conditions of employment would then be arranged between the employers and the individual workers employed by them, subject to such legislation. On the other hand, section 11 of the Act above referred to provides that any award in existence should, notwithstanding the Act, continue in force unaltered until the expiration of its currency, and then be read subject to the award. In an interpretation of the award the Court held that the effect of the 1910 amendment to the Shops and Offices Act was to alter the hours of work fixed by the award, as it reduced them from a maximum of sixty-five per week to sixty-two for male workers and fifty-eight for females and young persons. As the period for which the award was made had expired, the provisions of the Act came into full operation, and under clause 14 of the award the provisions of the award ceased to operate.

A case for enforcement of award was taken against a timber company which was in liquidation. The company contended that in accordance with the Companies Act no proceedings could therefore be taken against it without the leave of the Supreme Court. The Magistrate ruled, however, that as the Crown was not specially mentioned in the section of the Act prohibiting action to be taken as aforesaid, the Companies Act did not apply to any action brought on behalf of the Crown to recover a penalty payable to it.

In the memorandum to the Auckland Farriers' award the Court ruled that it had no jurisdiction to embody in the award a clause contained in the recommendation of the Conciliation Council to the effect that an employee being allowed full time should not do any work pertaining to the trade for any other than his present employer.

In the case of the Kaitangata coal-miners an industrial dispute between the union and the employers had been settled by agreement, which was forwarded to the Court to be embodied in an award. Application was then made by a representative of a section of the miners who did not belong to the union registered under the Act to be heard before the Court and to put forth their objections to the award being made. As the body of workers making the application was not a party to the dispute, the Court refused the application. It was further of the opinion that it was not desirable to depart from the principle embodied in the Act that workers can be represented before the Court only by a union duly registered under the Act.

The Ngahauranga and Petone Slaughtermen's Union appealed against the decision of the Registrar to refuse registration of the union under the Act. The reason for refusal was that there was, at the time the application for registration was made, a Wellington Slaughtermen's Union registered under the Act, to which the members of the appellant union "might conveniently belong." The evidence showed that the appellant union was desirous of obtaining registration in order to avail itself of the conciliation and arbitration provisions of the Act. In its decision the Court found that the Wellington union had not, either before it cancelled its registration, when its members went on strike, or after re-registration, shown any such desire to use the machinery of the Act to settle a dispute in which it was concerned. The Court also held that, as the object of the Act was to settle all industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration, it would be intolerable if the existence of a union which had played fast and loose with the arbitration system, as the Wellington union had done, should bar the registration of another union the members of which had shown a *bona fide* desire to use the machinery of the Act. The Court was further of the opinion that the appellants should not be forced to accept the alternative of joining the Wellington union or of being deprived of the benefits of the Act. The Court also held that, under its rules, the Wellington union was in effect a close corporation. For these reasons it held that the existing union was not one to which the members of the appellant union might conveniently belong. The appeal was therefore upheld, and the Court accordingly reported to the Registrar that, in its opinion, his refusal to register the appellant union should be waived.

Particulars of other important judgments, under the heading "Applications for Awards in which no Award was made," will be found on page 51 of this report.

Registration of Industrial Unions and Associations.

The work in connection with registration of industrial unions continues to grow steadily, forty-six new unions being registered during the year, as against twenty-eight the previous year. The membership of the unions so registered totalled 4,091 at the time of registration. The number of employers' unions registered also showed a marked increase, twenty-one being registered (with 386 members) as against six in the previous period. Twelve workers' unions, and one association of workers' unions, voluntarily cancelled registration. Seven associations of workers' unions and one of employers were also registered. The provisions of the Act permit-

ting of amalgamation of unions connected with the same industry was responsible for the cancellation of two unions, which amalgamated and registered under one name.

Five workers' unions and six employers' unions were cancelled as being defunct, having failed to send in returns as required by section 17 of the Act.

Eleven workers' unions altered their titles (under the Amendment Act of 1910). These alterations sometimes mean a large accession of membership, as artisans or others in allied industries not covered by existing unions are often included in an established union by this simple procedure.

Thirty-two complete and forty-six partial amendments of rules were accepted during the year.

The usual annual return (to 31st December, 1912) of the unions registered under the Act, with their membership at that date, is published separately in parliamentary paper H.–11A, as required by the Act.

The following table shows the number of unions and members thereof (both employers' and workers') from the 31st December, 1904, to 31st December, 1912, inclusive:—

	Unions of Employers.		Unions of Workers.	
	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.
December, 1903	103	3,080	258	27,640
„ 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
„ 1910	118	4,262	308	57,091
„ 1911	118	4,251	307	55,629
„ 1912	123	4,410	322	60,622

It will be seen that there has been an increase of five employers' unions, the total membership of which has increased by 159, and an increase of fifteen workers' unions, the total membership of which shows a very substantial gain of 4,993. This latter result is in contrast to the record of the previous year, when a decrease in the membership of workers' unions was shown, totalling 1,462, caused mainly by the cancellation of several large unions ostensibly for the purpose of joining a body opposed to the principles of the Act. The increase in membership this year is one of the largest recorded since the year ending 31st December, 1907, and it is apparently an indication of continued or renewed faith in the Act by a very large body of workers.

The following table shows the number of members of workers' unions, as shown in the returns, classified into their respective groups:—

Trades.	Numbers.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1911.	1912.		
Agriculture	4,531	4,680	..	149
Building and woodworking	8,730	10,893	..	2,163
Clothing	4,733	4,119	614	..
Iron and metal	3,717	3,192	525	..
Shipwrighting	181	170	11	..
Light, heat, and power producing	104	120	..	16
Food	8,382	7,525	857	..
Mining	2,698	2,822	..	124
Printing	1,246	1,568	..	322
Transport	13,501	13,260	241	..
Leather	1,128	2,434	..	1,306
Stone, clay, and allied trades	331	484	..	153
Miscellaneous	6,347	9,355	..	3,008
Totals	55,629	60,622	2,248	7,241
Total increase				4,993

Expenditure on Court and Councils.

The following table shows details of expenditure of (*a*) Conciliation Boards (under the old Act) for the year 1909–10; (*b*) Councils of Conciliation (under the present Act) for the years 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, and 1912–13; and (*c*) Court of Arbitration for the same period:—

——	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boards	14 14 0	..	..	..
Councils	2,562 1 10	2,897 6 2	3,612 6 6	3,957 5 7
Arbitration Court ..	4,325 13 3	3,897 13 5	3,312 7 11	4,214 13 11
Totals	6,902 9 1	6,794 19 7	6,924 14 5	8,171 19 6

This table includes the annual salaries of the members of the Court (£2,800) and of the Conciliation Commissioners (£1,500). It will be noted that the expenditure for the Conciliation Councils shows an increase of £344 19s. 1d. compared with last year's figures, and Arbitration Court expenditure an increase of £902 6s. The increased expenditure was due to the greater number of cases heard by both the Councils and the Court compared with the previous year.

The expenses of assessors of the Councils during 1912–13 for fees and travelling-expenses are as follow:—

Industrial District.	Fees.	Travelling-expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern and Taranaki..	504 12 0	84 8 0	589 0 0
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland ..	572 5 0	358 14 4	930 19 4
Canterbury and Otago and Southland	396 18 0	166 17 8	563 15 8
Totals	1,473 15 0	610 0 0	2,083 15 0

Comparing the totals with last year's expenditure (£1,930 6s. 10d.), there has been an increase this year of £153 8s. 2d.

Arbitration Court, etc.

For the eight years, 1906–13, awards have been made by the Arbitration Court as follows:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1905–6	52	1909–10	88
1906–7	59	1910–11	74
1907–8	98	1911–12	80
1908–9	88	1912–13	94*

a total of 633 for the period.

The awards and agreements actually in force as at the 31st March last total 399, and the following table shows the number operating in each industrial district:—

Northern	101	Taranaki	11
Wellington	104	Marlborough	7
Canterbury	85	Nelson	8
Otago and Southland ...	69	Westland	14

Cases taken by the Department for enforcement of awards, &c., in the Arbitration Court total thirteen, as against seventeen last year. Most of the cases were taken in the Magistrates' Court, a total of 552 cases being dealt with in that Court. The total number of cases taken by the Department in both Courts is 565, of which 509 were successful. Two of the fifty-five dismissed cases were considered by the Stipendiary Magistrates as trivial and excusable, and were disposed of accordingly under section 16 of the Amendment Act, 1908. In three instances the cause of dismissal was owing to conflicting evidence, while the remaining cases, not being proved

* Of this number four awards each operate in the four chief industrial districts, whilst one operates throughout the Dominion.

to the satisfaction of the Court, were also dismissed. Full reports of the dismissed cases are given in the official Book of Awards, Agreements, &c., made under the Act. In the Arbitration Court cases the Department was successful in ten instances, whilst three were dismissed. In the Magistrates' Court 499 were successful and fifty-two were dismissed, whilst one is incomplete. In regard to the number of cases dismissed, it should be explained that many of them were debatable or technical, and were therefore mostly in the nature of "test" cases; in fact, it might be said that the number of deliberate breaches is much fewer than formerly. The fines ordered in the Arbitration Court amounted to £73, in the Magistrates' Court £853 11s. The fines in the cases taken by unions amounted to £20 (in the Magistrates' Court). The following is a table showing in detail the cases taken under the Act during the period:—

Cases taken by Department (shown in Districts) for enforcement of Awards, &c.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Northern	6	..	6
Wellington	1	1	2
Westland	1	..	1
Canterbury	1	1	2
Total cases taken by Department	9	2	11

Fines .. £13

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Northern	142	5	147
Taranaki	2	..	2
Wellington	139	18	157
Marlborough	2	..	2
Nelson	1	..	1
Westland	1	..	1
Canterbury	60	9	69
Otago and Southland	43	6	49
Total cases taken by Department	390*†	38†	429†

Cases taken by Unions (in Magistrates' Court).

Northern	3	..	3
Wellington	..	4	4
Total cases taken by unions	3	4	7
Grand totals	393	42	436

Fines—

	£	s.	d.
Departmental cases	555	17	0
Union cases	20	0	0

* In two cases the Department appealed to the Arbitration Court, which upheld the appeals in both cases; in two cases defendants appealed and both were dismissed; in two other instances appeals are pending.

† Four cases were referred to the Arbitration Court, in two of which the Court held that no breaches had occurred, in one that an offence had been committed, whilst one case is incomplete.

Cases for Enforcement of Miscellaneous Provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908.

District.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Penalties. £ s. d.
Northern	67	13	80	317 18 0
Wellington	15	2	17	15 0 0
Canterbury	13	..	13	8 16 0
Otago and Southland	15	..	15	16 0 0
Grand totals	110	15	125*	357 14 0

The following is an analysis showing nature of cases taken under the Act for the year ending 31st March, 1913 :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases taken.
Failing to pay award rate (minimum wage)	122
Accepting less than award rate (minimum wage)	32
Failing to pay overtime rates	23
Accepting less than overtime rates	11
Failing to give preference to unionists	49
Failing to indenture apprentices	8
Employing more apprentices than allowed by award in proportion to journeymen	19
Failing to pay wages at weekly or fortnightly intervals	24
Deducting from wages and failing to pay wages in full	1
Aiding and abetting and taking part in a strike	50
Failing to keep wages and overtime book	74
Failing to exhibit copies of awards	1
Having bespoke work done on other than own premises (tailoring trade) ...	6
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by employers)	109
For miscellaneous breaches of awards (by workers)	43
Grand total	572
Total number of cases against employers	436
Total number of cases against employees	136

Inspectors of Awards and Clerks of Courts have also had a considerable amount of work to do in the collection of penalties imposed by the Courts, having collected a sum of £678 15s. 6d. from employers and £187 2s. 10d. from employees. The following table gives a complete analysis of the collection of these penalties :—

Return showing Total Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Employers as at 31st March, 1913 (from Inception of Act).

Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 2,621.

	£ s. d.	Percentage.
Total amount of penalties	6,708 8 6	..
Total amount paid to date	6,317 0 8	94¼
Total amount outstanding	391 7 10	5¾

* This total includes fifty cases for instigating, aiding, abetting, or taking part in strikes.

Two were against industrial unions of workers for instigating strikes. In one case a penalty of £60 was imposed, whilst the other was dismissed, as the Court held that the union was not responsible for the action of its secretary at whose instigation the men struck. The evidence showed that the union had not authorized the secretary's action, which, the Court held, could not be treated as having been done by him in the course of his duty as secretary of the union. Action was then taken against the secretary and fifteen of the men for taking part in the strike. The former was fined £20 and four of the latter £1 each, and one £5, whilst the cases against the remaining ten were dismissed, as the evidence was not sufficient to prove that they took part in the strike.

Eleven were against butchers (engaged in connection with the supply of meat for domestic consumption) for striking without giving fourteen days' previous notice of their intention to do so. Seven were each fined £3, one (held to be the prime mover) £10, and one £1, whilst two cases were dismissed, as the Court held, from the evidence, that the employers had told the men to leave work.

Seven were against threshing-millers, four of whom were each fined 10s. and three each £1.

Thirteen were against slaughtermen, each of whom was fined £1 ; whilst the remaining one was against an industrial union for allegedly instigating an unlawful strike. This one was dismissed by the Magistrate, his previous decision, convicting and fining the union £100, having been reversed on appeal by the Arbitration Court.

Most of the other cases were for failure to keep wages and overtime book, including one against an employer who was fined £20, as the evidence showed he had endeavoured to mislead the Inspector by the falsification of his book ; but the total also includes a few cases for failing to exhibit copies of awards in factories and shops, and three for making wilfully false entries in wages and overtime book. One such latter case was dismissed, as the Court held that the evidence did not prove that the false entries in the book were wilfully made. In the other two cases fines of £10 and £3 were imposed.

Of the amount unpaid, £182 0s. 10d. 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. £5 19s. 6d. is owing by employers who have promised to pay off their fines by instalments; £61 5s. by employers against whom warrants of distress have been issued, but who have "no effects" (several of these are bankrupt, but are now working for wages and are paying in small instalments); £60 2s. 6d. 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 £80 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 Total Cases and Penalties paid and owing by Workers (other than Slaughtermen, for which see below) as at 31st March, 1913 (from Inception of Act).

Total number of cases in which penalties inflicted, 822.

	£	s.	d.	Percentage.
Total amount of penalties	918	10	0	...
Total amount paid	753	15	7	82½
Total amount outstanding	164	14	5	17½

Of the amount outstanding, £90 14s. 1d., representing nearly 10 per cent. of the total amount of penalties, is owing by workers whose present whereabouts are unknown (distress warrants were issued against them at various times, but were returned either for the reason given or, where warrants could then be served, there were no effects to seize. Some of these workers were only recently fined, whilst others disappeared either before or just after the penalties were imposed). £3 13s. is owing by men against whom distress warrants have been issued, but so far without effect; £1 12s. 4d. by two workers who were drowned; £9 10s. by workers only recently fined, for the recovery of which the usual steps are being taken; and £59 5s. by an industrial union of workers, being part penalty imposed for instigating an unlawful strike.

Out of the total amount of penalties inflicted on slaughtermen in the year 1907—viz., £1,330—it will be noted that there is still an amount of £295 outstanding, or 22 per cent. of the whole. There is no change in these figures since the last report was published.

The business dealt with under the Acts during the year ending 31st March, 1913, is summarized in the following table:—

Industrial agreements	32
Arbitration Court.	
Awards	94
Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department)	11
Enforcement of section 5 and 6 Amendment Act (*re* strikes)	2
Interpretations of awards	23
Other decisions (amending awards, adding parties, &c.)	47
Appeals from decisions of Stipendiary Magistrates	5
Application for awards refused	4
Appeal from Registrar's decision to refuse registration of union ...	1
Magistrates' Courts.	
Enforcements of awards (conducted by Department)	429
Enforcements of awards (conducted by unions)	7
Enforcements of section 6, Amendment Act (*re* strikes)...	8
Councils of Conciliation.	
Recommendations (see reports of Conciliation Commissioners) ...	118*
Inspectors of Factories.	
Permits to under-rate workers	108
Secretaries of Unions.	
Permits to under-rate workers	91

The Court also dealt with twenty-four cases under the Workers' Compensation Act (see p. xix).

* Of this number, eight were fully accepted and became awards under section 7 of the 1911 Amendment Act.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

The result of the Commissioners' work is summarized in the following table :—

Industrial District.	Number fully settled.	Number partially settled.	Number in which no Settlement was made, and whole Dispute was referred to Court.	Total.
Northern and Taranaki (Commissioner Harle Giles)	22	9	9	40
Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland (Commissioner Hally)	24	9	4	37
Canterbury and Otago and Southland (Commissioner Triggs)	28	5	8	41
Grand totals	74	23	21	118

Compared with last year the above results show that twelve fewer cases were fully settled during the present period. Since their establishment in January, 1909, the Councils have dealt with 426 cases, and of this total 292 have been fully settled, whilst the number referred to the Court (*i.e.*, in which no agreement has been effected by the Commissioners and their assessors) totals fifty-five. Cases partly settled (*i.e.*, leaving but a few clauses over to the Court) total seventy-nine. The reports of the Commissioners appear in this report (see page 45).

MONEY RECOVERED FOR WORKERS UNDER VARIOUS ACTS.

The following table gives a list showing the amounts collected by the Department's Inspectors on behalf of workers :—

Industrial District.	Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.	Under the Factories Act.	Under the Shops and Offices Act.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern	538 14 3	173 19 8	30 3 10
Taranaki	37 1 0	6 17 5	..
Wellington	266 12 11	43 8 9	43 1 3
Nelson	40 0 0	..	..
Westland	..	46 2 8	..
Canterbury	141 10 8	103 5 8	8 8 10
Otago and Southland	322 4 6	17 5 1	37 16 6
Totals	1,346 3 4	390 19 3	119 10 5

The total amount collected was £1,856 13s., as compared with £1,901 14s. 4d. collected for the year ending 31st March, 1912. In all these cases the facts are fully inquired into by the Department's officers, and settlement without prosecution is agreed to in cases of inadvertence.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

During the year ending 31st March, 1913, twenty-four cases for recovery of compensation were taken into Court. In two cases the relatives of deceased workers were awarded full compensation, amounting to £500 each; eleven cases taken by workers who had been incapacitated by accident were successful; ten cases were dismissed, and one held over. The most important cases dealt with were as follow :—

A miner whose wages had been 10s. 3d. a day claimed compensation on the basis of £3 1s. 6d. weekly earnings. The defendant contended that the average weekly earnings did not amount to more than £2 5s. 4d. This amount was arrived at by including in the period of employment certain days on which the plaintiff was absent from work during the period over which the work was spread. The Court ruled that in calculating such average weekly earnings within the meaning of section 6 of the Act no account should be taken of any periods during which the worker was absent from work, and that therefore claimant was entitled to compensation on the basis of his claim—*i.e.*, £3 1s. 6d. per week. (Vol. xi, p. 10.)

The representatives of a deceased worker claimed the balance of medical and funeral expenses under section 4 of the Act—viz., for maintenance at a hospital. The Court ruled that the term "medical or surgical attendance" did not include maintenance, and gave judgment for defendants. (Vol. xi, p. 14.)

A worker who was employed to work a hauler at a sawmill was travelling home after his day's work was finished on a truck of timber running on a tramway between the bush and the sawmill. He was travelling on it for his own convenience, and his employer was not under any obligation to convey him to or from his work. A bridge over which he was travelling collapsed and he was killed. It was held that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of his employment, and the case was dismissed. (*Labour Journal*, April, 1913, p. 263.)

A worker employed in a livery-stable slept in a room which was reached by a stair from the stable. During the night he woke up, hearing a knocking noise in the stable. He got up to ascertain the cause of the noise and fell from the landing on to the floor of the stable, as a result of which he was permanently incapacitated from work. The Court decided that in going to ascertain the cause of the noise the plaintiff was answering a call of duty, and that therefore the accident was one arising out of and in the course of his employment, and he was entitled to compensation. (*Labour Journal*, April, 1913, p. 265.)

The widow of a contractor's foreman claimed compensation on account of the death of her husband, who had been knocked down and killed by a passing train while going on his employer's business. It was held that the accident did not arise out of the deceased's employment, there being nothing in the evidence to suggest that in the performance of his duties he had to cross the railway-line more frequently than other people, or was exposed in this respect to anything beyond the oridnary risk. (NOTE.—It would appear from this judgment, and from the other decisions quoted in the judgment, that compensation is not payable merely where a worker meets with an accident while in his employment (*i.e.*, "in the course of his employment"—section 3 (1)), but the accident must be due to some risk which is incidental to the employment (*i.e.*, "arising out of his employment"—section 3 (1)). (*Labour Journal*, February, 1913, p. 111.)

A miner working in a coal-mine went from his working-place to another place in the mine, and whilst there was injured by a fall of coal. He went there for a purpose of his own, and contrary to the regulations under the Coal-mines Act. The Court held that in doing so he lost for the time being the protection of the Act, and his claim for compensation was dismissed. (Vol. xi, p. 34.)

A motorman was killed whilst in charge of a motor-trolly in a tunnel. The employers raised the defence that the worker was killed through carrying the trolly-pole so that it was ahead of the motor instead of behind it, and this, being contrary to instructions, constituted "serious and wilful misconduct" within the meaning of section 15 of the Act. The object of the instructions, however, was to avoid damage to the employer's property, and not the safety of the workers. The Court awarded compensation, and in doing so laid down the rule that the question of what constituted serious and wilful misconduct was one to be decided according to the circumstances of each case, and that every violation by a worker of a rule in force in the factory or works need not be treated as amounting necessarily to serious and wilful misconduct. To constitute serious misconduct within the meaning of section 15 the misconduct must be not merely serious in its consequences, but serious in itself. (NOTE.—This accident occurred prior to the coming into force of the 1911 amendment, under section 9 of which it is provided that when an accident results in "death or serious and permanent disablement" compensation is payable whether it is due to the worker's serious and wilful misconduct or not.) (Vol. xi, p. 11.)

Another case was that of a worker who, prior to making his claim in the Arbitration Court, had received compensation for part of the period of incapacity and signed a discharge in full settlement of his claim. It was clear from the medical evidence that he was mentally defective, and could not have understood what he was doing when he signed the discharge. Further compensation was therefore awarded by the Court. It was also held in this case that payments made to the worker under circumstances that showed that the liability to pay compensation was admitted precluded the defendant from subsequently alleging that the accident did not arise out of the worker's employment. (Vol. xi, p. 20.)

An additional duty was given to officers of this Department by section 10 of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1911, which provides that agreements for settlement of the amount of compensation shall not be binding unless approved by a Magistrate or Inspector of Factories. During the past financial year seventy-two agreements were approved by Inspectors.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

As the provisions of this Act are becoming better known the tendency to erect inferior scaffolding is decreasing. Constant vigilance, however, has in places to be exercised by our Inspectors, as unfortunately some employers continue to take undue risks by erecting scaffolding considered to be unsafe. The Wanganui officer mentions a case in point where he found work-

men engaged on a single plank 10 in. wide and 30 ft. in height from the ground; the standards supporting this platform were 3 in. by 1½ in., and to obtain the desired length one peice was nailed to the side of another with a 12 in. lap. No guard rails were provided, and not only did the scaffolding fail to come within the requirements of the Act, but it was considered positively dangerous to human life. Several of the Inspectors urge that power should be given by the Act to order the complete destruction of any gear found, whether in use or not—tressels, ladders, &c. —that are considered to be unsafe for use. The Inspectors may from time to time condemn any material that is being used, but as a further protection against its further use it is suggested that power should be given for unsafe gear, ladders, &c., to be destroyed in the presence of an Inspector.

The accidents reported under the Act total 118 (last year 126), and the following table classifies them according to their severity:—

District.	Slight.	Moderate.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
Northern	48	4	2	2	56
Taranaki	1	1	..	..	2
Wellington	35	5	2	..	42
Canterbury	15	1	1	..	17
Otago and Southland ..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals	100	11	5	2	118

Nearly 85 per cent. of the accidents were slight—that is, necessitating very little loss of employment. There were two fatal accidents, as against five last year. These were sustained by a labourer engaged in bridge-construction who slipped and fell from a height of 42 ft., and by another labourer who stepped through an opening provided for a lift-well and was precipitated to the floor, a distance of 65 ft. The steady decrease in the number and seriousness of accidents occurring under the Act is a pleasing tribute to the careful administration of the Act by our several Inspectors.

Prosecutions.

There were twenty-six cases taken before the Court under the Act for the following offences:—

	Number of Offences.
Failing to notify Inspector of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height	23
Permitting use of ladder which did not extend at least 5 ft. beyond the level to which such ladder was intended to afford access	2
For failing to make provision to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Scaffolding for the protection of workmen and others employed on or in the vicinity of a building in course of erection	1

In this case the evidence showed that the defendant had been notified by the Inspector to provide proper and sufficient protection from accident for his workmen. The building was being erected under the supervision of defendant's foreman, and the Court held that defendant was responsible for the omission of his servant to have the Inspector's instructions carried out. The Court further held that it would appear to have been the duty of the Inspector to give the defendant some idea of what was required to make the scaffolding safe to his satisfaction; nevertheless that merely providing loose boards on the floor of the building, leaving it to the workers to spread the boards so as to avoid accident, was not sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Out of the twenty-six cases taken before the Court one was dismissed. In this case the Magistrate held that as the definition of "gear" in the Act includes ladders, planks, hangers, &c., the combination of these materials would not come under the definition of "scaffolding." Therefore no notice was required to be sent to the Inspector before the erection.

SHEARERS' AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Compared with last year fewer stations were visited by Inspectors in regard to the accommodation provided for shearers under the above Act. In the aggregate, however, a considerable amount of inspection was done. Of the 353 stations actually inspected during the year, 268 were found to have satisfactory accommodation, and the remaining 85 stations had either full accommodation to provide or extensive alterations to make. A return on page 90 at the end of this report gives particulars of the inspections made and the alterations, &c., necessary to comply

with the Act. In the majority of cases requiring attention it is pleasing to say that the notices served on owners were cheerfully and promptly complied with. In some cases, owing to various contingencies arising, an extension of time was granted within which to provide the necessary buildings, &c.

Proceedings were taken against three stationholders during the year. Two of these cases have been decided and one is still pending. In one case a fine of £5 was inflicted, with a penalty of 10s. per day during the time the default continued; in addition the costs amounted to £8 7s. 9d. In the other case the occupier was ordered to comply with the notice, and to pay costs amounting to £1 17s. In a few instances permission was given to erect tent accommodation, the Inspector having first made a thorough examination as to the suitability of the locality for their use. The work involved upon the Inspectors in visiting stations in some of the districts was very considerable, and often necessitated an absence of from two to five days from headquarters.

A number of complaints regarding inadequate accommodation provided was received from various sources during the year. These complaints were, as far as possible, investigated, and in the majority of instances it was proved that they were trivial. Before complaints are made to the Department it would be advisable for those submitting them to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the conditions existing, as it would obviate a good deal of wasted time and expense to the Department.

In regard to visits paid to farm accommodation, several have been made during the year. In the majority of cases the comfort of agricultural labourers has been well considered. Where alterations or additions have been ordered by Inspectors they have generally been complied with without question. In other cases there have been reasonable grounds for delay. It was found in connection with farm-accommodation inspection that the farmer was not always at fault, as the accommodation provided was adequate enough if the premises were kept in a cleanly state by the farm labourers themselves. It was obvious that a few minutes spent each day by the occupants in tidying up would greatly add to the appearance and comfort of the accommodation provided.

In respect to the accommodation provided for workers employed at sawmills and flax-mills: Following upon the amendment to the Act passed last session, regulations have been prepared which should materially benefit these workers. Immediately they are gazetted it is proposed to carry out a systematic inspection of all sawmills and flax-mills in the Dominion to see that the terms of the regulations are fully understood and complied with.

In the next report a comprehensive statement will appear as to the inspections made. The visits made last year by several Inspectors and myself to some of these mills show that there is real and urgent need for improved conditions.

WAGES PROTECTION AND CONTRACTORS' LIENS ACT.

There were five prosecutions under this Act, four of which were against one contractor for failing to pay the entire amount of wages in money. He was convicted and fined in all four cases. The other case was against a hotelkeeper for paying an assistant by means of a crossed cheque. A conviction and fine were obtained in this instance also.

LICENSING AMENDMENT ACT, 1910. BARMAIDS' REGISTRATION ACT, 1912.

The latter Act, extending the time within which registration of barmaids may be effected, was largely availed of, and at the date of this report nearly two hundred applications have been received. Every care has been and will be taken by the Department to see that the required service as barmaid has been worked before registration will be granted. As the time for receiving applications does not close until the 1st June next, the work will probably not be completed until towards the end of that month.

THE "SEDGWICK BOYS."

It is pleasing to be able to report another satisfactory year of progress in respect to the boys brought to New Zealand in January, 1911, by Mr. T. E. Sedgwick. As you are aware, these fifty boys were collected by Mr. Sedgwick for farm-work in New Zealand; twenty-five of them came from Liverpool and twenty-five from London. Most of them were totally unacquainted with farm-work, and were sons of poor parents residing in the crowded areas of the two great English cities mentioned.

In last year's report I mentioned that after fourteen months' experience I was able to classify the lads as follows: (*a*) Thirty-seven who have made good progress and have given the Department no trouble; (*b*) six whose conduct has not been entirely satisfactory, but who we expect will turn out all right eventually; and (*c*) seven whose behaviour has been so unsatisfactory that it is unlikely they will prove successful. Following the same classification after another twelve months' experience the result is not quite so good, as follows: (*a*) Thirty-five; (*b*) five; (*c*) nine. (The remaining boy died in the Wanganui Hospital of meningitis, after a short illness. Within a

week prior to his death he was in farm employment beyond Wanganui.) Of the thirty-five boys in class (*a*), ten are now not under the control of the Department, having reached the age of twenty-one years during the period under review. In class (*b*) three of the boys are not in farm employment, and the behaviour of the other two has not been entirely satisfactory, although their misconduct has not been of a very serious nature. The three former will reach the age of twenty-one years very shortly. In class (*c*), in addition to the seven reported as unsatisfactory last year, there are now two who have "cleared out." No special steps have been taken by the Department to bring them under control, as unless the boys are content to work in an amicable and friendly way with us I think it better to allow them to follow their own inclinations. I have no reason to believe otherwise than that some of the boys in class (*c*) are doing very well on their own initiative, and that some of them have continued in farm employment, though I doubt whether they are taking the same care of their earnings, and are studying the same necessity for thrift, as the forty boys who have been and are under the guardianship of the Department. During March last I had the privilege of giving evidence before the Empire Trade Commission on the working of this experiment, and the Commissioners were apparently pleased with the particulars placed before them and of the undoubted success of the experiment.

The earnings banked on behalf of the boys by the Department now total £2,024 7s. 2d. The clothing, boots, &c., required by the boys are still purchased by the Department on their behalf. Very few of the employers now find their boys in clothing, as both parties have been content to leave it to the Department, owing to the purchases being made in a cheaper market. Serviceable articles of good quality only are sent to the boys by the Department.

Beyond the illness and death of the lad already mentioned, the whole of the boys have enjoyed the best of health, and those visited by the departmental officers have greatly improved in physical appearance since their arrival.

The Department again invited the lads to send Christmas presents to their parents and relations in London and Liverpool, and the response was very generous, most of the lads sending £2 in money. In other cases presents of cheese and frozen lamb were sent.

In terms of the agreement made between Mr. Sedgwick and the Department the whole of the boys will be free of the control of the Department in January, 1914. I have little doubt that the lads concerned will appreciate the interest and care displayed in their welfare, and probably in later years will more fully realize the splendid opportunity afforded them of learning a useful occupation and of fitting them to become useful citizens in the new "Britain overseas."

I have again to thank the farmers and the boys themselves for their loyalty to the agreements made, and also our several agents for the sympathetic interest displayed in the success of the experiment.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

There were only two prosecutions under this Act. One case was for keeping servants as lodgers; the other was for failing to keep a book of engagements. Convictions were obtained in both cases.

It will be remembered that in last year's report a special inspection of the books of registry-office keepers had been made, when it was ascertained that, despite the fact that the regulations of 1907 had reduced the fees payable by the workers and increased those payable by employers, it was found that the employers were either not charged at all for services rendered or that they paid only a very small fee. Instead of employers paying approximately double the fees paid by the workers, they actually paid only about two-thirds—£2,786 instead of £7,594—which it will be seen is approximately £5,000 less than the registry-office keepers were entitled to charge. Following upon the publication of the figures a new scale has been drawn up, and it becomes operative on the 1st June next. The general effect of it is to reduce the fees payable by workers for engagements actually made by about 6d. all round.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES.

These branches of the Department still find their operations restricted very greatly by the dearth of applicants for domestic service. The number of persons assisted this year (2,072) is 143 less than for the previous year. The total persons assisted in each of the centres are as follow: Auckland, 591; Wellington, 649; Christchurch, 427; and Dunedin, 272. At Masterton and Nelson 133 women and girls were assisted to work during the year. Although the conditions of work as to wages and hours continue to improve, it will be seen from the reports of the officers in charge of these branches that emphasis is made of the increasing difficulty in securing domestic workers.

Of the total number assisted (2,072), 438 were married and 1,634 were single or widows; 381 came from Great Britain, 29 from the Commonwealth, and the remainder from within New Zealand. The assistance afforded by oversea immigrants was slightly better than in previous years, but the number is still very far short of the legitimate requirements of mistresses.

The following table shows the total number of workers assisted since the establishment of the branches in 1908:—

1908 (ten months)	2,542
1909–10	2,655
1910–11	2,244
1911–12	2,215
1912–13	2,072
Total	11,728

LIBRARY.

The number of publications housed in the departmental library continues to grow, and there is now a large number of volumes available dealing with economic, industrial, and social matters in all parts of the world. Particulars of all new volumes added are given each month in the *Labour Journal* under the heading "Recent Accessions."

Many valuable publications have been received during the year, amongst which may be mentioned those issued by the British Board of Trade, dealing with the earnings and hours of workpeople in the United Kingdom. From the United States Government reports have been received dealing with the condition of women and child wage-earners. The determinations of Wages Boards and awards from the several Australian States also continue to be regularly supplied.

As has been previously explained, the library is open during office hours to any person interested in social and economic affairs.

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

During the year the various awards and judgments of the Arbitration Court and agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act were published in the usual way in the Book of Awards (comprising eleven separate parts). The bound volume for 1912, which is the thirteenth edition, is about to be published, and will contain a complete index of the various recommendations, agreements, awards, and important judgments under the Act since its inception to the 31st December, 1912. This index should prove very useful for reference, and the latest award or agreement in force in each industry is very clearly indicated.

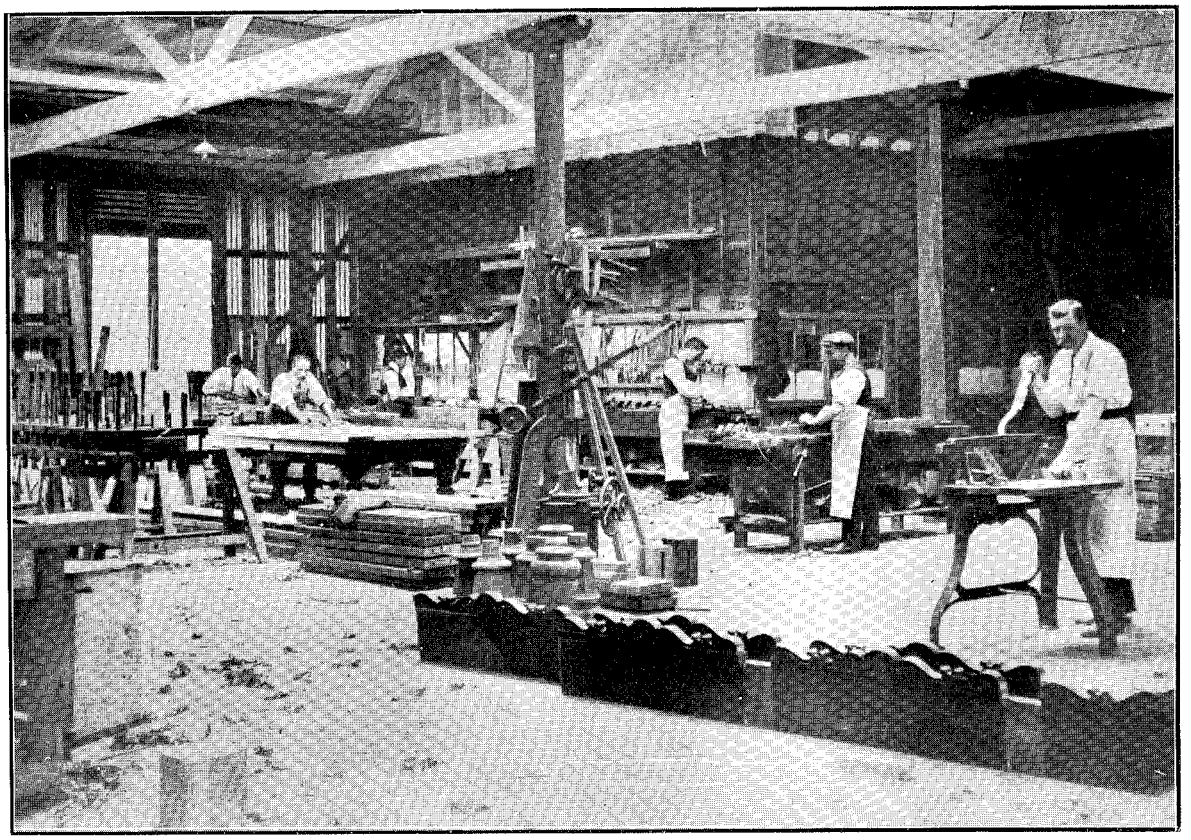
Volume xi of "Decisions of the Arbitration Court under the Workers' Compensation Act" for 1912, was also issued. It contains a complete index of cases published in Volumes i to xi, together with a digest of important cases contained in the volume. This digest, together with the digest of the decisions published in Volume xiii of the Book of Awards, was compiled by Mr. W. A. Sim, Barrister and Solicitor, Wellington.

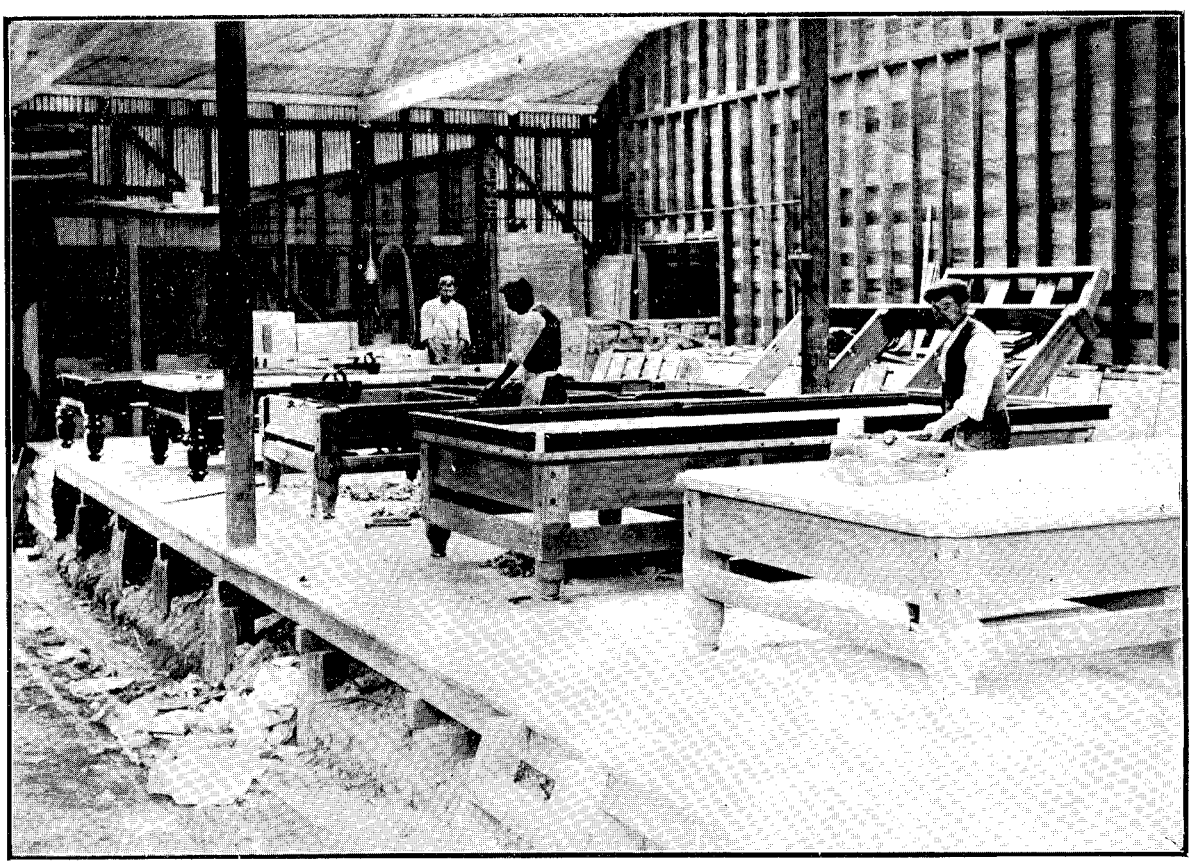
The *Journal* of the Department has also been issued at regular monthly intervals. The information, compiled by the several agents of the Department, as to trade and employment conditions generally is widely read. A very large number of these reports is sent monthly to the High Commissioner for distribution to correspondents inquiring as to employment conditions in New Zealand. I would like to see a larger list of subscribers in New Zealand itself. If the *Journal* is to be maintained at its present high standard the public must be prepared to give it a more generous support.

GENERAL.

During the year the correspondence branch has been brisk. There was a total of 13,372 inward letters and 1,439 telegraphic communications, whilst the corresponding figures regarding outward matter were 17,100 and 1,632 respectively. There have also been the usual circulars despatched to occupiers of factories and shops in connection with annual returns required; notices to the number of many thousands sent out with copies of awards of the Arbitration Court to employers concerned; and the usual large number of circulars dealing with other matters. The work of this branch continues to steadily increase.

During the year the Department lost the services of a very valued and zealous officer in Mr. James Shanaghan, who retired on superannuation at the end of December last. Mr. Shanaghan joined the Department in February, 1892 (almost at its inception). During the last seven years of his service he was stationed at Auckland as Officer in Charge. Right throughout his twenty-one years' service Mr. Shanaghan retained the confidence and respect of the departmental officers, and his retirement was viewed with very general regret. Mr. Shanaghan was not only universally popular in his own Department, but a large circle of friends outside—both employers and workers—testified to his sterling worth as a zealous, painstaking, and thoroughly conscientious Civil servant.





Billiard-table Manufacturing, Wellington.

[*To face p. xxiv.*



Illustrating Scaffolding erected under the Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1908.

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

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 21st April, 1913.

I beg to submit the annual report of this branch of the Department, in connection with the administration of the various labour laws, for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

The period under review has been one of steady and solid progress in every respect, both as regards Auckland City and generally throughout the whole province. The large increase of population has had the result of keeping trade of every description busy for the greater part of the year.

Building and allied trades have, as a consequence, kept a large number of men at constant employment, except during the latter part of the period, when, owing to a tightness of the money-market, the trade slackened off somewhat. The Auckland City Council and suburban local authorities issued 1,233 building licenses for the erection of buildings (valued at £573,100), a large number of which will be up-to-date factory and business premises.

The leather trades do not advance as they undoubtedly ought to do. The bootmaking industry should employ a very much larger number of men than at present. It is stated by manufacturers that this is due to imported boots, which seem to be preferred by the public to the local production, although in some instances the former are of inferior quality. These remarks also apply to the saddlery trade, which is greatly affected by imported goods.

The furniture trade experienced a prosperous year, and during part of the period competent tradesmen were in demand, especially in the country districts.

The engineering trades have kept going fairly well; at times men have been in demand, but for the most part of the time matters have been about normal.

In the clothing trades there continues the want of female labour, it being claimed by employers that several hundred more female workers could be continuously employed if they were available. Owing to the shortage of workers, clothing which would otherwise be manufactured in the Dominion has to be imported. This is an important matter, and should be given full consideration.

Unskilled-labour work has been plentiful, owing to the very large drainage-works in hand in or about Auckland City. Throughout the country districts also a good deal of work has been carried out, although the strikes at Waihi and Huntly caused some considerable disorganization of unskilled labour, by throwing a large number of men on the labour-market. There has not at any time throughout the year, however, been any congestion of labour. The weather has also been a factor in permitting good time to be made by outdoor workmen.

A very good year has been experienced by the retail traders. In many old-established businesses a record trade has been done, while the number of shops has greatly increased in nearly every kind of business.

The kauri-gum industry is at present in a prosperous condition, consequent upon the high price ruling for that product. It is stated that there are at present over a thousand men employed and earning good wages, and that the prospects indicate that this will continue for some time. Owing to the dry weather experienced the season for this work has been an excellent one.

FACTORIES ACT.

The administration of this Act has been carried out with a minimum of friction, although it occasions a considerable amount of work. Visits of inspection have been made to all factories where hands are employed, and special attention has been given to ventilation and sanitation. With regard to the latter a number of factories are not as satisfactory as they should be, owing to want of drainage facilities, but when the drainage-works now in progress are completed the question will receive attention with a view to improvement. It is also worthy of note that a number of up-to-date factory premises have been erected, and the accommodation provided shows a distinct improvement upon the class of building which was considered satisfactory some years ago.

Registration.—The number of factories registered this year is 1,658, employing a total of 12,235 persons; in addition to these, there are 1,869 occupiers actually employed at factory work, thus bringing the number of persons engaged up to 15,104. The details are: Male employees, 9,470; female employees, 3,765. These totals show an increase of 50 factories and 1,710 employees on last year's returns.

Permits to Young Persons.—Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 504 young persons under sixteen years of age—242 to boys and 262 to girls. This is a decrease of 60 as compared with last year. The 1910 amendment, providing that boys or girls over thirteen years of age and under fourteen who have obtained a certificate of exemption under section 150 of the Education Act, 1908, may be employed, is not generally known, and has therefore not been taken advantage of to any extent.

Overtime.—Permits have been granted to 2,149 boys and women to work 62,449 hours overtime; this is a considerable decrease as compared with the overtime worked last year. Most of the overtime was worked in the following trades: Tailoring and clothing, 850 persons worked 27,670 hours; laundry-work, 195 persons worked 6,775 hours; dressmaking and millinery, 465 persons worked 6,698 hours; printing and bookbinding, 176 persons worked 4,864 hours; sail and tent making, 60 persons worked 3,123½ hours; biscuit and confectionery, 44 persons worked 2,140½ hours.

Accidents in Factories.—A total of 329 accidents in factories has been reported. Of these, 1 was fatal, and 58 were moderately serious—viz., loss of eye, leg amputated, loss of thumb, fingers, &c., caused chiefly whilst using circular saws, planing-machines, &c. In this connection I may say that when guards to machinery are provided it is often very difficult to get the workmen to take the trouble to use or adjust same, and many accidents are the result of this neglect. The trades in which most of the accidents occurred were—Sawmilling, 100; engineering, 40; joinery, 16; bottling, 15; confectionery-manufacturing, 12; cabinetmaking, 11; coachbuilding, 11; pottery-manufacturing, 11; and saddlery-making, 10. The fatal accident occurred to a man whilst oiling the bearings of a coke-elevator. It was the practice to stop the machinery during certain periods each day, and the man's duty was to oil the bearings of the elevator before the machinery was restarted. On the day the accident happened the man had not finished, and became entangled in the gear. Instructions were given that in future a signal shall be given before restarting the machinery. In all cases careful inquiries were made as to the causes of the accidents, and in many instances it was found that the principal cause was a want of care on the part of the worker. This is often the case, even with the most experienced workmen.

Prosecutions.—It has been found necessary to prosecute employers in 28 cases; 23 have been decided, and there are 5 cases yet to be heard. In all the cases heard convictions have been obtained and penalties amounting to £23 10s. imposed, with £10 4s. costs and £3 2s. Inspector's expenses. Of the above cases, 12 were taken in Auckland City and suburbs, and 11 in the country districts. Particulars of the cases are: Employing workers in laundry after 7 p.m. without permit, 7 cases; failing to keep wages and overtime book, 6 cases; failing to affix labels to garments made in an unregistered factory, 2 cases; failing to report accidents, 3 cases; failing to keep record of garments made outside factory, 1 case; employing boys under sixteen without certificate of fitness, 1 case; failing to allow three-quarters of an hour for meal, 1 case; employing female worker after 6 p.m. without permit, 1 case; failing to pay overtime rates, 1 case.

In addition to the above, a number of slight breaches was discovered and adjusted. Arrears of wages amounting to £173 19s. 8½d. were obtained and paid over to workers; this course has been followed where investigations clearly indicated that the employers had inadvertently committed the breaches. I may say that practically all employers have used their best endeavour to comply with the provisions of the Act, and have assisted the Department by their willingness to carry out any alterations that were deemed necessary.

Shops and Offices Act.

There were 2,221 shops registered, an increase of 106 over those of the previous year. The number of hands employed was 2,561 males and 1,294 females.

In the inspection of shops particular attention has been given to ventilation, air-space, light, sitting-accommodation, and sanitation, especially where the two sexes were employed. Owing to the increased number of females now being taken into shops and offices, some difficulty has been experienced in providing the necessary accommodation in the old buildings, but new buildings are being fitted to meet the requirements of the Act in this respect.

The amendment to the Act requiring all shops to be registered in the name of one person only is now working smoothly, and has been the means of inducing many shopkeepers to close at the hour at which the assistants leave.

The provisions of the Act relating to hotels and restaurants have received careful consideration. The working-hours have been adjusted to suit the businesses, and little difficulty has been experienced. In some cases, however, where the hours are arranged in short shifts of a few hours each, the assistants are required to be available for duty, with short intervals between, for fifteen or sixteen hours daily; and there seems to be no remedy for this, as the assistants must be in attendance at the busy hours of the day. The keeping of the holiday-book has caused some trouble, owing to the difficulty of fixing the half-holiday for each employee concerned, and, in some instances, owing to the failure of assistants to sign the book.

Shopkeepers who employ assistants have now complied with the provision of the Act requiring them to keep a wages and time book, and this provision has tended to check irregularities in the payment of wages. The majority of the shopkeepers express approval of the regulation form of book to be kept, as it has been found to be helpful in other ways relating to the businesses of shops.

Requisitions, by which the majority of the shopkeepers in a trade may fix the closing-hours for the trade, are in force in 7 trades in the city district—namely, boot and shoe retailers, bicycle-dealers, chemists, furnishers and house-furnishers, grocers, hairdressers and tobacconists; also in several other trades in the country districts. The closing-hours have been well observed, and very few attempts have been made to evade the law. During the Christmas holidays an attempt was made to defy the Act, and 4 shopkeepers were prosecuted and fined.

A considerable amount of overtime at stock-taking and special work has been worked in shops, showing an increase of 2,591 hours over last year. Permits were granted for 1,017 persons, who worked 16,560 hours—12,236 by males and 4,324 by females.

Arrears of wages due to assistants amounting to £30 3s. 10s. have been collected and paid to them.

There were 48 prosecutions under this Act. Four cases were dismissed, in 3 of which it was held that, although assistants were employed after hours, they were not regular employees. It was, however, admitted that they were handling the goods and assisting to arrange the stock in the shop. In 40 cases convictions were recorded, with costs, against the defendants; the penalties amounted to £55 15s., with £19 7s. costs. There were 33 cases heard in the city and suburbs, and 15 cases in the country districts, in which Inspector's costs to the amount of £6 15s. were allowed.

It is pleasing to report that the provisions of the Act have been well observed by shopkeepers generally. There is a strong feeling expressed by shopkeepers that there should be a uniform hour for closing all shops (exempted shops to close at a later hour if necessary) without inconveniencing the general public. This, it is claimed, would make the Act easier of interpretation by the parties.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The administration of the Act has caused a very large amount of work. The extension of awards to the country districts has occasioned a great deal of travelling by Inspectors throughout the Auckland Province—from Hokianga in the north to Lake Taupo in the south. In addition to Auckland and the suburbs, prosecutions for breaches of awards have been taken in the following towns: Dargaville, Thames, Hamilton, Whangarei, Tauranga, Opotiki, Whakatane, Rotorua, Cambridge, Warkworth, Te Awamutu, Pukekohe, and Taumarunui.

Complaints to the number of 595 were received from various sources, but in a large number of these no breach was disclosed. One hundred and seventy-six breaches of a minor character which had been committed inadvertently, or which were first offences, were settled out of Court on payment of back wages, a warning being given in each instance.

The cases referred to the Magistrates' Court totalled 177, of which 33 were against employees. Convictions and penalties were obtained in 125 cases, 5 cases were dismissed, 8 were withdrawn, and 33 are waiting to be heard. Penalties amounting to £287 12s. were inflicted, with £39 16s. 7d. costs. Of the above cases, 94 were taken in Auckland City and suburbs and 83 in the country districts. In addition to the above, 6 cases were taken by trades-unions. In 4 cases penalties to the amount of £20 5s. were inflicted, with £8 8s. costs, and 2 cases were withdrawn.

Forty-five cases for breach of section 58 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, in failing to keep wages and overtime book, have been taken in the Magistrates' Courts—namely, 28 in Auckland City and suburbs, and 17 in the country districts. Conviction was obtained in every case, except one, which was withdrawn, and penalties amounting to £169 8s. were imposed, with £24 3s. costs.

Thirteen breaches were referred to the Arbitration Court; 6 of these have been heard, and penalties amounting to £13 imposed; the other 7 cases are waiting to be heard.

For a breach of section 3 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1908, in taking part in a strike, proceedings were taken against the Waterside Workers' Union. The case was dismissed by the Arbitration Court, owing to failure to definitely prove concerted action by the union. Proceedings were then taken in the Magistrates' Court against the secretary of the union and 24 individual members: of the cases 10 were dismissed and 9 were withdrawn. The secretary of the union was fined £20, with £8 8s. costs; and in the remaining 5 cases convictions were obtained and penalties amounting to £9 were imposed, with £7 7s. 1d. costs.

Proceedings were also taken in the Arbitration Court against the Auckland Builders, Contractors, and General Labourers' Union for instigating and taking part in a strike, and a penalty of £60 was imposed, with £15 1s. costs.

Arrears of Wages.—Arrears of wages, &c., amounting to £538 14s. 3d., have been collected and paid to workers concerned.

Under-rate Workers' Permits.—Under-rate permits have been granted under awards to 35 persons in various trades.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 26 offices registered under this Act, and, owing to the careful inquiries instituted prior to issue of the licenses, very little trouble has been experienced. One license-holder was prosecuted for failing to keep proper records, and was fined £1, with 12s. costs.

Workers' Compensation Act.

A large number of inquiries were made in the course of the year by injured persons as to the compensation they were entitled to, and every care was taken to see that their interests were safeguarded. The amendment Act of 1911, providing that agreements as to compensation made between the injured workers and the employers are not valid unless approved by a Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories, has proved very beneficial to the claimants. In this district most of the cases were dealt with by the Magistrate.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

A large amount of work has been done in connection with the erection of 39 dwellings, which are now nearing completion, at Ellerslie and Otahuhu. These homes are very popular with the workers, and are in great demand. Many applications have been received regarding the opening-up of the adjoining sections.

Barmaids' Registration.

The Act of 1912, permitting further application for registration up to June, 1913, has resulted in a number of additional applications being made. Owing to the qualifying period

of service being considerably over two years ago—viz., the twelve months prior to November, 1910—considerable trouble and time have been expended in dealing with these applications.

Employment Bureau.

Work has been fairly plentiful. There has not been very much Government work offering, but the local authorities have kept a very large number of labourers employed. Farm hands were, as usual, in great demand during a part of the year. Applications for work through this office were principally from unskilled labourers; some, of course, were not of the best class, and it was often difficult to place them. Many applications have been received from men unable to do hard work, and desiring clerical work or other employment of a like nature instead. It is only rarely that we have been able to place this class of worker.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to express my sincere appreciation to all the members of the staff of their conscientious work whilst I have been in charge; also to the police officers and others acting as local Inspectors in the country districts, who have always been ready and willing to forward the departmental work, both during office-hours or after them.

I also desire to report that the work of the Inspectors has been greatly lightened by the reasonable manner in which employers have carried out any directions given by the Department.

I have, &c.,
W. Newton,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

Sir,— , Department of Labour, Wellington, 21st April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit for your information my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

General.

During the period under review the employment of all classes of workers has been generally up to expectations. Taking the manufacturing trades in their alphabetical order, it can be stated that the bootmaking industry has provided practically full-time employment for all workers, the overtime worked being slightly in excess of that of last year. Cabinetmakers have also had a good year; whilst females employed in dress and millinery workrooms have been exceptionally busy. Laundries have also experienced a very busy time, and workers have been in constant demand. The printing and allied trades have furnished fairly constant employment to the workers engaged therein. Shirt and underclothing factories continue to complain of shortage of hands. Tailoring, so far as bespoke trade is concerned, has been fairly busy, notwithstanding the increased output of ready-made suits, whilst the factories engaged in the manufacture of box and chart order clothing have been exceptionally active, and employers are still in need of workers, especially machinists and female apprentices. Woollen-milling has been so busy this year as to require overtime to be worked to twice the extent of that of last year—viz., 7,848 hours as against 3,707 hours for 1912. The shortage of boy and girl labour is said by many employers to be a serious menace to the advancement of the manufacturing industries.

The building trades have been steady; the erection of the General Post Office, several theatres, banks, business premises, and other work have provided employment for all workers engaged in the industry. On different occasions during the year there was a considerable demand for plasterers, and carpenters were also in fair demand, while painters had practically no slack time.

The Factories Act.

During the year there were 1,186 factories registered, being an increase of 9 as compared with last year.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were granted to young persons under the age of sixteen years as follow: To 118 boys and 322 girls, a total of 440, as against 163 to boys and 251 to girls last year. The falling-off in the number of boys applying for certificates is especially significant.

Overtime amounting to 61,249 hours was worked in factories by 2,014 boys and females, and this shows an increase of 2,378 hours over that of last year.

The accidents reported numbered 97, as against 141 for the previous year. Of these accidents, 85 proved to be of a minor nature, resulting in slight cuts and bruises, &c., 9 resulted in loss of joints of fingers, 1 in severance of left hand, and 2 were fatal, one man being crushed in a lift which he was using contrary to instructions, whilst the other worker had his clothing caught in moving machinery and was carried round, eventually dying from the injuries so received.

There has been but little difficulty experienced in the carrying-out of the provisions of this Act, and it is specially pleasing to report that no cases have been taken before the Court. All factories have been visited and inspected, and strict compliance with the provisions of the Act has been required from all occupiers, and especially where food is prepared for human con-

sumption. Several alterations to bakehouses were ordered, and these have been satisfactorily attended to.

Prosecutions.—As previously stated, no cases were taken under the Act. I desire again, however, to bring under your notice that the limit of time during which an information must be laid under section 6 for offences against sections 32, 38, and 54 is too short for practical purposes. For instance, after becoming aware of a breach having been committed the offender may be found to have left the district, and therefore may be difficult to locate. By the time his whereabouts are discovered it is sometimes too late to lay the information. I suggest, therefore, that the limit should be extended to six months to prevent wrongdoers from escaping citation.

Shops and Offices Act.

The inspection of shops, including licensed and private hotels and restaurants, carried on throughout the year proved that on the whole employers had paid proper attention to the requirements of the Act. Very strict attention is given by the City Council Inspectors to the supervision of butchers' shops, dairies, restaurants, and similar places open for the sale of articles for human consumption. This inspection has had a good effect, and has removed some of the causes for complaint which hitherto existed as to the proper cleanliness and sanitation of these premises.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, the existence of so many requisitions fixing closing-hours in the various kinds of trades necessitates constant vigilance on the part of Inspectors. I am of opinion that the fixing of a general closing-hour of, say, 7 p.m. on ordinary nights and 10 p.m. on the late night would remove much of the difficulty of inspection which at present exists.

Overtime.—The amount of overtime worked by shop-assistants (8,766 hours) is just about half of what was worked last year.

Hotel and restaurant assistants to the number of 95 were granted permission to work overtime to the extent of 2,024 hours, a considerable increase over last year's total of 672 hours.

Employers continue to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by section 7 of the Amendment Act, 84 notices of arrangement with employees to allow accumulation of holidays having been received.

Permission to employ hotel assistants on the usual half-holiday was granted under special circumstances in 35 instances.

Servants Registry Offices Act.

There were 7 renewals of licenses and 4 original applications granted during the year. Regular inspection of the books and records of these offices revealed no breaches of the Act, but the practice of charging the engaged employee more than the suited employer still exists to a considerable extent.

Workers' Compensation Act.

The provisions of the Amendment Act which require agreements of settlement to be approved by either a Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories have caused considerable additional work during the year. Every endeavour has been made to deal equitably between the parties concerned—namely, the insurance companies, the employers, and the workers. The amount of compensation involved in the agreements approved of by me totalled £3,050 19s. 8d.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The period under review has been marked by four strikes of a more or less serious nature. In three of these the men concerned were ships' firemen and trimmers, whilst in the remaining one the slaughtermen at Petone and Ngahauranga were involved.

None of the strikes came within the provisions of the Act, and therefore no action was taken by the Department. In one instance a steamer engaged in the Wellington–Lyttelton ferry service was put out of commission for six days owing to the appearance of a paragraph in the Press which the men alleged reflected seriously on them.

The cause of the trouble in the two other cases, in which firemen were concerned, was that an insufficient number of hands was alleged to be employed in the stokehold, thus entailing an unreasonable amount of work on those who were then engaged. In these instances the two steamers concerned were idle for five and seven weeks respectively.

The slaughtermen's strike (which took place in other districts also) was the outcome of the freezing companies' refusal to grant the men's demand for an increase of 5s. per 100 on the ruling rate for killing. The factories were idle for some three weeks, when other men (non-unionists) were engaged in the strikers' places; work was gradually resumed, and the strike eventually "fizzled out."

The administration of the provisions of the Act and of the various awards and industrial agreements in force has entailed a considerable amount of work in the way of both general inspection and in the investigation of breaches or alleged breaches reported. During the year the number of complaints received was 331. In a considerable number of cases the Department had reasonable grounds for believing that the offences discovered were due to inadvertence, and these were settled by a letter of warning being sent or arrears of wages where due being paid. The amount of £82 12s. 6d. was recovered in this way and paid to the workers concerned.

Prosecutions.—It was found necessary to take 98 cases before the Court. Of these, 86 were for breaches of awards or agreements—viz., 71 against employers and 15 against workers. The majority of these cases were taken before the Magistrate, 84 having been dealt with in that Court, whilst 2 were taken before the Arbitration Court. Favourable judgments towards the Department were given in 77 cases, and penalties amounting to £67 5s. were imposed; 8 cases

were dismissed on account of insufficient or contradictory evidence, whilst 1 was dismissed as an excusable breach. In 2 cases defendants appealed to the Arbitration Court, which dismissed the appeal in both instances.

Proceedings were also taken against employers in 10 cases for failing to keep a wages and overtime book under section 58 of the Amendment Act. Convictions were obtained in each instance, and fines amounting to £11 imposed. One employer was prosecuted for making wilfully false entries in wages and overtime book, and a conviction was obtained and a fine of £3 imposed. A case taken during the previous year against an industrial union of workers for instigating and aiding an unlawful strike was appealed against by defendants during the period under review. The Arbitration Court upheld the appeal, reversing the Magistrate's decision by which the union was convicted and fined £100 and when the case was referred back to the Magistrate he accordingly dismissed it.

The following is a tabulated statement showing number of cases for breaches of awards and agreements taken before the Court, with details of the offences:—

Against employers—	
Failing to pay the minimum wage	27
Failing to pay overtime rates	2
Failing to pay travelling time	1
Failing to give preference to unionists	9
Failing to pay wages weekly	13
Failing to provide sanitary conveniences for use of workmen	2
Failing to employ a stableman in stables where more than fourteen horses were used	1
Failing to notify Inspector of employment of apprentice	3
Failing to employ a trimmer on Sunday morning shift	1
Employing a fireman at other work than attending to steam, water, and stokehold machinery	1
Employing a driver in excess of weekly limit of hours prescribed	1
Employing a carter in the bakehouse	1
Employing a boy casually	2
Employing more than the proportion of assistants to journeymen	1
Employing a youth under eighteen to drive a horse	1
Having work done on the "team system"	2
Having bespoke work done on other than own premises	2
Making deductions from weekly wages	1
Total	71
Against workers—	
Failing to claim minimum wage	10
Failing to claim overtime rates	3
Failing to join the union	1
Failing to complete apprenticeship	1
Total	15
Grand total	86

Under-rate workers' permits have been granted under the following awards—viz., carpenters 4, and tailoresses 1; whilst 2 applications were refused.

Very few workers have apparently found it necessary to take advantage of the "under-rate" clause in the various awards, and, as a rule, the unions concerned in the cases above mentioned were in accord with the Department's action.

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

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 15th April, 1913.

I beg to submit my report on the administration and the working of the various labour laws, awards, industrial agreements, and other work of the Department in this district for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

The year just closed has been well up to former years in volume of business done, in goods manufactured, and in matters pertaining to the welfare of the workers in this district. The recent strike of the slaughtermen at the different freezing-works in the Canterbury District, however, caused a cessation of work in these factories for some considerable time, and resulted in a loss of wages to the strikers and to many other workers in allied trades. The difficulties were eventually tided over, and at the present time the works are in full operation. In all other respects the year just passed has been a very successful one. Many retailers report a steady increase in their annual takings.

Workers in the various manufacturing trades have had fairly good employment, have been nearly constantly employed, and in no trade has there been a slump.

Towards the end of the year there was a slight slackening-off in speculative operations, on account of a hardening of the rates of interest, as a result of the tightness of the money-market.

The building trade in every branch has had a very busy year. Indeed, in some branches workers have been difficult to obtain. Many fine buildings have been erected in the centre of the city, and factory premises have been improved. No doubt much of the rebuilding has been caused by the steady increase in the value of central sites. In the suburbs building has gone on apace, the town is being extended in all directions, and now covers a very large area.

Unskilled labour has been plentiful in the towns, but in the country districts an outcry has, at certain periods of the year, been raised at the difficulty in getting workers. It is stated that the difficulty has to some extent been the dearth of dwellings suitable for married couples in country districts. If suitable dwellings were available for workers in the farming centres, no doubt many of those persons now working in the towns would avail themselves of the opportunity to take up country work, and in this way help to solve the difficulty of obtaining labour in country districts. The extension of the tramway up the Port Hills, to Spreydon and to other districts, has found employment for many unskilled labourers, and some difficulty was experienced in supplying hands for the extension of the railway at the Cass and for the tunnel works at Otira.

Factories Act.

The administration of this Act has not been difficult, as employers were well conversant with its provisions. A careful inspection has been made to see that proper ventilation and sanitation have been provided; also, that fire-escapes have been erected in accordance with the Act. Wages and time books have been examined to see that the workers have received their proper wages and increases when due. Due consideration was also given to the various awards and industrial agreements in respect to the wages paid, time worked, &c. Some complaints were received as to the necessity of heating arrangements for workrooms, and in every case representations were made to the employers concerned, who willingly provided the means of increasing the temperature of the workrooms. It would be advantageous to provide for the heating of workrooms in any future amendment of the Act.

It has been found necessary to take proceedings in 25 cases against the occupiers of factories for various offences—viz., 8 for occupying unregistered premises; 9 for employing assistants longer than the prescribed hours; 4 for employing assistants under sixteen years of age without first obtaining certificates of fitness; 2 for failing to report accidents that happened in factories; and 2 for failing to pay wages on due date. Judgment was given in favour of the Department in every case, and the penalties amounted to £17 5s. The total amount of arrears of wages collected by the Department under this Act was £103 5s. 3d., which was paid over to the various workers concerned.

During the year 1,271 factories were registered, in which 10,808 workers were employed —viz., 7,312 males and 3,496 females. There were also personally engaged as employers, managers, and others, 1,338 males and 192 females.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 417 young persons under sixteen years of age—viz., 194 males and 223 girls.

During the year 2,407 males (under the age of sixteen years) and females worked 79,389 hours overtime.

The number of accidents reported during the year shows a substantial decrease on the previous period's figures, the total dropping from 145 to 111. Of that number, the usual large majority were only slight, resulting in more or less grievous cuts or scratches, and generally they were the outcome of carelessness or sky-larking on the part of the workers injured. Twelve may be termed serious. One employee was severely burnt about the face when firing a boiler, and in the other cases broken bones or severe cuts, necessitating amputation in more than one case, were the outcome. In 3 instances death resulted. One of these was exactly similar to that reported last year—the unfortunate man's clothes were caught, and he was whirled round the shafting, death resulting instantly. In the second case, a brewery employee was suffocated by the fumes of the fermented liquor, which had been drawn from a vat. In the last case the deceased was fatally crushed by the endless chain of a coke-elevator. I would reiterate my former suggestion that some provision be made forbidding the dangerous practice of putting on belting on moving machinery, by which the first of these fatalities was caused, as the list of such accidents is mounting higher and higher each year.

Shops and Offices Act.

The scope of the operations of this Act have been extended during the past year in that a movement has taken place in respect to early closing, the shopkeepers in several additional trades having availed themselves of the provisions of section 25 of the Act by fixing their closing-hour. There was also a tendency in these "requisitions" to shorten the hours.

There are 1,348 shops in this district, employing 2,002 males and 1,290 females.

It was necessary to take 33 cases against shopkeepers for failing to comply with the provisions of the Act. These included the following: Failing to close in accordance with "requisition" by which the majority of the shopkeepers had fixed the closing-hours, 13; failing to close on statutory closing-day, 11; employing assistants later than prescribed time, 3; employing assistants on half-holiday, 2. Judgment was given in favour of the Department in 32 cases, and 1 was dismissed. The penalties amounted to £19 15s.

The amount of £8 8s. 10d., arrears of wages, was collected and paid over to the various employees.

Permits for overtime were granted for special work, such as stocktaking, &c. 1,355 assistants worked 19,780 hours—viz., 744 males worked 12,296 hours, and 611 females worked 7,511 hours.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

A fair number of farms and sheep-stations were visited during the past year, and in a few cases employers were called upon to make improvements. In most cases the requisitions were cheerfully complied with, and in a few cases only have the employers resented the demands made. The worst cases of accommodation discovered were generally in connection with threshing-mills, which travel from place to place, sometimes late in the evening, and where it was sometimes necessary to pitch camp on damp, muddy ground, &c. Inspections were made in the following districts: Amberley, Waipara, Waikari, Hawarden, Culverden, Hanmer, Pigeon Bay, Methven, and Chertsey. I understand a complete set of regulations under the Act will be issued shortly, which will clearly specify the accommodation to be provided on farms and stations for the convenience of the workers employed.

Men's Employment Bureau.

In this branch the year just past has been a particularly busy one, and work has been secured for almost all callers. There was practically no unemployment difficulty during the winter, as plenty of work offered at the time on the various public works at Mina, Cass, and Otira. Farm-work has also been fairly plentiful, and employers' needs have been readily attended to. The chief trouble in dealing with this work has been the difficulty in finding suitable employment for workers, who, by reason of sickness or general incapacity, have been unable to undertake the heavier forms of labour offering. Some men also objected to leaving the town, and it was these and the previously mentioned class who were hardest to deal with. The records for the year show that 1,079 men—226 married and 853 single, with a total of 700 dependants—have been placed in employment, of which number 592 were engaged on various Government works and 487 by private individuals.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

During the past year there has been the usual large number of new awards and industrial agreements made, necessitating vigilance on the part of the Inspectors. The number of complaints made by secretaries of unions and others shows no diminution, and, as is usual in these cases, a large number on investigation were found to be either trivial offences or breaches committed by the employer in ignorance. When making the usual inspection of factories or shops Inspectors have discovered a number of breaches of awards, and those wilfully committed have caused the offenders to be brought before the Court. When errors have been made by employers or their servants, or where an award has been misread, the Department has allowed the employers to correct matters by the payment of the arrears due to the various workers. Where doubt has existed as to the meaning of a clause of an award or agreement, appeal has been made to the Arbitration Court in the form of an application for interpretation.

The following amounts (arrears of wages, &c.), totalling £141 10s. 8d., have been collected from employers, and paid over to the workers concerned in the following trades: Boot trade, £7 6s. 2d.; coach-workers, £24 19s. 10d.; dairymen, £11 16s. 8d.; drivers, £7 11s. 11d.; labourers, £14 8s.; metal-workers' assistants, £6 16s. 6d.; moulders (iron and brass), £21 16s. 4d.; tailoring trade (order), £5 16s. 8d.; tailoresses and pressers (factory), £13 1s. 2d.; also sundry amounts in nine miscellaneous trades.

The cases for breaches of awards and industrial agreements taken before the Court number 47 against employers and 10 against workers; 48 cases were decided in favour of the Department; 6 were dismissed; 1 was referred to the Arbitration Court by the Magistrate; and in 2 cases judgment was reserved. Several of the cases dismissed were taken to get an interpretation of the award, and no costs were given against the Department. The total amount of penalties for breaches of awards was £51 15s. The number of prosecutions for breaches of the various awards and Acts shows a falling-off, and indicates that employers are becoming more familiar with the Acts or awards under which they are bound.

The following is a return showing the number of cases taken before the Court with the particulars of offences:—

Against employers—	
Failing to pay minimum wage to journeymen	24
Failing to pay overtime rate	1
Charging employees a higher rate for board than provided by award	4
Employing an assistant later than the prescribed time	3
Discharging a shearer because he refused to shear wet sheep	1
Failing to notify the secretary of the union of the engagement of a non-unionist	3
Miscellaneous	11
Total	47
Against employees—	
Leaving employment without giving employer a week's notice	3
Working for less than the minimum wage	7
Total	10

Four cases were taken against employers for failing to keep a wages and overtime book. Decisions in favour of the Department were given in all cases. Penalties, amounting to £2 15s. and costs, were imposed.

Permits to Under-rate Workers.

The provisions is some of the awards making it compulsory for applicants to serve five years at the trade before they are entitled to an under-rate worker's permit has restricted the number of applicants for permits. Some of those issued were to old men, and the issue of permits in these cases will no doubt be a recurring one. Seventeen such permits were issued by the Department.

Workers' Compensation Act.

Since this Act has become better known greater interest has been taken in the procedure for the recovery of compensation. The Amendment Act of 1911, making provision that agreements for the settlement of compensation claims for permanent injuries must be approved by either a Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories before the settlement becomes binding, has caused employers and employees to make careful inquiries at this Department as to the amount of compensation payable or claimable. Advice has been given to hundreds of inquirers. This amendment of the Workers' Compensation Act has considerably increased the work of the office, but has given general satisfaction to those affected. The following is a list of the settlements of compensation for permanent injuries which were approved :—

	Total Compensation. £ s. d.
Loss of sight of left eye	85 14 4
Loss of part of middle finger of left hand	32 3 10
Loss of thumb and forefinger	176 8 0
Left leg fractured	150 0 0
Muscles of arm ruptured	70 0 0
Sinews of forefinger cut	60 0 0
Injury to chest through being run over by cart	12 0 0
Injury to forefinger by knife cut	71 0 9
Loss of joint of middle finger	34 18 9
Right foot crushed and small toe amputated	160 17 4
Injury to left arm through falling off a building	84 18 9
Injury to head through horse pulling back	8 0 0
Loss of two joints of finger	45 16 0
Loss of forefinger of left hand	45 3 0
Loss of three fingers and one joint of finger	179 10 7
Injury to left leg	19 15 4
Loss of end of middle finger	17 4 3
Loss of four fingers and part of palm of right hand	192 2 0
Loss of four fingers and knuckles of left hand	250 0 0
Total	£1,695 12 11

Workers' Dwellings Act.

Workers are realizing the benefits to be derived under this Act, and many of those holding long leases of dwellings have decided to purchase them under the system inaugurated by the Act of 1910. In a few other cases where the leases have lapsed, and the dwellings are in occupation of monthly tenants, the latter have also availed themselves of the provisions in the Act, and are purchasing them on the system therein laid down.

Six new dwellings have been erected at Addington during the period under review, thereby using up all the available land at Sydenham and Addington. The whole of the supervision of the dwellings erected has been carried out by Mr. Stringer, the Scaffolding Inspector, acting as clerk of works, with very satisfactory results. A small block of land has been recently purchased at North-east St. Albans, and a number of the sections have already been applied for.

There are now 51 dwellings in this city, either in occupation by leaseholders or on monthly tenancy, or by purchasers under the new system. The work in connection with the reletting of unoccupied dwellings, and the attention and supervision given to repairs, &c., has been heavy.

My statutory duty as a member of the Workers' Dwellings Board for this district has necessitated visits being made to Ashburton, Timaru, and other districts for the inspection of land offered to the Government for workers' dwellings, and the proposal to extend the operation of the Act to the country districts will probably have the effect of improving the lot of the country worker, will provide him with a home with all conveniences, and put him on a footing with the town worker.

Barmaids Registration Act.

In consequence of the above amendment many additional applications have been made by barmaids for certificates of registration. Careful investigations as to period of previous service and character have been made in all cases.

Women's Employment Branch.

This branch has been of great service to employers and employees in this district, and has succeeded in placing all suitable applicants for employment. The same difficulty as last year

has been experienced in getting suitable female labour for domestic service, and, indeed, for various manufacturing occupations. Many who had decided before leaving England to reside in this district were offered employment on their arrival in Wellington, the first port of call, and in consequence the time taken in making arrangements for their employment here has been wasted. A separate detailed report is furnished by Mrs. Way, the officer in charge of the Women's Department here.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Careful supervision has been made under this Act to see that its provisions have been properly carried out, especially in respect to the charges made for engagements. Care has been taken also to see that new applicants for licenses are fit and proper persons to conduct servants' registry offices. The return taken last year from the books of the registry-office keepers disclosed the fact that the employees generally were charged an unfair proportion of the fees payable for engagements; indeed, in many cases it was shown that many of the employers had not been charged the full fee prescribed, and in other cases they had failed to pay anything at all. The regulations just gazetted providing for a more equitable payment by the parties to engagements should give very satisfactory results, and will tend to compel registry-office keepers to make a charge on the employers for engagements made. During the year 3 licenses were cancelled, 7 were renewed, and 6 fresh licenses were issued, making a total this year of 13 registry-office keepers in Christchurch.

I renew my suggestion that provision should be made in any future amendment of the Act for the registers kept by registry-office keepers to show dates of engagements, also the fees paid by workers and employers. The present book of engagements as laid down by the Act does not make such provision.

GENERAL.

During the year under review the correspondence has been considerable; 5,659 letters, 9,900 circulars, and 890 telegrams were sent outwards.

In conclusion, I have to thank the officers of other departments, also the officials of the various unions, for their courtesy and assistance in supplying information when required. It is satisfactory to note that the rulings or opinions given by the Department have generally been accepted by the persons concerned.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HAGGER,

Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 21st April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the work of this Department, together with a brief summary of the condition of trade during the year ended 31st March, 1913.

The year has been one of steady progress; trade has been well maintained and employment in nearly all skilled industries has been plentiful.

The building trades have been busy, and several large and imposing edifices which were in hand a year ago have been completed, and are now in use. At present there is a number of large buildings in course of construction, some of which are for business premises, and others are for the purpose of education, recreation, and amusement, as well as a number being built for residential purposes. The only branch of this industry that suffered through real slackness was stonemasonry. Some of the masons were unable to find employment at their trade for several months, but they are now in regular work. There were others, of course, who lost time on account of wet weather, and through shifting from one job to another, but there is nothing to indicate that the past year has been worse than usual in that respect.

The engineering and iron trades, with the exception of fitting and turning, have had a satisfactory year; although there has been no great rush, employment has been regular. The complaint often heard in this trade is that the industry is not sufficiently protected through the Customs to enable firms to compete with many stock lines now imported.

Boot and shoe manufacturing has been busy, and there has been an almost continuous demand for labour, especially for females for the upper-closing department. There is no doubt that if hands were available considerably more trade could be undertaken. Other branches of the leather trade, such as saddle and harness making, leather-bag and portmanteau making, have maintained a good steady trade.

Woollen-mills and hosiery-works have been very busy, and the full limit of overtime allowed by law has been worked. This industry is cramped for the want of female labour, especially the hosiery portion of it.

The clothing-manufacturing trades have had a very satisfactory year. The factories have been much busier than usual, owing to Government contracts for military uniforms; but apart from this special work, I understand that orders came to hand more freely than usual, with the result that some of them had to be reluctantly refused. The order-tailoring line went through its usual busy and slack periods, but, on account of the scarcity of male workers, there was very little lost time during the slack seasons. Dressmaking and millinery, like tailoring, also have their busy and slack periods, but in the main employment appears to have been fairly regular.

Felt- and straw-hat making has provided steady employment for all engaged in this calling.

Biscuit and confectionery making has been very busy, and a good deal of overtime was necessary in order to cope with orders.

Other industries such as brushmaking, matchmaking, condiment, patent medicine, and jewellery manufacturing have all been busy, and there has been no loss of time through slackness.

Furniture-manufacturing has been busy in all branches, and there have been no tradesmen idle.

Unskilled labour: This class of worker has also been better employed than for several years past; at no period has there been any great difficulty experienced in finding employment for those anxious to avail themselves of it. There have been times when the names of men who could not be placed were on the books, and at the same time there were vacant positions which could not be filled, but these are the ordinary difficulties experienced in every labour bureau; in the main the employment branch has been able either to place most of the applicants or to advise them where to get employment.

Factories Act.

The requirements of this Act have, on the whole, been well observed by employers, and, although in several instances fairly large sums of money had to be expended by manufacturers or owners to bring workrooms into conformity with its provisions as regards fire-escapes, ventilation, and sanitary improvements, very few have demurred. Of all the labour laws, this is the most thoroughly understood, consequently there is less friction in its administration.

All factories have been visited, and very few irregularities discovered either in regard to working-hours, wages, or other conditions. On the contrary, improvements were noticeable in many factories. In addition to the factories in the local district, several in the country districts were visited.

The number of factories registered was 1,153, employing 10,001 persons—viz., 6,503 males and 3,496 females. There were also personally engaged in the factories as employers, managers, and others, 1,183 males and 188 females. These figures show a decrease of 3 in the number of factories. Of the males 285 and of the females 321 were under sixteen years of age.

Overtime.—The number of hours of overtime worked by boys under sixteen years of age and women totalled 91,896. This shows an advance of 6,045 hours on last year's figures. The principal trades working overtime were:—

	Persons.	Hours.
Biscuit and confectionery	208	9,715
Clothing-manufacturing	604	33,326
Dressmaking and millinery	376	8,381
Printing and bookbinding	172	7,964
Shirt-making	200	4,593
Woollen-milling	147	10,698

Permits to Young Persons.—Four hundred and nine certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued during the year—viz., 158 to boys and 251 to girls. This is an increase of 37 on last year.

Prosecutions.—Five cases for infringements of the Act were taken during the year, but in no case is there call for special mention. Conviction was obtained in each instance, and penalties and costs totalling £5 were imposed; while in eleven other instances where breaches of a trivial nature were discovered warnings were given without recourse to the Court.

In the interests of public health it was found necessary to send notices to two bakers that their premises would not be again registered as factories, and sufficient notice was given to allow them to obtain other suitable premises. In all matters pertaining to sanitation I have had the willing assistance of Mr. Cameron, of the Public Health Department, and his services have been much appreciated.

Accidents.—There were 122 accidents reported during the year. These were all fully inquired into, and all necessary information and advice given to the injured workers. The most serious was the loss of the greater portion of a thumb in a circular saw. In no instance were accidents attributable to faulty or insufficient guarding of machinery.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 1,396 shops were registered, in which 1,674 males and 1,041 females were employed, making a total of 2,715. In addition to these, there are 1,168 male and 397 female occupiers engaged in the various businesses. Compared with last year's returns, this shows an increase of 71 shops and 82 assistants.

Thirty-one breaches of the Act were discovered, and 22 prosecutions were instituted. Penalties and costs amounting to £24 9s. were imposed. In 9 cases a warning was given that repetition of the offence would be followed by prosecution. The sum of £18 5s. 3d., arrears of wages, was recovered, and paid to the workers interested.

Overtime.—557 assistants worked 7,460 hours overtime. This shows an increase of 653 hours as compared with last year's returns.

Inspection.—The shops have all been visited by Inspectors, and very little cause for complaint was found. The most frequent difficulty was with the comparatively small shopkeeper for not keeping his wages and time book properly entered. This is generally due to carelessness or pressure of business, but it is calculated to lead to trouble if the warnings given are not heeded; otherwise there has been very little trouble with the majority of shopkeepers in the observance of the Act.

Complaints are frequently made by employers of labour in regard to those employing no labour remaining open at night after the other shops are closed, and I believe that an amend-

ment to the Act compelling all shops (other than confectioners and the like) to close at a specified hour would be welcomed.

The feeling in favour of observing Saturday afternoon as the half-holiday is growing, but I am not sure that a majority of shopkeepers are as yet favourable to it.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The number of alleged breaches of awards reported to this office during the year was 391, an increase of 56 on the number reported last year. Thorough investigation was made into each complaint, and in 154 instances breaches were found to exist, but were mainly of a trivial nature, or due to oversight. In 45 cases applications for enforcements were made, and in 35 of these penalties and costs totalling £48 15s. 4d. were imposed. In 3 cases breaches were recorded merely without penalty, and in 3 the Department was nonsuited, while 4 cases were dismissed. In several cases the Department was not successful owing to the ambiguous wording of the awards in question, and were more in the nature of applications for interpretations, or in order to settle vexatious points arising in the administration of the awards than with a view to obtaining penalties. In 49 instances it was discovered that the full award rate of wages was not being paid. This was mainly due to the copies of the new awards not coming to hand in good time, or to awards being made to operate retrospectively.

A total of £244 14s. 8d., back wages, was recovered and paid to the workers concerned. The principal amounts were under: Coal-miners' award, £11 4s.; Drivers' award, £14 12s. 1d.; Engine-drivers' award, £11 9s.; Hotel-employees' award, £14 6s. 6d.; Woollen-milling award, £135 18s. 6d.; also sundry amounts in 10 miscellaneous trades.

Two charges were laid under the Act for failing to keep overtime and wages book, and in both cases penalties and costs, amounting to £4 2s., were imposed.

Under-rate workers' permits were issued to 24 persons, including 6 issued by unions.

There is no doubt that the work in connection with the awards made under this Act is steadily growing; at times the office is inundated with complaints, and each person is anxious that his complaint should have immediate attention. In quite a large number of these cases it is found that there is no actual ground for complaint, and it would be a saving of expense to the Department, also of some annoyance to employers, if a little more care were used before alleged breaches were referred to the Department.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 14 licensed registry offices in this district, two having obtained their licenses this year, the others having been in business for some time. One license-holder was prosecuted for keeping servants as lodgers, and a penalty of 10s., with 7s. costs, was imposed. Several complaints were made to this office against license-holders, but inquiries went to show that there was not any cause for them.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

This Act has not been so largely availed of as has been the case in other centres. The reason I assign for this is that a large proportion of the skilled workers already own their dwellings, and therefore the demand for cottages is not so acute as would otherwise be the case. Two applications have been received, and cottages are in course of erection for the applicants. The cottages already built have been well occupied throughout the year. They have been thoroughly renovated, and the hot-water system and a sewer-drainage system installed. The whole of this work, and also the erection of new dwellings, has been successfully carried out under the supervision of the Inspector of Scaffolding.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

There are only a few sheep-stations within this district. Two sheep-stations and 1 farm were, however, visited by Inspectors from this office. In 2 instances these inspections were made in consequence of complaints received stating that the accommodation for shearers and agricultural labourers was not in accordance with the Act, but in both instances it was found that the complaints were not justified.

Workers' Compensation Act.

This Act is working satisfactorily, and has been of great benefit to many workers who have had the misfortune to meet with accidents. In all cases where accidents in factories and on buildings were reported to this office the cause of each was inquired into, and information was given to the injured as to the amount of compensation and medical expenses to which they were entitled. There was also a number of accidents that happened to persons who were not employed in factories or on buildings, and many of these people called at this office for information and advice.

Employment Bureaux.

Women's Branch.—See separate report by the officer in charge, page 44.

Men's Branch.—The number of men assisted to employment for the year was 893. Of these, 564 were single and 329 were married, with 1,150 dependants. For the most part those seeking employment and who obtained it through this office were of the unskilled-labour class. 476 were placed with private employers and 417 on Government works.

I have, &c.,

L. D. Browett,

Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

GISBORNE.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Gisborne, 24th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Department in Gisborne during the year ending 31st March, 1913.

I have to report that prosperous times have continued throughout the year. Excellent prices have been obtained for local products, and a considerable area of new land has been opened up. There has been much activity in the building trade, the number of building permits issued by the Borough Council for the year amounting to 303, while the total value of the buildings was £114,192 16s. 6d., an increase of £22,000 over last year. A sewerage system has been installed, and a section of tramway completed, which will be opened for traffic in a few days. The harbour-works are still in progress, and the work done has already effected a considerable improvement to the port. The exports from this port for the year show a total value of £1,217,614, an increase of £145,014 on last year's returns. The opening of a fresh section of the railway has enabled local builders to get the advantage of the district's timber resources to some extent.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 200 factories have been registered, giving employment to 1,716 people. Overtime warrants were issued to 144 women and boys to work 3,338 hours. Permits have been issued to 24 young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories. There were 51 accidents reported, but none of these were such as to cause serious permanent disablement. There were 5 cases taken to the Court for breaches of the Act. Employers are generally observant of the provisions of the Act, and, as a rule, are quite willing to remedy any remissness pointed out to them.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 239 shops have been registered, employing 858 persons. Warrants have been issued to 187 persons to work 2,945 hours overtime. Six cases have have been taken to the Court for breaches of the Act; 5 of them related to restaurants and tea-rooms under the Act of 1910. I have found some difficulty in inducing the occupiers of these establishments to observe the provisions of the Act in regard to the number of hours to be worked. Apart from this there has been no difficulty in administering the Act.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

During the year 6 new awards and industrial agreements have been brought into operation. The Slaughtermen's Union cancelled its registration under the Act, and being thus free to do so without incurring the penalties of the Act, went on strike. No difficulty was found, however, by the employers in filling the places of the strikers, and the output of the meat-freezing works was not materially affected.

Legal proceedings were taken against 16 shop butchers who had taken part in an unlawful strike within the meaning of the Act. A fine of £3 and 7s. costs was ordered in each of 7 cases; in 1 case a fine of £1 and 7s. costs; and in another case a fine of £10 and 7s. costs. Two cases were dismissed and 5 withdrawn, as it was shown that the employers had dismissed the men before the strike occurred. The strikers were idle eighteen days, when a few left the district, and the remainder were taken on again under an industrial agreement.

Seven cases have been taken before the Court for breaches of awards and industrial agreements, and a total of £3 10s. fines and costs inflicted.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS.

During the year 54 stations have been inspected, covering over 500 miles of travelling. It was found that 20 employers had provided new accommodation or made additions. Notices have been served on 10 employers to provide accommodation or to make improvements. In many cases it has been ascertained that the notices previously issued have been complied with. Section 6 (2) of the Act, requiring notices to be served not later than the first day of June in each year, causes unnecessary complication, as in this district shearing commences about October, and for many reasons the best time for inspection is while shearing is in operation. The same section also requires the notices to be served personally on the employer or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of residence. There seems to be no reason why a receipt for a registered letter should not be accepted as proof of service. An amendment of the Act in this direction would relieve the Inspector of a good deal of unnecessary work and the Department of some considerable expense.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

During the year 372 applications for employment were received, and 65 persons have been sent to employment. Very few of the applicants called a second time, and it is fair to conclude that the remainder found employment without the assistance of the bureau. The year has been an exceptionally good one for all classes of labour, but more particularly in the skilled trades. Although skilled tradesmen are likely to find no difficulty in getting employment for some time to come, there are indications that there will be a lessening of the demand for unskilled labour during the coming winter. Several of the municipal works which have employed a considerable number of men during the past year are drawing to a finish, and, generally speaking, as far as the country district is concerned, labour is not much in demand during the winter season.

Servants' Registry Offices.

There are 5 servants' registry offices, and all are well conducted. Scarcity of labour has placed the license-holder somewhat at a disadvantage, as men and women coming into the town have readily found employment without applying to any of the offices.

Conclusion.

During the year I have extended my visits as far as Te Araroa, in the extreme north of this district, and in doing so travelled some 300 miles on the return trip. I found that the various Acts and awards administered by the Department have been fairly well observed.

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

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NAPIER.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Napier, 21st April, 1913.

I beg to submit my annual report from this district for the period ending 31st March, 1913.

It is gratifying to state, at the outset, that the district has experienced a very prosperous year in every respect. The sheep-farmers have obtained an exceedingly high price for their wool—the highest on record—and the seasons have been excellent, as the following table of exports shows. The total values of imports and exports from and to the Port of Napier for the year ending 31st March, 1913, are as follows: Imports, £580,844; exports, £1,877,889. The principal products are as follows: Wool, £1,185,233; meats, frozen, £476,008; sheep, without wool, £51,059; sheep, with wool, £5,642; sausage-skins, £8,650; tallow, £43,511; mutton stock and oleomargarine, £7,504; hides, £3,435; horns and hoofs, £147; butter, £24,305; cheese, £55,545; phormium, £4,537; tow, £433: total, £1,866,009.

Amongst the remaining items of export not set out are included hair (value, £274) and horses (value, £1,064).

The building licenses taken out in Napier during the year totalled in value £65,680. The building and allied trades, also the engineering trades, have experienced a busy year, considerable overtime being worked on country jobs. Sash and door factories and the town sawmills have been busily engaged. The timber forests in Hawke's Bay are, however, getting exhausted, and sawmill-owners have now to go a long way back into almost inaccessible places in order to reach the remaining patches of standing timber.

Clothing trades: The tailoring and dressmaking trades have been brisk throughout the year, in many instances the maximum amount of overtime being granted. In numbers of cases employers have not been able to obtain enough hands to meet the demand.

Woollen-milling has also had a good year, and the output has been coped with by the hands regularly employed.

Retail trades: The volume of business transacted by the various tradespeople throughout the year is stated by them to be very satisfactory.

Factories Act.

There were 282 factories registered during the year, and visits of inspection have been made to all the principal factories. It is pleasing to report that the administration of the Act has been free from friction; whenever employers had any doubt concerning the provisions of the Act they usually consulted the Department, and were guided by its advice.

Certificates of fitness have been issued to 20 boys and 26 girls under the age of sixteen years to work in factories.

In the various trades 4,491 hours overtime has been worked by 12 males under sixteen years of age and 160 females.

There have been 38 accidents reported, one of which ended seriously; in this case the worker, who was engaged in the sawmilling industry, was in the act of splicing a wire rope when one of the ends loosened and sprang back in his face, inflicting a severe wound in the left eye; he was removed to the hospital, where the eye was taken out. In every instance the injured worker was covered by insurance.

Arrears of wages, amounting to £3 1s. 8d., which had been inadvertently short paid by employers, were recovered by the Department for workers.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 384 shops were registered. It was found necessary to prosecute employers for breaches of the Act in 12 instances; 9 were fined, and 3 convicted and discharged. The fines amounted to £17 1s., and costs £3 3s. Of these cases, 7 were taken in Hastings, 1 in Waipawa, 1 in Dannevirke, and 3 in Napier.

A number of complaints was settled without recourse to the Court, letters of warning being deemed sufficient to ensure compliance with the Act.

A complete inspection of all the shops has not been effected this year, owing to pressure of business in other departments.

Complaints have come to hand during the year as to the allegedly long hours worked by office employees in some of the large stores that come within the exemption clause of section 27. I think provision ought to be made in this section fixing the hours of employment in all these offices, and providing for overtime rates.

The total amount of overtime worked in the various shops by 124 males and 59 females was 3,288 hours.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Owing to the number of new awards coming into operation this year, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to the parties cited in order to assist them to comply with the working-conditions of the awards.

Legal proceedings have been instituted in 30 cases for breaches of awards; 3 cases were dismissed, in 3 the Department was nonsuited, and in 24 cases fines were imposed, totalling £34 10s., and costs £6 15s. 6d. Costs against the Department amounted to £2 12s. Fourteen cases were heard in Napier, 12 in Hastings, 2 in Waipawa, 1 in Ormondville, and 1 in Dannevirke.

Arrears of wages were recovered for workers, under various awards, to the amount of £30 17s. 8d.

The following list shows the number of lads that have been apprenticed to the various trades throughout the year: Engineering, 13; blacksmithing and coachbuilding, 4; tailoring, 3; cabinetmaking and upholstering, 3; moulding, 1; boilermaking, 1; painting, 1; carpentry, 1; saddlery, 1: total, 28.

Employment Bureau.

The Department assisted 156 applicants to employment during the year. The cessation of the Napier–Gisborne railway-construction works caused a large number of men to be thrown on the labour-market. These men have since been employed elsewhere.

The local electric-tramway construction works are employing a fair number of labourers at present.

There has been a big demand for domestic servants, but no supply to meet it. Of the new arrivals from England, very few have made inquiry in this office for employment.

Shearers' Accommodation.

Under the Shearers and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act considerable attention has been given and time occupied in inspecting the accommodation provided by employers for shearers. Numerous notices have been served on sheep-farmers to comply with the Act, and, as a result, a great amount of comfort has been added to the lot of the shearer during the season of his work on the stations. Complaints are, however, still made as to the accommodation provided for shearers, especially in remote parts of the district.

There were 3 prosecutions under the Act during the year against one employer, who was mulcted in a fine of £5, with £12 11s. 9d. costs.

Workers' Compensation Act.

Section 10 of the Amendment Act, 1911, which provides that in most cases agreements for settlement of claims for compensation shall not be binding unless approved by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Inspector of Factories, has thrown a serious responsibility on Inspectors, as, amongst other things, it is necessary before signifying approval to ascertain that the injury caused to the worker is not likely to recur. It would, I think, be an advantage to the workers if provision were made that compensation be paid weekly. Injured workers frequently have waited several weeks, and even months, before they have secured compensation, and this has sometimes entailed hardship.

In only one instance during the year was final approval refused; this was in a case which came before the Stipendiary Magistrate. Owing to the tubercular nature of the accident (the worker having been injured through his finger being pierced by a bone from the dead body of a tuberculous cow), the Magistrate refused to approve unless he had evidence from the surgeon that the man was permanently cured. This was a case where the worker was incapacitated for twenty weeks before receiving his first payment under the Act.

Conclusion.

During the year practically the whole of the outlying towns of this district have been visited. A general inspection of the shops and factories has been made, and it was found that the labour laws were being fairly well observed.

I have, &c.,

John Jackson,

Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 23rd April, 1913.

I beg to submit my annual report of the work of this branch of the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

GENERAL.

Satisfactory conditions of employment and of trade generally have been maintained.

Building and drainage permits in the Borough of New Plymouth have been issued to the values of £28,320 and £2,520 respectively. The amount spent on public works in the borough from loan is £2,097 4s., and on sewer-extension work £2,121 10s. 10d. Wages paid on maintenance work amount to £4,321. Loans to the value of £42,000 for street and water works, and of £55,000 for electric tramways have been sanctioned by poll of ratepayers, and there is every indication that the present year will be a busy one from a labour point of view. In the various building trades work has been constant and steady, and there has been practically no unemployment; in fact, owing to the erection of a large refinery at the oil-wells, a number of boilermakers and bricklayers has been imported from the other centres.

Butter and cheese factories have had an exceptionally busy year, and a number that formerly dealt with butter only have installed new machinery in the manufacture of cheese. The question of the extraction of casein is also being dealt with in several instances.

The meat industry has had a very satisfactory season, and, although a strike of slaughtermen occurred, the local works suffered very little inconvenience.

Furniture-manufacturing has been busy throughout the year, and there has been a demand for competent cabinetmakers and upholsterers, whilst sash and door and boxmaking factories have been kept busy, and the prospects are bright.

Engineering trades, including cycle and motor work, have kept well up to the average, especially in respect to repair work.

In the various branches of the clothing and in the millinery trades business has been good, and a considerable amount of overtime has been worked by the operatives.

Retail shops have every reason to be satisfied with the turnover, money having been plentiful, owing to a great extent to the good season experienced.

Employment at the local wharf has been fairly constant. Good progress is being made in the petroleum-oil industry. There are three companies operating here at present, and a large refinery for dealing with crude oil is being erected. This industry has provided employment for a large number of skilled and unskilled workers.

MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Very little difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the applications for employment made at this office. The total number of men assisted to work was 48, 36 of whom were sent to private employment and 12 to the Government railway-extension works. A number of applications has recently been made by dairy-farmers for youths for milking at wages averaging from 15s. to £1 5s. per week and found, but the supply of this class of labour in the district is below the demand.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 242 factories have been registered, as against 230 for the previous year. The number of persons employed was 927 males and 118 females.

There have been 1,078½ hours overtime worked by 67 women and boys.

Nineteen certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 8 boys and 11 girls under sixteen years of age.

The number of accidents reported is 6, but none of them was of a serious nature.

All the factories in the district have been visited, special attention having been given to sanitation and ventilation, and in every case where improvements have been required the request has been readily complied with.

There have been 3 prosecutions under the Act, and a conviction recorded in each case, fines, &c., to the amount of £6 2s. 8d. being inflicted. Arrears of wages to the amount of £6 17s. 5d. have been recovered from employers and paid to the employees concerned.

I have also visited Waitara, Eltham, Urenui, Inglewood, Stratford, Hawera, Patea, Manaia, Whangamomona, and Okato, and have found the provisions of the Act complied with in a satisfactory manner.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

During the year 277 shops, including 16 hotels, employing 423 males and 131 females, were registered.

Permits were issued to work a total of 583 hours overtime.

The Act is well observed, and only one case has been taken to Court—viz., that of a Chinese shopkeeper, for failing to comply with a gazetted requisition by which the majority of shopkeepers had fixed the closing-hour. A fine of 5s. was inflicted, with £1 1s. 8d. costs.

At the time of writing the towns in the Taranaki district are being canvassed with the idea of obtaining Saturday afternoon as the statutory half-holiday; shopkeepers generally, however, seem to be against the idea.

A thorough inspection of the seating-accommodation for female shop-assistants has been made, and been found to be satisfactory, and much appreciated by the assistants. Special attention has been given to the foodstuff shops, and a number of requests has been made in the matter of cleanliness; in each case the request has been complied with.

A number of disputes between employers and employees in the hotels have been referred to this office, chiefly in regard to wages and notice of dismissal or notice to leave. There is no award here covering this particular business, and as a majority of the workers come from districts in which awards are in force, a good deal of misunderstanding is caused.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The administration of this Act has taken up a great deal of time during the latter part of the year. Three building-trade awards have been made—viz., carpenters, plumbers, and labourers—and, as none of these industries was previously working under an award, the numerous inquiries made by the parties affected have caused a considerable amount of travelling about for the purpose of adjusting errors and giving information. The Department certainly appears to be of benefit in this respect, and the lack of serious or intentional breaches speaks well for the good feeling existing between employers and workers.

Forty complaints have been received, and as the majority of these were in respect of what, on inquiry, proved to be misinterpretation of the meaning of the awards, the matters were, with the exception of 2 cases, settled immediately the error was pointed out. Two cases were taken before the Court, and penalties inflicted in both instances.

Arrears of wages to the total amount of £37 1s. 0½d. have been recovered on behalf of employees.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 3 offices registered in New Plymouth. No complaints have been received in respect to them, and they appear to be well conducted.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

Inquiries are being made at Waitara and Stratford with a view to the erection of a number of dwellings.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

As Inspector of Scaffolding I have paid periodical visits to all scaffolding throughout the district (see separate report).

Conclusion.

I have to thank the various local Inspectors and other officials with whom I have come into contact for the assistance rendered while carrying out my various duties.

I have, &c.,
W. Slaughter,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

WANGANUI.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Wanganui, 18th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on the work of the Department in the Wanganui district for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

General.

The year just closed has been a prosperous one in both town and country. The weather-conditions throughout the year, on the whole, have been favourable to farmers. Good prices were obtained for wool and dairy-produce, and the season gives promise of being an exceptionally long one.

The freezing industry, although retarded somewhat by the strike which occurred in January, has now recovered, and at the time of writing the local works are fully staffed, and stock is coming in at a satisfactory rate.

The prosperity of the town is reflected in the fine buildings which have been erected during the period. There has been no relaxation in the building trade throughout the year, and it is interesting to note that the value of building permits issued by the borough for the year just ended exceeds that of the previous year by £19,266, the figures being 266 permits to the value of £107,144, as compared with 225 permits, value £87,878, for the previous year. In addition to the above, buildings have rapidly been erected in the suburbs, the value of permits issued in Gonville alone being £26,594. At the present time there is a large amount of work in progress, but future indications point to a slackening-off in the activities of these trades, owing to the tightness of the money-market.

The trade of the port has increased considerably. Customs duties for the year ending 31st March, 1913, show an increase of £3,665 over the previous year. The value of the increase in exports for the same period amounts to £184,518, the total amount for the year ending 31st March, 1912, £411,992, and for the year ending 31st March, 1913, £596,510. The principal increases in exports are 14,738 carcases of frozen mutton, 20,075 carcases of lamb, 6,981 bales of wool, 8,198 boxes of butter, and 2,279 crates of cheese. These figures in themselves are a sufficient indication of the steady development not only of the town, but of the country.

Joinery and timber mills have experienced a very satisfactory year, and employment has

been constant. The furniture trades have also been good. Employment has been steady throughout, and there has been a demand for competent tradesmen.

The textile trades have also been quite up to the standard. At no period of the year has there been any unemployment in these trades, and during the busy periods prior to Christmas and Easter a considerable amount of overtime had of necessity to be worked.

The engineering trades have been quiet; the business has been very spasmodic, and confined chiefly to repair work.

Printing and bookbinding have experienced a satisfactory year, and no difficulty has been found by employers in keeping regular hands fully employed.

Men's Employment Branch.

The number of men calling for employment throughout the year has been comparatively small. During the earlier part of the period no difficulty was found in assisting all applicants to employment, and the demands for workers in the country were unsatisfied. There is, however, at the present time a surplus of unskilled workers, and, with the closing of the dairying and freezing seasons, the number of men out of employment is likely to increase. Builders' labourers and milkers were in keen demand, and the number of men offering was not sufficient to meet the demand. During the year 57 men were assisted to private and Government work.

Factories Act.

As in former years, this Act has worked very smoothly, and is so well understood by employers and employees that there is an entire absence of friction. It has occurred that new factories have been erected, and before registration of the same could be effected alterations in the buildings have been found necessary to comply with the provisions of the Act. In two cases the occupiers were put to considerable expense in carrying out the alterations, which would perhaps have been obviated by first submitting the plans to the Department.

There have been 302 factories registered, employing 1,807 operatives—viz., 1,388 males and 419 females—an increase of 7 factories and 80 workers over the previous year.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 51 persons under sixteen years of age—viz., 31 boys and 20 girls.

During the year 26 accidents were reported, but none was of a serious nature. Inquiries were made into the causes; in no case was the accident traceable to negligence or defect in appliances.

During the year 217 women and boys worked 4,037 hours overtime. This is a slight decrease over the previous year.

Only 1 prosecution took place under this Act.

Shops and Offices Act.

The number of shops on the register is 326, an increase of 23 over the previous year.

Warrants for overtime were issued to 299 assistants, who worked 3,579 hours, which is a large decrease over the previous year. These warrants have been issued only where it was shown that the work necessitating overtime was of a special nature.

Six cases were taken before the Court for breaches of the Act, as follows: Employing assistants excessive hours, 3; employing assistants on statutory half-holiday, 2; failing to close shop on statutory half-holiday, 1. All the cases were decided in favour of the Department, the penalties inflicted amounting to £5.

Arrears of wages to the amount of £8 1s. 3d. were recovered and paid over to the employees concerned.

Special attention has been given to the seating-accommodation for females. Most of the larger shops where females are employed have, at my request, affixed permanent seats behind the counters for the use of the female assistants.

All shops, including licensed hotels, have been visited during the year, and very few irregularities have been found, conditions, on the whole, being very satisfactory.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

There were 126 complaints of breaches of awards received and investigated: 17 cases were dealt with in the Magistrates' Court, and convictions were obtained in 15 cases, while 2 were dismissed. Two cases for breaches of section 58 of the 1908 amendment Act for failing to keep wages and overtime book were also taken to Court, and convictions were obtained in both cases. The total fines amounted to £14. The sum of £23 2s. 9d., arrears of wages, has been recovered and paid over to the workers concerned.

Six under-rate workers' permits under awards have been issued to workmen. In all cases old age or infirmity was the cause of the application.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

A number of sheds was visited during the shearing season, and in cases where notices had been served during the previous season I found that the requests of the Department had been complied with. Only one complaint was received respecting accommodation. In all cases brought under the notice of the Department there was very little difficulty in getting the necessary accommodation or alterations attended to. The main difficulty was that the sheds were situated in scattered parts and that the time during which inspection can be made is limited.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

Four licenses have been issued during the year, 2 new ones and 2 renewals. The Act appears to be well observed by the registry-office keepers. A few complaints have, however, been received, owing to employers deducting from the worker's wages the fees which should have been paid by themselves. The amounts were refunded when the irregularity was pointed out to the employers concerned.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT.

Thirteen dwellings have been erected during the past year, 6 in the Suburb of Wanganui East and 7 at Gonville. The dwellings have recently been completed and taken over by the buyers.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Many inquiries have been made by workers entitled to compensation as to the mode of procedure in making their claims, and also as to the amount due to them. In all the cases brought under my notice the compensation due to the worker has been readily paid by the insurance companies.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT.

As Inspector of Scaffolding I have paid visits to all buildings in course of erection; and in the course of those duties I have visited Hawera, Patea, New Plymouth, Taihape, and Marton (see separate report).

I have, &c.,

HENRY E. MOSTON,

Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Palmerston North, 15th April, 1913.

I have the honour to present to you my annual report upon matters receiving the attention of the Palmerston North district office of the Department during the year ending 31st March, 1913.

The year has been a very satisfactory one to both employers and employed. Trade generally has been even more encouraging than during the preceding year, retailers being specially congratulatory upon the busines done. Particularly during the Christmas season was this noticeable, several storekeepers declaring that their transactions were more numerous and more profitable than during any previous season within their knowledge. The outlook is still very promising.

Outside employment has been fairly plentiful, thanks to the buoyancy of the money-market and the weather-conditions combined. Several shops, offices, banks, and dwellings have been erected during the year, while other large premises are in course of construction. These, with several anticipated alterations to buildings during the ensuing year, lead one to believe that the labour-market will be also satisfactory for 1913.

Building permits to the number of 31, and of the value of £71,128, were granted during the year.

The Municipal Corporation paid £9,906 1s. 8d. in wages during the year, while some £10,776 18s. 11d. was spent in public works, and £7,000 more is already allocated for the current year. Skilled labour generally has been sufficient to supply the demand. Carpenters have, however, been badly wanted, and in some instances have been advertised for all over the Dominion without success. One employer has paid as much as 1s. 8d. per hour to good men. Tailors, tailoresses, and dressmakers have also been badly wanted, and in one or two cases are still required.

With regard to unskilled labour, however, there have been a few more unemployed applicants lately than during the previous year. The suggestion that these men will not go out of the towns, and that plenty of work is waiting for them in the country, is met with the statement—and there is a large amount of truth in it—that the work on the country farms is not continuous, and that the jobs are so far apart. Until the land is more closely settled this will be the difficulty for some years to come.

If the work could be so arranged among the farmers so that continuous employment of labourers could be guaranteed for a term, work could be found for all our men, and those men now frequenting the towns might be induced to remain in the country. Men will not risk going into the country to find only temporary employment awaiting them, with the probability of a tramp for miles before they can pick up other work. 150 persons with 69 others depending upon them have been assisted at this office with railway tickets at reduced fares to places of employment. All were sent to private employment with the exception of one man who was sent to public works. The sum of £84 16s. 9d. was remitted for fares to the Railway Department, of which £21 4s. 2d. is defrayed by the Labour Department. Of the balance, all but £2 7s. 11d. has been refunded by the workers concerned, and repayment of this small outstanding amount is guaranteed.

FLAX-MILLING.

Probably the most important industry affecting the Manawatu district is flax-milling. The following opinions have been expressed by both employers and workers, and may therefore be said to be a true report on the state of that industry. The hemp-markets throughout the world have seen a substantial increase in prices since this time last year. For this reason the industry in this district as well as in other parts of New Zealand has shown renewed activity, and many mills that have not worked during the recent depression have again, during the season, been in active

operation. Although it is almost impossible to predict whether this hardening of the market is going to be maintained, yet from present indications the prospects certainly point to the likelihood of the present prices ruling for another year. In consequence of the improved appearance of the markets, many flax areas have changed hands. Probably at no other time in the history of the industry has there been such a demand for good flax swamps, at prices which should give satisfaction to the vendors. Owing to this activity in the industry and to the improved prices most of the workers have obtained higher rates of wages than the minimum prescribed by the award. The employment of labour at flax-mills is, however, not continuous for the whole year, and during the winter season several of the mills close down. At the present time this closing-down process has commenced. The 1912–13 flax-milling season has been decidedly successful, most of the mills running overtime or double shifts, and this has been responsible for drawing a large body of workers to the district. Labour throughout the season has been able to cope with the increased production, the supply generally meeting the demand. Owing, however, to that increase a shortage in the supply of ready green is beginning to be felt, and consequently more than the usual number of mills are closing down for the winter months. The shortage of bleaching-grounds will compel the cessation of night shifts, and the same factor will determine the amount of overtime to be worked by the few mills which do not close down. Several mills are already closing down for the season, throwing some hundreds of men on the labour-market. The prospect, therefore, for the worker during the winter months cannot be regarded in a very favourable light. This, however, is but a usual occurrence, and the position is likely to last only until the mills start operations again in a few months' time when, from present appearances, it is anticipated that a successful season is in store for the ensuing summer.

Dairying.

This is also an important industry. The season just ended has been, on the whole, a very satisfactory one. The industry has during the past few years grown at a tremendous rate, and, owing to not being able to get experienced men, many of the factories have had to put on inexperienced labour. This applies to both the butter and cheese workers. The past year's transactions show a very large increase in manufacture, thus making the demand for labour very considerable. The prospects for the coming season are for a further increase, and further experienced labour will probably be needed.

Regarding the output of both butter and cheese, this largely exceeds that of the previous year, although prices have not been equal. A large number of the factories which have been making butter in the past have recently turned their attention to cheese, some of them having dual plants, whilst others have actually thrown out butter plants and "gone in" solely for cheese.

One particular branch of the dairying industry that has increased very considerably is glaxo, a dried-milk product. Although there is only one factory working in New Zealand at the present time, the output has gone up by leaps and bounds, and the commodity finds a ready market. The business is being considerably enlarged, and is likely to employ a considerable amount of labour. The prospects for the coming season are bright, and it is hoped that prices will be well maintained.

The rates of wages paid at various factories are laid down by an Arbitration Court award, but several of the factories are paying over the fixed rate.

The accommodation available for workers at the various factories has been well maintained, and many companies have improved the men's accommodation to such an extent as to give them the best of comforts whilst they are off duty.

This industry, like the flax-milling, is a seasonable one, and, with the approach of winter bringing about the usual falling-off in the supply of milk, factories reduce their staffs very materially, so that, while during the season there is a shortage of experienced hands, during the winter months many of these workers are out of employment. Future prospects, however, are good, and further expansion may be expected.

Factories.

The number of factories registered at this office during the year totalled 272—7 more than last year. In these were employed 31 males, ages fourteen to sixteen; 129, seventeen to twenty; and 1,000 over twenty years of age: total, 1,160. Females: 30, fourteen to sixteen; 103, seventeen to twenty; 157 over twenty: total, 290. Grand total, 1,450.

The wages paid amounted to over £93,000.

Certificates of fitness, permitting young people under the age of sixteen to work in factories, have been granted to 24 boys and 31 girls—55 in all.

During the year 4,070 hours overtime has been worked in 25 workrooms by 181 boys and females.

Thirty-two accidents have occurred at 19 factories during the year. None was fatal, and the most serious was the case of the loss of an eye. In no case was the employer to blame in any way. In each case the insurance companies have been at once notified of the accident, and the worker has been made aware of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. In only two instances was the Inspector consulted as to a final settlement of claims for compensation, and in both cases a satisfactory settlement was arrived at.

All the factories within the borough are in a clean and satisfactory condition. In three instances the surroundings were not as cleanly as desirable, and in one case the factory was badly ventilated during the summer months, but upon attention being drawn to the matters complained of the occupiers at once effected the necessary alteration, and remedied the defects.

Shops and Offices Act.

There has been 408 shops—nine more than last year—registered. In these, 862 males and 371 females (1,233 employees in all) were employed. The wages paid amounted to over £72,011. Overtime was worked in 21 shops by 163 shop-assistants, who worked 1,520 hours.

The shops throughout the district have been in a very satisfactory sanitary condition, and the books have been generally well kept, and up to date. With the shops I include the hotels, the occupiers of which have given very little trouble in this connection.

Young Persons under Sixteen Working in Shops.

Again I would draw attention to the anomaly between the Factories and Shops and Offices Act in that there is no restriction as to the age at which boys and girls may be employed in shops.

Time of Payment of Wages.

Another matter which is frequently referred to the Department is the question as to when wages should be paid. Under the Factories Act wages must be paid at not longer than fortnightly intervals, but the penalty can only be inflicted if the employer is seven days in arrears (total, 21 days). Under the Shops and Offices Act wages must be paid within the same period, but action can only be taken if the employer is fourteen days in arrears (total, 28 days).

Limit of Time in which Cases may be taken into Court.

Another and I think more serious anomaly is the limit of time during which cases can be taken into Court. Under the Factories and Shops and Offices Acts prosecution in most instances must be commenced within one month of the offence being committed. It would be an advantage if these Acts were brought into line with the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, in which six months is allowed for this purpose.

Prosecutions under Factories, Shops and Offices, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, and other Acts, and Cases settled out of Court.

Many warnings have been given during the year, and I am satisfied that those who have received them have endeavoured to comply with the laws, and to prevent a repetition of the offence for which they were warned. Prosecutions have not been entered upon without first giving those concerned every opportunity and facility for keeping their premises in order.

Of the cases taken into Court 21 were under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for breaches of awards. In every case a breach was recorded, and penalties and costs amounting to £29 10s. were inflicted. Nineteen cases were also taken under the Shops and Offices and Factories Act, in which the defendants were convicted and fined, the penalties and costs totalling £16 2s.

A large number of other offences and breaches were inquired into, and in many cases the complaints were found to be either of a trivial nature or unsubstantiated. In these instances no action was taken. In others again the employers were warned, and the disputes settled amicably by the payment, through the Department, of any arrears of wages owing or moneys wrongfully deducted. In this connection £175 7s. 1d. was recovered by this office and handed over to the workers.

I am glad to say there has been very little friction in dealing with these matters, and, generally speaking, there has been harmony between employer and employed throughout this district.

Workers' Dwellings.

During this year 6 workers' dwellings have been erected in Palmerston North. There were originally 14 applications for houses, but owing to the delay in completing arrangements connected with sewerage, water, and road-making, 8 of the applications were withdrawn.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 4 licensed registry offices in Palmerston North, and there have been no complaints concerning them during the year.

Conclusion.

During the year I have visited many of the towns and settlements within the Manawatu district, and have received every help from the constables in charge and local Inspectors. To these I desire to record my thanks. I also desire to thank the employers of labour and the occupiers of the shops and factories I have visited within the district for the kindly consideration and courtesy which at all times has been extended towards me.

I have, &c.,
W. J. Culver,
Inspector of Factories and Awards.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

MASTERTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Masterton, 21st April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for your consideration, the annual report of the working of the Department in the Masterton district for the year ended 31st March, 1913.

GENERAL.

The period just ended has not been very eventful, and no strike or stoppage of work has occurred in connection with the principal industries carried on throughout this district. The slaughtermen's strike, which occurred during the season at most of the freezing-works throughout the Dominion, did not affect this district, as at the time an agreement had been arrived at between the freezing-company directors and the men, and the arrangements then made were strictly adhered to. The season for meat freezing, preserving, and canning, &c., in this district has proved a record one, the output far exceeding that of the previous year, and, judging from the supply of stock offering, the season will continue for some time. A bacon-factory in connection with the works has caused a considerable amount of extra employment.

The building trade has maintained steady progress throughout the year. The number of permits (50) issued in accordance with the by-laws within the borough shows a slight decrease on last year, and the approximate value of buildings erected has not been so great—viz., £22,000. There has, however, been a very considerable amount of building undertaken throughout the country districts, for which no permits require to be issued, amounting to even more than has been done in the borough, so that work has been plentiful, the demand for good carpenters and joiners on various occasions not being satisfied. Bricklayers, plumbers, and painters have also experienced fairly steady employment.

Brickmaking has experienced rather a slack year, notwithstanding that building operations have been fairly brisk; this is accounted for by the fact that a large quantity of bricks has been obtained from outside the district.

The cement-pipe-manufacturing trade has been very busy, keeping a number of hands steadily employed during the year.

The sawmilling industry has revived somewhat during the year, and one mill which has commenced cutting in a new bush is expected to maintain a considerable output. Local mills are also very busy in cutting white-pine, principally for the boxmaking industry.

Those in the furniture trades have experienced a fairly busy year, and tradesmen obtained much more regular employment than during the previous period. Stock manufacturing and special orders have required special attention, and retailers in the trade report that the turnover has considerably improved.

The motor and cycle trade has developed rapidly, and there is now a large number of operatives employed in connection therewith. New factories have been erected and further additions to others completed. General repairs, alterations, and renovating of cars and cycles, &c., is undertaken in these factories, and good business is reported by dealers.

Coach and carriage building has experienced rather a quieter year, which seems to be accounted for chiefly by the very great increase in motor traffic. Tradesmen throughout have, however, obtained steady employment, but there has not been much further demand.

Engineering firms and agricultural-implement manufacturers report a very busy year, particularly in the latter branch.

The leather trades—saddlery and harness making, also boot and shoe making—have been quieter during the year. A local company endeavoured to start a factory for the manufacture of boots and shoes, &c., but was unsuccessful, and the enterprise has been abandoned.

Clothing trades: Tailoring has experienced a very busy year, and all operatives have obtained practically full time, whilst difficulty was experienced in coping with the orders at certain periods. Dressmaking has also been fairly busy, and a fair amount of overtime has been worked in each of these trades. There has been a fairly regular demand for skilled operatives.

Shearing: During the season shearing was considerably hampered throughout the whole of the district owing to the continued wet weather, consequently shearers did not obtain the usual amount of regular time or tallies, and average earnings at this industry were in consequence much reduced.

Flax-milling: Owing to the increase in the prices offered for fibre this industry revived considerably, and two mills in the district have been cutting and dressing a fair output. This has furnished employment for a regular number of hands throughout the season.

Dairying: An important industry throughout this district is the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the season just closing may be considered almost a record one. The weather experienced did not prove too dry, and there was an abundance of feed; consequently, a very fair supply of milk has been sent to the various factories. This industry employs a large number of workers, and it is usually difficult to obtain enough efficient milkers. This is now being obviated very much owing to the advent of the milking-machine, which is being extensively installed.

Retail trades: From general observation and also from regular reports obtained during the year it must be admitted that general retail business has been rather quiet. Somewhat more than the usual number of stocktaking and periodical sales have, however, been held in connection with most of the principal retail trades, and the results have been reported as fully satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT.

During the year 140 factories were registered. The number of workers engaged in the factories was 606—viz., 505 males and 101 females—and the wages paid in the various trades amounted to approximately £55,000.

Overtime warrants were issued to 15 employers to allow 66 women and boys to work 1,753 extra hours. The amount of overtime worked has considerably decreased this year, employers having endeavoured to do away with the overtime practice as much as possible.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued to 23 young persons—18 males and 5 females under sixteen years of age.

Accidents occurring in factories have been few, and none of them were of a very serious nature. Machinery and belting protection is now more regularly enforced and provided for than formerly, and the risk of accident is thus considerably minimized.

No prosecutions were taken during the year, the different clauses of the Act being so very well known by both employers and employees that a breach rarely occurs.

The factories throughout the district have been visited from time to time during the year, and in several instances sanitary conditions have been improved; in this connection the Health Officers for the district have been of great assistance. The factories generally are in a very fair condition.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 182 shops have been registered, which is an increase of 5 over the previous period. The number of employees returned total 390—viz., 268 males and 122 females. The wages paid totalled approximately £35,000.

Overtime permits were obtained by 16 employers to allow 103 assistants—viz., 64 males and 39 females—to work 1,344 hours. This shows a considerable decrease on the number of the previous year.

Occupiers of shops are now well aware of the provisions of the Act requiring a wages and time book to be kept where one or more assistants are employed; very little trouble is now experienced in this connection. Where "requisitions" (by which a majority of the shopkeepers fix the closing-hours in the respective trades) are in force punctuality in closing is very well adhered to.

Practically the whole of the shops have been visited from time to time during the year, and the general arrangements have been found fairly convenient and satisfactory. Special attention has been directed towards seating-accommodation for female shop-assistants.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Several alleged breaches of awards were fully investigated; they were not found to be serious.

In two or three instances under the Shearers' award differences of opinion arose at some sheds throughout the Wairarapa district in connection with rates of wages for shed hands, but on advice from the Department an adjustment was at once made in accordance with the award, and satisfactorily to all parties.

After the Carpenters and Joiners' award came into force it was found that minimum rates of wages were not being paid by some country builders. Owing to the award being new the employers were allowed to rectify matters by paying any arrears that were due; £12 10s. 11d. was recovered in this way through this office.

In connection with other awards, similar adjustments were made with regard to overtime due to workers, the total paid amounting to over £60.

Although there is quite a number of awards where provision is made for permits for under-rate workers, it is satisfactory to state that only 3 have been granted during the period.

The necessary inspection in connection with this Act and the awards has entailed a very considerable amount of travelling and investigation throughout the various parts of the district.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

Two servants' registry offices continue to conduct business in this district. No direct complaint has been received of any irregularity, and, according to their books, the fees charged do not exceed those prescribed under the Act.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

A considerable amount of inspection has been carried out in connection with the accommodation of shearers. The most distant stations of the district have been visited and reported upon. In several cases improvements were ordered and effected during the current season, even while shearing was being carried out; in others the alterations are required to be completed before the coming season. The accommodation throughout this district has been much improved generally, and there are numbers of stations where the conditions are excellent. It cannot, however, be denied that there are also some stations where the accommodation requires considerable improvement, and steps are being taken accordingly.

Workers' Compensation Act.

Workers have regularly availed themselves of the opportunity of seeking advice from this office on the various clauses of this Act, and full particulars were furnished.

Two agreements with respect to compensation for injury received have been arrived at and certified to by me under the statutory provisions made in 1911 to this effect; the sum involved and paid amounted to £253 1s. 11d.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

It is anticipated that the provisions made by the above Act for assisting workers to obtain homes will soon be availed of in this district. A block comprising over 9 acres of land, excellently situated within the Borough of Masterton, has been acquired for the purpose of erecting workers' dwellings. Applications are now being made by *bona fide* workers.

MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCH.

There has not been any great difficulty experienced in dealing with unemployment during the past year. A fair demand for men has been maintained, and almost all classes of trade have been catered for. A considerable number of workers have called at this office, and when employment could not be found advice has been given as to the locality where work could most likely be obtained.

The total number of workers assisted through this office during the year was 165—viz., 143 single and 22 married men with 53 dependants. They were all assisted to private employment.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCH.

This branch is now fully established and appreciated by employers. (For further particulars see separate report, page 42.)

CONCLUSION.

During the period I have visited almost all parts of the Wairarapa district. I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance always received from those persons with whom my duties have brought me into contact.

I have, &c.,
J. GEORGESON,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

NELSON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 28th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report on the administration of the various labour laws and other work of the Department in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

GENERAL.

The year just closed has been a prosperous one for both employers and employees. Reports from business people show that while there has been fluctuations in most trades good trade has been done, with an increase on previous years in nearly all departments.

Except during the early part of the year trade has been very satisfactory in the building trades throughout the district. In the city 183 permits were issued, and new buildings to the value of £33,000 have been erected. In the country districts the estimated value of buildings erected is £20,000. In these trades the amount of labour available has not equalled the demand, and employers have continually made inquiries at the Department's office for men. This has been most noticeable in reference to carpenters and painters.

The furnishing trade in all branches has been very active. A number of labour-saving machines has been installed in various factories, but, notwithstanding, there has been a good demand for operatives to cope with the increasing volume of work. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining competent cabinetmakers, a considerable amount of overtime has been worked in the trade.

The increased demand for all classes of timber has had a good effect on the sawmilling industry, and all mills have made full time. During the month of February last sawmillers in the Sounds and Pelorus Valley had a very anxious time owing to bush-fires. These fires destroyed a considerable amount of standing bush which the district could ill afford to lose, as timber is becoming very difficult to obtain within reasonable distance of rail or sea, and, as a sequence, the price of timber advances as the distance of haulage increases. No difficulty has been experienced in placing good sawmill hands or bush men.

Engineering trades in all branches have been normal, and tradesmen have made full time. Employers state that although there has been no apparent rush of work, they are satisfied with the amount of business done for the year.

There has been a steady development in the boot trade, chiefly on order work. Employers state that the public are demanding a better class of boot, and prefer boots made to measure. All operatives have been kept busy during the year.

There are a set number of men employed in the saddlery and harnessmaking trade. Employers report that trade has been quite up to the average of previous years.

The tailoring, clothing, and dressmaking trades have had an exceptionally busy year. There has been a continual demand for all classes of labour in the tailoring and dressmaking workrooms, and it has been impossible to obtain hands to carry out orders. A considerable amount of overtime has been worked in all branches of the clothing trade.

Trade in brick and pottery works has been normal, and at no time during the year has the demand for bricks exceeded the supply on hand.

Notwithstanding the ever-increasing number of motor-cars in the district, the coachbuilding and wheelwright trade continues to grow. The demand for all classes of vehicles has been very good, and in one or two factories considerable extensions have been made to plants.

The slaughtermen's strike in no way affected the local freezing-works, and the present year is the best experienced since the works were opened. Just now the works present a very busy appearance, and up to date 30,000 carcases of mutton have been prepared for export.

Fellmongers and tanners report a prosperous year, with fair markets. The growing tendency is to deal with wool and hides locally, and new plants have been installed in one or

two yards to deal with this class of work. Men employed in this industry have made full time during the year.

Motor and cycle trades: The number of motor cars and cycles on the road has kept all shops busy for the year.

Fruit-preserving, one of the most important industries in the district, continues to grow, and there is an ever-increasing demand for the products. Employers have from time to time increased their plants and employed the latest labour-saving machines; yet, owing to the growing trade, there has been a difficulty of obtaining sufficient women and boy labour. The difficulty has been exceptionally acute this year, and several firms take orders subject only to a proportionate reduction if supplies fall short. In some instances supplies have had to be reduced by 75 per cent. owing to the scarcity of labour.

Biscuit and confectionery factories report a very busy year, but employers state that, owing to the dearth of female and boy labour, they have been compelled to restrict their business in certain lines.

Employers in both fruit-preserving and confectionery industries state that business could be increased at least 50 per cent. if labour were available. Lines of goods which were formerly made, and for which the raw material is grown in the district, are now imported. This causes a general loss all round—to growers, manufacturers, and the Dominion generally.

Agricultural operations: The year has been a prosperous one in many respects, and the seasons have been good and crops heavy. The prices prevailing for stock and farm-produce have been quite up to the standard, if not better than in previous years. A considerable amount of clearing and planting has been done, and this is noticeable chiefly in connection with the fruit industry. At the present time there are several thousand acres laid down in apple orchards, and this year about 1,000,000 young trees have been put in. This work alone has found a considerable amount of employment for a number of men. The hop-crop for the year has been a very heavy one, which has caused prices to drop somewhat on last year's offers. The market opened with prices at from 1s. to 10d. per pound. Growers state that the business will pay at that price, but will not leave much margin for profit. The hop-gardens gave employment to a considerable number of women and girls, and substantial cheques were made, an expert picker averaging about 10s. per day, while others earned much less. The price ranged from 2d. to 2½d. per bushel for picking. Hop-growers complained of the difficulty of obtaining pickers this year. I am of opinion that the difficulty in this industry could have been very easily removed if growers had made application to the Department at least one month before the hops were ready for picking. Inquiries were made from the Department from all parts of the Dominion as to the likelihood of obtaining work at hop-picking for the season. Growers made little use of the office for obtaining labour.

Shipping: The increasing trade of the district warrants direct liners visiting the port, and to facilitate their entry and departure a considerable amount of improvement has been made to the harbour during the year. The visits from coastal and intercolonial steamers totalled 1,506; direct liners, 8; and sailing-vessels, 361: total tonnage, 408,537 tons (net).

Factories Act.

Nothing unusual can be noted in connection with the operations of this Act. Its provisions are well understood. The factories throughout the district have been visited, and special attention has been paid to sanitation, protection from machinery, and also to time and wage books. As a rule, these books are kept up to date, and there has been little difficulty in adjusting overtime rates and seeing that increases in wages were given to juvenile workers when due. Where new factories have been erected employers have given every consideration to ventilation, sanitation, &c., for the comfort of their employees generally. Where new bakehouses have been erected I have pointed out the advisability of putting in concrete floors, and I am pleased to state that without exception this has been done.

During the year 282 factories were registered. The number of workers employed was 1,396—1,124 males and 272 females.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 16 young persons to work in factories—8 boys and 8 girls.

Overtime: A total of 5,319 hours overtime has been worked by 162 females and boys, as against 4,711 hours worked by 131 females and boys last year. This shows a considerable increase in overtime worked, and indicates the briskness of trade and shortage of female and boy labour. The increase is mainly in connection with the fruit-preserving and clothing industries.

Accidents: Three accidents were reported; none were of a serious nature. Inquiries were made in all cases, and in no case could any defect be found in the guarding of machinery. The persons injured were seen and made acquainted with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act.

Prosecutions: There were 3 prosecutions under this Act—2 for failing to pay wages at not more than fortnightly intervals, and 1 for failing to keep time and wage book. Convictions were obtained in both cases, and back wages amounting to £40 were recovered.

Shops and Offices Act.

During the year 310 shops were registered; they employed 889 persons—310 occupiers, 286 males, and 293 female assistants.

The early-closing movement has gained ground, and there are very few trades which are not now closing under "requisition." There is a small minority of shopkeepers who object to early closing, and these have caused a considerable number of visits of inspection at all hours in the evening.

Visits of inspection have been paid to all shops in the district, and special attention has been given to wages and time books, seating-accommodation for females, also to ventilation and sanitation.

Prosecutions: Six prosecutions were taken under this Act. Convictions were obtained in all cases.

Overtime: 226 overtime warrants were issued to 146 shop-assistants, who worked 5,385 extra hours. This shows a considerable increase on the preceding year.

The conditions of employment as a whole were satisfactory, and the law was being fairly well complied with.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

As Inspector of Scaffolding for the Marlborough and Nelson districts I have visited buildings in the course of erection throughout the districts (see separate report).

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

No difficulty has arisen in connection with awards under this Act during the year. There are nine awards and six industrial agreements in force in the Nelson and Marlborough districts, and the necessary inspection has entailed a very considerable amount of travelling and investigation, mainly in connection with the Nelson Tailors' and the New Zealand Typographical awards. Sixty complaints were received and inquired into. The majority of cases arose from complainants not understanding the terms of the awards, while others were of a trivial nature, and letters of warning met the cases.

Four persons were proceeded against for breaches of awards. Convictions were obtained in all cases, the penalties and costs amounting to £11 4s. 6d.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are no servants' registry offices in the Nelson district.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

There are 12 sheds in the district which come within the meaning of this Act. The accommodation for shearers is satisfactory, and, with two exceptions, shearers take their meals at the homesteads, where cooks for the men are employed.

Workers' Compensation Act.

The amending Act of 1911, providing that agreements for the settlement of claims shall not be binding unless approved by a Magistrate or Inspector, has done much to safeguard the interest of injured workers. During the year a number of workers has called seeking advice as to compensation for injuries received. Six memoranda of agreement were brought in for approval. The circumstances and conditions in connection with each case were inquired into, and only the full amount of compensation due was approved, as follows: Loss of three fingers, £76 11s. 5d.; big toe, £36 1s.; top of finger, £23 15s. 2d.; part of thumb, £79 6s.; loss of eye, £154 15s. 11d.; top of finger, £15 8s.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

During the year much interest has been manifested in this Act by the workers in the district. Inquiries were received as to general conditions governing workers' dwellings. Each applicant was supplied with the fullest information, and 12 applications were received. Land was then acquired by the Department for the purpose of erecting dwellings. The land has been cut up and surveyed, and contracts let for making roads and for sewerage. Gas and water mains have been put in by the City Council, and in the course of a few months the dwellings will be erected.

Men's Employment Branch.

There has been a good demand for all classes of labour during the year. All local men have been fully employed, and no difficulty has been experienced in placing applicants willing to take farm-work, scrub-cutting, or bush-work. Applications have been received from employers from all parts of the district for this class of labour.

In the manufacturing industries there has, as already mentioned, also been a shortage of labour. This is a very serious matter as far as the fruit industry is concerned, as the season lasts about eight months, when employers put on all labour available, whilst at the end of the season they shorten hands. I am afraid that until the problem of employment for the other four months of the year can be solved the difficulty of obtaining labour for the busy season will continue.

During the year employment was found for 101 men, 30 of whom were married with 46 dependants, and 71 were single men.

Women's Employment Branch.

This department has done good work, and is much appreciated by employers and employees. The same difficulty with regard to the scarcity of domestic workers has been experienced as with various other workers. Employers are continually inquiring what chance there is of obtaining help, and this takes up a considerable amount of the time of the officer in charge (see separate report).

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to thank all those officers with whom I have been associated during the year for their assistance.

I have, &c.,

S. Tyson,

Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary for Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

GREYMOUTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Greymouth, 24th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the work of this branch of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

The period under review cannot be said to have been one of progress. The contributary causes were no doubt the general tightening of the money-market and the strike of gold-miners at Inangahua. This strike doubtless exercised a retarding influence not only in the development of the resources of the West Coast, but also, indirectly, on the general trade of the district. Investors and tradespeople alike have been cautious, and, in consequence, there has been a general curtailment of business.

The following figures show the export of gold during the past three years: 1912, 59,357 oz.; value, £235,241: 1911, 83,609 oz.; value, £333,492: 1910, 81,235 oz.; value, £315,210.

Turning to the other branch of mining, that associated with coal, the statistics for the last two periods show as follow: 1911–12, 376,476 tons; 1912–13, 343,273 tons. This shows a falling-off in our coal export of 33,203 tons.

Coming to the timber industry it is found that the total output recorded as passing over the railway also exhibits a decrease: 1911–12, 57,304,109 superficial feet; 1912–13, 48,378,724 superficial feet; decrease, 8,925,385 superficial feet.

Dealing with the minor industries, it is found that while wool and flax show a slight increase over last year, the output of bricks, coke, and sleepers has declined during the period.

Building operations: The period just ended has not been a good one from an artisans' point of view, and shows a falling-off since last year. The municipal permits issued were of a total value of £16,636, which is a decrease of £4,574 compared with last year's work.

The local engineering and kindred trades have been kept fairly busy during the period, and have worked overtime aggregating 2,456 hours.

Coachbuilders and blacksmiths report a slack year, and no overtime has been necessary.

Dressmaking and tailoring: The reports concerning these industries are not up to the standard of former years, although a fair amount of business was transacted at Christmas-time, particularly in the town.

MEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCH.

The completion of the various sections of railway-works throughout the district temporarily forced an amount of unemployed labour on the market. This was relieved to a certain extent when the Government took over the Arthur's Pass Tunnel works, where 200 workers were taken on. As this work is being pressed on at top speed, employment could be found for a considerable number more capable men than appears to be available at the moment of writing. Employment was found for 37 men in various other capacities with private employers, bringing the total up to 237, of whom 89 were married, 138 single, and 10 widowers, with dependants totalling 324.

FACTORIES ACT.

The number of factories registered is 141 since previous year.

Certificates of fitness to work in factories were issued during the period to 14 boys and 2 girls under the age of sixteen years.

The amount of overtime worked by females and boys under sixteen years of age in the various factories was 2,323 hours.

There has been little difficulty found in administering the Act, any minor irregularity being usually of an adjustable nature. In only 3 instances was it necessary to seek the assistance of the Court; on each occasion conviction was obtained and fine imposed. Visits of inspection were made to all factories throughout the district during the period.

A number of complaints were received from employees, principally with regard to the short-payment of wages. These were all duly investigated, and most of them were proved to be of a baseless nature. In a few instances, however, it became necessary for the Department to interfere, and the sum of £46 2s. 8d., arrears of wages, was recovered and handed to the workers concerned.

The number of accidents which occurred within the district was 12; 5 were of a more or less serious nature, and necessitated surgical operations, while 1 was fatal. The unfortunate individual in this case had his skull fractured through a log of timber canting off the trolly while being conveyed to a sawmill. The remaining 6 were of a minor nature. In every instance full inquiry has been made regarding the occurrences, and the injured persons' interests safeguarded.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The number of shops registered was 238, an increase of 38 over the corresponding period of last year.

The provisions of this Act appeared to be fairly well understood by the occupiers of shops, hotels, and restaurants throughout the district. The only difficulty experienced was in regard to the keeping of wages and time book.

One prosecution was initiated for failure to close shop on the statutory half-holiday; a conviction was obtained and the defendant fined. With this exception a warning letter has sufficed to bring offenders to a sense of duty.

Very little overtime has been necessary throughout the period, the total amounting to 152 hours by 14 assistants.

Scaffolding Inspection Act.

Visits of inspection have been made to all structures in course of erection, alteration, or repair throughout the Industrial District of Westland (see separate report).

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Strict attention has been given to all industries throughout the Westland Industrial District affected by awards and agreements. It was considered necessary to prosecute in 2 instances. With these exceptions the Act has worked smoothly during the year, and amicable relations prevailed between employer and employee.

Workers' Compensation Act.

There have been no complaints within the district regarding this Act. The more important provisions appeared to be fairly well understood and highly appreciated by the workers, as was also the practical advice and other assistance which the Department placed at the disposal of those requiring it.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

Considerable interest is being shown throughout the district regarding the working of this enactment.

After considerable trouble and unavoidable delay an ideal site for dwellings has been secured at Cobden on very reasonable terms. Tenders have been accepted for the building of 13 cottages of attractive design, and containing from four to six rooms each. A commencement has been made with the erection of these dwellings, and it is expected to have the various applicants in possession of their respective homes at an early date.

Conclusion.

The principal towns in Westland have been visited, and as thorough an inspection of the shops and factories therein has been carried out as time and circumstances permitted. I desire to record my appreciation of the ready assistance and uniform courtesy extended to me by the various officers of local bodies with whom my duties have brought me in contact.

I have, &c.,
H. J. Torbit,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

TIMARU.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 26th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report of the Department's work in the South Canterbury district for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

Although a few industrial difficulties have arisen during the past year business has recovered itself, and I am glad to be able to report continued prosperity for the district generally.

The sheep and dairy farmers throughout the district have had a very fair year, as the wool-sales were very successful, the prices realized being exceptionally good, whilst dairy-produce has also brought good prices and feed had been plentiful for stock. The grain harvest has not been quite up to the average.

The meat-freezing industry has again had a good year, notwithstanding the inconvenience and loss caused by the slaughtermen's strike at the beginning of the present season; at the present time both local works are working at their full capacity.

The building trades have again had a very busy year, and the demand has been much larger than the supply available. During the latter part of the year, however, business has become quieter, and it is now about normal. Unless the money-market gets easier it is feared that the trade will be slack during the coming winter. The number of building permits issued by the Borough Council during the year was 212, and the approximate cost of the buildings was £113,862.

The woollen-milling and clothing trades have been very brisk and apparently prosperous. Female workers are still wanted, particularly in the woollen-milling (weaving department) and tailoring industries.

Retailers have, on the whole, done good business, although in some lines competition has been very keen, noticeable mostly in the grocery trade.

The Port of Timaru is still increasing its volume of trade, and last year (ending 31st December, 1912) the imports amounted to 99,026 tons and the exports 97,843 tons, making a total of 196,869 tons, which exceeds the previous year's total by over 11,000 tons. The principal imports and exports were as follows: Imports—General merchandise, 22,217 tons; timber, 1,154,830 superficial feet; coal, 23,970 tons. Exports—Wool, 33,284 bales; wheat, 79,077 sacks; oats, 96,500 sacks; beans and peas, 6,087 sacks; potatoes, 15,820 sacks; butter, 1,709 cases; cheese, 1,727 crates.

The declared value of foreign and intercolonial trade was £1,541,545, and the approximate value of coastal trade £700,000. The port still holds the third position in the Dominion for the export of frozen mutton and lamb, the total for the year being 739,787 carcases, which is an increase of 40,630 over the previous year's export.

Factories Act.

During the year 239 factories were registered, which is an increase of 6 over the previous year. 1,538 persons were employed, comprising 1,190 males, 348 females.

Forty-nine certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 23 boys and 26 girls under sixteen years of age.

There has been a decrease in the amount of overtime worked by boys and female workers, which is shown as follows: Number of workers, 1912, 185; 1913, 276; overtime worked, 10,666 hours and 8,276 hours respectively.

Seventy-five accidents were reported, nearly all of which were of a slight nature; the most serious was one in which a worker's arm was almost cut off with a circular saw, but, thanks to modern surgery, the arm has been saved, and it is likely that the man will be able to use it again very shortly.

There were 3 prosecutions (2 in Timaru and 1 in Geraldine) taken under this Act, and penalties were imposed in both cases. Several warnings have been given to employers to comply with the provisions of the Act.

I have again much pleasure in expressing satisfaction at the way in which factories were equipped and conducted, also for the readiness with which employers have complied with any alterations or improvements that I have suggested. All the town factories of any size have got their sanitary arrangements in good order, and connected with the new drainage system. In conjunction with the Health Inspector I have made a large number of inspections in connection with these arrangements in both Timaru and Waimate, where drainage schemes have been introduced.

Shops and Offices Act.

The total number of shops and hotels registered in Timaru and suburbs (including St. Andrew's) was 307, which is a substantial increase over last year; but of this number 14 have since been closed. This is not unusual with the smaller class of shops, which open for a short time and then close down again.

Overtime permits were issued for 273 assistants to work 3,947 hours.

The Act appeared to be well observed on the whole, although I had to prosecute in 16 instances; conviction with penalty and costs was entered in each case. Thirteen of them were for failing to close at the hours fixed by gazetted "requisitions," 2 for failing to close at 1 p.m. on statutory half-holiday, and 1 for not paying an assistant for overtime worked; 7 of the cases were taken at Timaru and 9 at Temuka.

The shops, on the whole, were well kept and stocked, and their appearance and cleanliness are a credit to the occupiers.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There are 3 offices registered under this Act, and they are well conducted, although the practice of charging fees to workers only, which I previously reported, is still in vogue.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Fourteen cases for enforcement of awards have been taken in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court and 1 in the Court of Arbitration. The latter was taken to obtain an interpretation, and the Court recorded a breach. Of the cases taken in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, penalties were imposed in 10 instances, whilst 3 were dismissed, and in 1 a nonsuit was entered. In 2 of the cases dismissed the Stipendiary Magistrate stated a case for the Arbitration Court, and judgment was given for defendants on the Court's finding. Seven cases of breaches of awards were settled out of Court.

Proceedings were taken against 7 men for taking part in a strike; each of them was fined, the penalties and costs given amounting in all to £5 2s.

Two employers were proceeded against under the Act for failing to keep overtime and wages book, and each was convicted with penalty.

Fifteen permits to under-rate workers have been issued; the bulk of them were renewals of former permits to persons physically unfit.

In most cases employers and employees were working harmoniously, and, with the exception of the slaughtermen's strike, there has been little or no industrial difficulty.

Workers' Compensation Act.

A good deal of advice has been asked for and given under this Act during the past year, and all cases referred to this office have been settled without legal proceedings being taken. There was, however, a practice in vogue to which I would call particular attention. Several insurance companies expected the injured worker to pay for medical certificates required by them when the worker was fit to resume work. Another matter that should, if possible, be attended to is that when an employer admits liability for compensation the payment of half-wages should be made every week, say, after the first fortnight. I found that in many cases no payment was made until the workers resumed employment, and some hardship was thereby experienced.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

Eighteen houses have been built in Timaru and Temuka, and all have been taken up by the applicants, who have expressed great satisfaction for the benefits conferred by the Act. The houses are of four and five rooms, well built, conveniently designed, and situated at an easy distance from town. Enough land has been secured here for 9 or 10 more houses, and sufficient applications have already been received to fill the whole of this block; whilst I have little doubt that if more land were available it would be quickly taken up.

Conclusion.

During the year I have paid frequent visits to Waimate, Temuka, Geraldine, Fairlie, St. Andrew's, Pleasant Point, Washdyke, &c., in connection with the various labour laws, and I desire to express my thanks to employers, employees, and others for their courtesy and assistance in carrying out my duties.

I have, &c.,
Geo. H. Lightfoot,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

OAMARU.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Oamaru, 25th April, 1913.

I beg to submit my annual report on the administration of the labour laws throughout the North Otago district for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

Trade generally has been fairly brisk during the year, and at no time has the unemployment difficulty become acute. This is shown in the fact that it was not found necessary last winter to send any of the workers away to Government works elsewhere, there being sufficient employment in the district for all applicants.

The dairying industry has experienced a record season, which has, to a large extent, compensated for the average light yield in grain crops.

The recent strike of slaughtermen was felt early in the season, but the freezing-works are now working at full pressure. Considerable loss to the district was caused by the strike of slaughtermen at the local freezing-works in June last, when 30,000 sheep had to be railed away to other works.

Since my last report considerable improvements have been made to a number of the business houses here, and this has added very much to the appearance of the town.

Factories Act.

The number of factories registered was 166. Several of them have been much improved and enlarged during the year.

Forty-five certificates of fitness to work in factories have been issued to 25 boys and 20 girls under sixteen years of age. Of this number, 7 boys and 8 girls had passed the Sixth Standard.

The amount of overtime worked by boys under sixteen years of age and women was 3,927 hours, as against 2,494 hours for last year.

Five accidents were reported and inquired into; only one of them resulted in permanent injury. In this case the Department has seen that the amount of compensation paid was in accordance with the Act.

Arrears of wages amounting to £17 5s. 1d. have been collected, and paid to workers.

Although a number of warnings had to be given, it was not found necessary to lay any informations under this Act.

Shops and Offices Act.

The number of shops registered was 179.

Overtime permits were issued to 63 assistants, who worked 1,124 hours, as against 686 hours worked last year.

It has been necessary to give a number of warnings to shopkeepers during the year, but it was not deemed necessary to take any cases into Court.

Arrears of wages amounting to £12 1s. 3d. have been collected from hotel and restaurant keepers, and paid over to workers, and from ordinary shops £7 10s. has been collected and paid to the assistants.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The provisions of this Act have been fairly well observed during the period under review, but in 2 cases action had to be taken before the Magistrates' Court for enforcement of the law—viz., in one case a shearer left work without due cause before completion of his contract, and in the other 13 slaughtermen struck work at the Eveline Freezing-works whilst bound by an award. In both cases convictions were obtained and fines inflicted. Three cases were settled out of Court, and arrears of wages amounting to £29 0s. 1d. collected, and paid to workers.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There were 3 offices registered, all of which were well conducted, and carried out the requirements of the law satisfactorily.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act.

Last year a number of sheep runs were visited for the purpose of inspecting accommodation, &c., provided for the shearers. Seven requisitions had to be served upon owners requiring alterations and improvements, all of which have been duly attended to without recourse to the law.

Conclusion.

During the year I have paid visits to Enfield, Kakanui, Papakaio, Weston, Pukeuri, Awamoko, Totara, and other parts of the district, and desire to thank both employers and employees for assistance given to me when carrying out my duties.

I have, &c.,
J. C. Yorke,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Invercargill, 25th April, 1913.

I beg to submit herewith my report on the work of the Department in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

GENERAL.

The year just closed has been marked by steady progress throughout the Southland district. In the towns business has been good, and few instances can be recorded where increased trade and brighter prospects have not been the order. Improvements in buildings, streets, and other public services have been carried out. In Invercargill the electric-car service is an accomplished fact, and the patronage accorded has surpassed anticipations.

The farming community, especially those on the flat country, experienced two disastrous floods in the growing season. In the early spring acres of young grain were washed away. Considerable areas were sown again, and the late harvest was on the fair road to completion when another flood, more extensive and disastrous than its predecessors, swept stooks, stacks, and sacks of threshed grain right out of existence. Besides the loss of crops, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses were carried away, while the amount of fencing destroyed ran into hundreds of miles. Probably pastoralists were less unfortunate than the agriculturalists as the country generally devoted to grazing is of a nature not easily flooded. They had cold wet weather, however, to contend with in the early spring, just at the time when young lambs were beginning to make their appearance. Profiting by their experiences of former years, many pastoralists have now provided shelter plantations for their ewes, and have thus minimized the danger of loss through sudden storms. The shearing was put through in good time, and the clip reached the stores in prime condition. Prices received were quite up to the expectations of growers; a good clearance was effected, and as a result a considerable sum of money was put into circulation. Lambs came away well at the start, but had several checks during the growing season, and did not reach the freezing stage quite as early as expected. The first batches to come forward, however, were in good condition, and should prove profitable to the growers. At all times during the season there has been abundance of feed, the growth of clover being almost phenomenal. Winter feed is plentiful, and in consequence there should be no difficulty in carrying stock through the winter. Ground is still being brought into cultivation for agricultural purposes, and in the coming season there should be a considerable extent of country bearing its first cultivated crop. Noxious weeds have called for a good deal of attention, as, on account of the moist season, the growth, especially on new ground, has been vigorous. It is satisfactory to note that the much-dreaded Californian thistle shows signs of dying out; everywhere the growth is more stunted than usual, and the plants do not appear to be maturing their seeds to any great extent. The demand for farm labourers has been quite as keen as in former years, but our young men do not seem to take kindly to the occupation.

Dairying: The dairying industry is growing, and each year sees the number of factories increase; every small district will no doubt have its own factory eventually. The total quantity of cheese shipped from the Bluff for the year ending the 31st March, 1913, was 111,750 cwt., valued at £313,569. After adding to this the quantity consumed locally as well as that transhipped from other ports, £500,000 would seem a reasonable estimate to put down as the total value of the cheese output for the above period. As butter-making and milk-condensing form strong branches of the dairy industry in this district, they must be considered when speaking of dairying generally. Although it would be a difficult matter to obtain actual figures showing the value of butter manufactured locally, the amount must run into five figures. The manufacture of butter from whey is the latest development of the dairying business, and plants have been installed for the purpose in some of the larger factories, where a very high-class article has been turned out. The success of the experiment in using whey is being closely watched, and within a very few years every factory in the district will, it is expected, have made arrangements for obtaining a "second crop" from its milk. That milk-condensing is carried on in this district on a most extensive scale may be gathered from the following figures, which speak for themselves: Milk treated, 1,012,196 gallons, valued at £25,000. The dairy-farmers are also gradually improving their herds.

A good deal has been done in the way of cow-testing, which is a sure sign that the farmers are taking a scientific interest in their business. With the opening of the bush lands, the number of dairy-farmers will increase, and the demand for new factories must therefore continue. Though the past season has been somewhat erratic, the supplies of milk have been fairly steady, and the factories, on the whole, have done well.

Sawmilling: Owing to the falling-off in building operations the demand for timber has not been so keen as in the past few years, but, nevertheless, the mills have been kept going, and continue to employ large numbers of men. Bush areas within reasonable distance of the town are now few and far between, and each year sees the mills pushed farther out, until, within a very short time, a sawmill will be a novelty to town dwellers.

Flax-milling: A sudden rise in the price of fibre towards the end of the year 1912 caused activity in the industry, and practically every mill in the district was put in commission as soon as men could be found to fill the places. The season was not favourable, however, for drying and bleaching the fibre, and the paddocks soon got overloaded with wet material, consequently a good deal of time was lost, and the scutches were lying idle. Men were hard to procure at the start, but later on, as the season advanced, all the mills were full-handed and good money was made. Considering the many disadvantages that millers have met with the quality of the fibre turned out has been good.

Building trades: The close of the year 1912 saw the completion of most of the large buildings in course of erection, when a quietness set in all round, and has continued up to the

end of the financial year. Cottage building has, however, been pushed on very rapidly, and by this means carpenters, joiners, and other mechanics in the building trade have been kept going. Though it is not so apparent as during last year, there is a fair amount of work going on in the country districts, also in the inland towns, some of which are assuming fair proportions. The advent of spring should see a number of heavy jobs in hand in Invercargill.

Iron trades: The different branches of the iron-working industry has made good progress during the year, and employers are satisfied and appear confident of further success in the future. Implement-makers had rather a peculiar season to deal with, but, nevertheless, managed to dispose of their lines as the season came round. In the general engineering there was always enough work on hand to keep all employees on full time, and overtime has been necessary in many cases to keep up with orders. Extensive alterations and additions have recently been made in some of the foundries, which are now in a position to cope with all demands.

Plumbing, gasfitting, &c.: All trades coming under this heading have had a very successful year, and there has at all times been a demand for good men. Gas and water mains have been extended to the outer areas of the town, and citizens have taken full advantage of the conveniences afforded. A new award was made in the plumbing and tinsmithing trade during the year, and, although a few misunderstandings in connection with it arose at the beginning, matters soon settled down, and everything is now working smoothly.

Furniture trades: Notwithstanding that two large Dunedin firms have opened up branches here, all engaged in furniture selling and manufacturing have had a remarkably good year. At times the demand for locally made furniture was so keen that great difficulty was experienced in fulfilling orders.

Coachbuilding: It is claimed that the work turned out in our carriage-factories is equal to anything in the Dominion. There has been a good demand for vehicles of all descriptions, and all those engaged in the trade have had a good year. Motor-body building now forms a large portion of the work turned out, and at the close of the year all the workshops were full up with orders.

Boot and shoe trade: Taken all round, trade has been very steady. In manufacturing a little time was lost by operatives during the early spring of 1912, but latterly every one has been fully employed. Retailers report very satisfactory returns, showing an appreciable advance on last year.

Tailoring: Tailoring firms have every reason to be satisfied with the work of the year. From start to finish orders have been good, and operatives have had almost constant employment. The amount of overtime worked in this trade has been greater by far than that in any other industry in the town. Female operatives have been in keen demand, and the supply continues short.

Dressmaking and millinery: Dressmakers were unable to complete orders within the limit of the ordinary working-day, and the amount of overtime granted almost equalled that worked in the tailoring trade. Milliners were kept going very steadily, and with the assistance of a little overtime managed to put in good time for the year.

Men's Employment Branch.

Only 50 men registered their names on the "unemployed" list during the year. Of the number 14 were married and 36 single. Eight married and 19 single men were assisted to employment immediately on their application being registered. There has not been any serious cause for complaint on account of want of work, and throughout the whole period under review there has been some demand for able-bodied workers. During the shearing and harvest seasons a number of men passed through the town; very little was seen of them, and no doubt they found employment in some part of the district.

Factories Act.

The number of factories registered during the year was 357, which is the highest number yet recorded.

Certificates of fitness were issued to 36 young persons under sixteen years of age to work in factories—viz., 17 boys and 19 girls. No doubt the spread of technical education will for a time have the effect of somewhat delaying the entrance of many young people of both sexes to the manufacturing and other industries; but the schooling must in the long-run be better for all concerned, as the children will have gained considerable educational experience, will be more settled in their ideas, and they will consequently be less inclined to shift about than they are when entering employment immediately on leaving the primary schools.

Accidents.—Twenty-six accidents were reported and inquired into during the year. The injuries consisted chiefly of bruises, loss of joints of fingers, and broken limbs, accidents which are inseparable from industrial life.

Two hundred and ninety-nine boys (under sixteen years of age) and women worked 11,040 hours' overtime.

Prosecutions.—There were no prosecutions under the Act.

Shops and Offices Act.

There were 5 prosecutions under this Act—2 for failing to close at 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, 2 against one employer for employing female assistants longer than the stipulated number of hours without an interval for meal, and 1 for working female assistants overtime without a permit. In all cases nominal penalties were inflicted. On the whole, shopkeepers have made an honest endeavour to keep within the law.

The annual returns were collected from 389 shops, hotels, and restaurants during the year.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The number of awards under this Act keeps on increasing, and practically every industry in the district is working under an award of the Court. Frequent visits have been paid to country districts, where the working of awards has been inquired into, and explanations and advice given where necessary. On the whole, there has been very little friction, and everything possible has been done to keep things running smoothly.

Four persons were proceeded against for breaches of awards. In 3 cases penalties were inflicted, and 1 case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

Arrears of wages amounting to £48 9s. 9d., covering breaches of the Bakers and Pastrycooks', Butchers', Carpenters', and Timber-yards and Sawmills awards, were collected, and paid to the workers concerned.

Servants' Registry Offices Act.

There were 8 persons holding licenses under this Act in Invercargill, all of whom have apparently made every endeavour to comply with the requirements of the law.

Workers' Dwellings Act.

A suitable block of land to provide sites for workers' dwellings has been secured in South Invercargill, and applications have been invited from workers desirous of securing homes under the Act. Applications were received for all the sections under offer, and no doubt the necessary houses to accommodate the applicants and their families will shortly be erected.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to express my appreciation of the services rendered by police officers acting as Factory Inspectors in the country districts. By their aid much heavy travelling has been avoided and time saved.

I have, &c.,

H. B. Bower,
Inspector of Factories.

The Secretary of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Wellington.

DARGAVILLE.

During the past year skilled and unskilled labour have been in great demand throughout the district and high wages have been paid. In consequence of the increased amount of work a good deal of overtime has been worked, principally in the sawmilling and tailoring trades. For the greater part of the year the building trade has been brisk, but lately business has fallen off, and several carpenters have left the district. The flax-milling industry has also been brisk; two mills are now working in full swing. The kauri-gum industry is employing between 400 and 500 men, who are all making good wages on account of the high prices and demand for gum. During the year 10 informations were laid against 8 occupiers for minor breaches of the Acts, convictions being obtained in each case. The dairy industry is increasing rapidly in all parts of the district, and farmers from other parts are settling here.

MANGAWEKA.

The various trades have, on the whole, had a fairly good year. One or two businesses closed down, whilst others commenced operations. Owing to sewerage, water, and electric works being carried out here it was a most difficult matter to obtain sufficient labour to carry out the works, and good navvies were at a premium. The farmers have had a good year, and fair prices were recorded for wool, dairy-produce, and stock. During the annual inspection of shearing-sheds it was found that the accommodation was not satisfactory in some cases, and notice was given to effect improvements as required by the Act.

HUNTERVILLE.

Factories Act: All the factories in this district have been fully employed, but no overtime was worked. There have been no complaints, and no prosecutions have been necessary for breaches of the Act. The various trades appear to be prosperous and work generally has been plentiful.

Shops and Offices Act: This Act has also given general satisfaction, and no difficulty has been experienced in carrying out its provisions. The statutory half-holiday is observed by all, and there have been no prosecutions during the year.

Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act: During the year nearly all the sheds in this district have been visited, and the accommodation is now very much superior to that provided in the past.

Unskilled labour: The labour-market in this district has been in a very satisfactory condition during the past year and work has been plentiful.

HASTINGS.

A large volume of trade has been transacted here during the year, and there has been a fair demand for skilled labour, especially in the building and joinery trades. The sewerage scheme has given employment to a large number of men, but it is now nearing completion. The district, taken as a whole, is in a very prosperous condition, there being practically no unemployed.

Building licenses of a total value of £4,362 have been granted during the year.

DANNEVIRKE.

The year has been a fairly prosperous one for this district, notwithstanding the fact that sheep-farmers sustained considerable loss through the slaughtermen's strike. Owing to the prolonged spell of dry weather experienced about that time grass was scarce, and sheep could not be kept in prime condition pending the termination of the strike. Bush-fires also did great damage, especially to dairy-farmers settled on or near recently felled bush lands. A slight depression has naturally been felt throughout the district, and especially in Dannevirke.

There were 98 factories registered, employing 243 males and 57 females.

Overtime permits were issued for 24 females, who worked 294½ extra hours.

No complaints in reference to the working of the labour laws have been received.

REEFTON.

During the year the Factories and Shops and Offices Acts have been well observed. One prosecution occurred during the year: this was for failure to pay double time for working on a holiday. One hundred and fourteen shops and 27 factories were registered.

The district is still feeling the effects of the labour trouble which began in 1911 and lasted until the end of 1912. The mines, which were practically shut down for several months, resumed operations at the end of last December, but are not yet working full-handed. The result is that business, although much better, is still far from satisfactory.

WESTPORT.

During the year trade and business generally have been slack, although men appear to have been fairly fully employed.

There has been a decrease in the number of factories registered since the previous year, due to the general dullness of trade.

No complaints regarding the working of the labour laws have been received.

During the year a number of trades have availed themselves of the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act as to closing by requisition, and this appears to be a benefit to those engaged in business.

HOKITIKA.

During the year trade and business generally have been dull. The mining industry has been practically at a standstill, whilst the building, engineering, tailoring, cabinetmaking, and coachbuilding trades have experienced a quiet time. Dairying and agricultural farming have had a steady year. The timber industry has not been very flourishing.

During the year 58 factories were registered, but 5 have since closed down. These include 3 sawmills and 1 cycle-factory.

There have been no prosecutions during the period and no accidents reported.

One hundred and twenty-eight shops, including licensed hotels and restaurants, have rendered returns: this is a decrease of 11 since the previous year.

Generally speaking, the various labour laws have been well observed by employers and workers in this district.

OTHER TOWNS.

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

Northern Industrial District.

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

Taranaki Industrial District.

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

Wellington Industrial District.

Ashhurst.	Havelock North.	Ormondville.	Te Nui.
Bull's.	Kimbolton.	Otaki.	Upper Hutt.
Carterton.	Levin.	Pahiatua.	Waipawa.
Eketahuna.	Martinborough	Porangahau.	Waipukurau.
Featherston.	Marton.	Raetihi.	Wairoa.
Feilding.	Moawhango.	Rongotea.	Waitotara.
Foxton.	Ohakune.	Shannon.	Waverley.
Greytown.	Ongaonga.	Taihape.	Woodville.

Marlborough Industrial District.

Blenheim.	Havelock.	Picton.	Seddon.

Nelson Industrial District.

Collingwood.	Murchison.	Takaka.

Westland Industrial District.

Brunnerton.	Karamea.	Okarito.	Ross.
Denniston.	Kumara.	Otira.	Seddonville.
Granity.	Lyell.		

Canterbury Industrial District.

Akaroa.	Culverden.	Lincoln.	Rakaia.
Amberley.	Fairlie.	Little River.	Rangiora.
Annat.	Geraldine.	Methven.	Southbridge.
Ashburton.	Kaikoura.	Oxford.	Temuka.
Cheviot.	Leeston.	Pleasant Point.	Waimate.
Coalgate.			

Otago and Southland Industrial District.

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

REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS OF SCAFFOLDING.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Auckland, 22nd April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

The building trade for the first nine months of the year was very brisk in all its branches, and most employers found it necessary to pay above the award rate of wages in order to secure hands. During the latter three months, however, a considerable amount of suburban building has eased off, consequently more men are available for the larger buildings which are being erected in the city, and which require a large quantity of scaffolding. Trade for the ensuing year is likely to remain steady, several large buildings having just been commenced which will not be completed within eight months.

During the year I have visited Te Kuiti, Taumarunui, Frankton, Hamilton, Cambridge, Whangarei, Thames, Morrinsville, Pukekohe, Gisborne, and Huntly, where many buildings requiring scaffoldings have been erected. Many of these scaffoldings had to be altered, and when time permitted I waited to see the alterations carried out.

During the twelve months 366 notices have been received from contractors of their intention to erect scaffoldings exceeding 16 ft. in height. 940 visits have been made to these scaffoldings, and many other smaller buildings were also visited. Several builders who had failed to send the necessary notice before erecting received strong letters of warning, as they were in most cases employers who had just commenced contracting. Six scaffoldings and a quantity of gear were condemned as unsafe for the use of workmen.

ACCIDENTS.

Fifty-six accidents have been reported as having occurred on buildings in course of erection, repair, or structural alterations. The majority of these were slight. One case proved fatal, in which a man at Frankton fell a distance of 65 ft. through an opening used for hauling up material.

For failing to report accidents 4 builders were cautioned.

PROSECUTIONS.

For failing to send notice to the Inspector of their intention to erect scaffolding exceeding 16 ft. in height 3 builders were prosecuted. A conviction was recorded and fine imposed in each case.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to those persons connected with the building trade with whom I have come into contact, and who have assisted me in making the Scaffolding Inspection Act run smoothly.

I have, &c.,

HUGH GRESHAM,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

NAPIER.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Napier, 21st April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Act in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

Since the date of my appointment here last October 40 notices of intention to erect scaffolding have been received from various parts of the Hawke's Bay district. Thirty visits of inspection have been made, and in most instances it was found that the law had been fully observed. In one instance a ladder was condemned; in another ladders had to be lengthened and guard-rails put round the platform; and in one case I had to insist on the joists in the middle floor of a building being properly covered with boards, in order to protect workmen overhead from serious injuries in the event of a fall.

There was 1 serious accident during the period, which occurred through the total collapse of gantry and scaffolding from the front of an hotel in Napier. Fortunately all the workmen escaped uninjured, but a young lady who was passing along the street at the time was knocked down by the falling timber and seriously injured on the body and head. The injured lady is still weak as a result of the injuries she received. The cause of the accident has been ascribed to the sinking of the footpath, which had been weakened by the excavation of large cellars underneath the building, combined with the fact that the ground foundation became very soft through heavy rain.

I noted that in a number of instances builders were using the Humphries patent brackets for scaffolding purposes in lieu of standards. This system of bolting iron triangles to the face of a building obviates the necessity of erecting poles in standards, and can be erected much quicker. The patent is considered safe, provided it is properly tested before working operations are commenced. Contractors were somewhat careless about putting guard rails round the platforms on this patent, and in consequence I have issued instructions that the usual precautions must be taken to safeguard the workmen employed on the patent.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JACKSON,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

SIR,— Department of Labour, New Plymouth, 23rd April, 1913.

I beg to submit my report on the operation of the Act in the Taranaki district for the period from the 15th October, 1912 (when I took up my duties), to the 31st March, 1913.

Previous to my appointment as Inspector of Scaffolding in this district, in October, the duties were carried out by the Inspector at Wanganui. Since that time 18 notices to erect scaffolding of over 16 ft. in height have been received, and 47 visits of inspection have been made, while 32 visits have also been made in relation to scaffolding under 16 ft.

The building trade has been farily busy, especially at Hawera, where several buildings are in course of erection.

Very little trouble has been given by builders, and when alterations have been required the verbal instructions given have been immediately complied with.

The inspection of ladders is a matter which requires constant attention, and I have had to condemn several which were unsafe. I am of opinion that Inspectors should be given the authority to have faulty or worn-out ladders destroyed.

Two slight accidents have been reported. No prosecutions under the Act have taken place.

I have paid several visits to Waitara, Inglewood, Hawera, Moturoa, and Patea for the purpose of inspection. I have, &c.,

W. SLAUGHTER,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

WANGANUI.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wanganui, 18th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

Forty-three notices of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height from the base have been received. These related to the whole district, including the Rangitikei. In all these cases inspections have been made as far as possible while the buildings were in course of erection.

The necessity of supervision is apparent, as in most cases, especially on the smaller jobs, sufficient care is not taken to provide a safe and proper platform to work upon. On one scaffolding which came under my notice in a country town I found workmen engaged on a single plank 10 in. in width and 30 ft. in height from the ground; the standards supporting the platform were 3 in. by 1½ in., and to obtain the desired length one piece was nailed to the side of another with only from 12 in. to 12 in. lap. No guard-rails were provided, and in no way whatever did the scaffolding comply with the regulations. This is perhaps the worst case which has come under my notice, but other cases, in some respects similar to the one mentioned, are still found.

There is a growing tendency to use the Humphries brackets on wooden buildings in course of erection. While the use of these brackets may be considered satisfactory to work on where the work is of a temporary nature, or where no lifting is to be done from the platform, they are objectionable in most other cases, and it has been my duty to condemn their use on many buildings.

Four prosecutions were taken for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding over the height of 16 ft.; a penalty was inflicted in each case.

Six accidents were reported; none was of a serious nature, while in no case could the accident be traced to faulty scaffolding or neglect in carrying out the regulations of the Act.

Throughout the year the building trade has been exceedingly busy, especially in the erection of the larger class of building, and at the present time there is a number of large buildings in course of erection. Tenders are also being called for the erection of several large business premises.

In connection with the duties under the Act, I have visited New Plymouth, Hawera, Eltham, Taihape, and Marton. I have, &c.,

HENRY E. MOSTON,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Wellington, 25th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

The year, generally speaking, has been an uneventful one, and the state of the building trades in this district can be said to have been about normal.

I am glad to be able to state that very little friction has been experienced in the administration of the Act, and with a few exceptions I found that the people concerned were very willing to carry out any requirements when such were made known to them.

During the year the size of the district under my control has been materially reduced. This was badly wanted, as the district was far too large before, and it was impossible to effectually keep inspected the different works situated over such a wide extent of country.

It has been proposed during the year that the Scaffolding Inspection Act should be recast, and made to cover more fully all work done in connection with building operations and work pertaining to such; this I consider very desirable and necessary. I am also of the opinion that the present Act could now be improved in some ways, as since the Act came into force (over five years ago) a good deal of alteration in the methods of building has taken place, and the nature of the materials used has also altered, steel, concrete, and stone having come more into use. One

amendment also needed is to provide a better means of enforcing the regulations so that a prosecution could immediately follow a deliberate breach. At the present time a prosecution can not ensue until after the Inspector has given instructions to make the required alterations or additions to what is sometimes dangerous scaffolding or gear; it has often happened that temporary scaffolding of an unsafe description has been hastily erected for the purpose of doing some work on the chance that the Inspector would not discover it nor visit the place until the job was finished and the unsafe structure pulled down.

During the year 304 notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received. With a few exceptions all the scaffolding was visited and inspected, and, of course, in some cases many visits were necessary. A large number of scaffolds required alterations or additions to be effected; the boarding over of open joists, the guarding of well-holes in floors, and the safety of ladders were matters that required continuous supervision.

Nine prosecutions were taken for failing to give notice of intention to erect scaffolding. In 7 cases fines were imposed, 1 case was dismissed, and 1 withdrawn.

Two builders were fined for permitting ladders to be used that did not extend to at least 5 ft. beyond the highest level to which such ladders were intended to afford access. These were the first cases taken under this provision. A builder in Napier was fined for failing to board over joists to the satisfaction of the Inspector, thereby causing risk of accident. During the course of a lengthy judgment the Magistrate held that the mere providing of loose boards on each floor of a building in course of erection, leaving it to the workers to spread the boards so as to avoid accident, was not sufficient compliance with subsection (2) of section 7.

Thirty-four accidents were reported under the Act, none of which were fatal. One of the most serious was to a man in Wellington who lost his right arm through its being crushed while he was stacking steel girders. The majority of the accidents was slight. Taking into consideration the large number of men engaged at the building trades and the dangerous nature of the employment the proportionately small number of accidents must be considered satisfactory.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks for the assistance, courtesy, and attention given by those with whom my duties have brought me into contact.

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

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

NELSON.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Nelson, 25th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report on the working of the Act for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

The building trade has been good during the year, and visits of inspection have been made to various places where buildings were in course of erection. Twenty-eight notices of intention to erect scaffolding were received, and visits paid in each case. On the whole, there was a decided improvement in the manner of construction of scaffolding, and very few scaffolds have been condemned. I am sorry to say that as far as ladders are concerned there was little improvement, and 20 ladders have been condemned during the year. Carpenters were the worse offenders in this respect, and often the employees were more to blame than the employers.

It is pleasing to note that no accidents have occurred during the year, and this fact speaks fairly well for the class of scaffolding in use.

One prosecution was taken for failing to notify the Inspector of intention to erect scaffolding, and a conviction obtained.

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

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

GREYMOUTH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Greymouth, 24th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Act in Westland for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

Nine notices of intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height have been received.

Visits of inspection have been made to all buildings in course of erection or undergoing alteration or repair, and wherever it has been necessary to suggest improvement in the construction of any scaffold I have personally supervised the work thereof.

I have had occasion to condemn many trestles, ladders, and other gear used by workers on buildings, and as a further protection of life and limb I consider that Inspectors ought to be given power to order the destruction of such gear and to personally see this carried out.

There is one description of platform which is not within the definition of scaffolding, and which I respectfully submit should be, especially where constructed of timber. I refer to fire-escape platforms, and particularly the platforms running parallel to the face of wooden buildings. I have repeatedly seen these structures in quite a rotten condition, and unfit for use. If Inspectors were given power to condemn these platforms this undoubted evil would soon disappear.

The various builders throughout the district appeared to be fairly familiar with the provisions of this Act, and little difficulty was met with in the administration of it. There have been only two occasions throughout the year on which it has been necessary for the Department to prosecute for non-observance of the Act. These were for failing to give due notification of intention to erect scaffolding; in both instances convictions were obtained and fines ordered.

No accident of any moment has been reported during the period.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the ready assistance and courtesy extended to me by the Inspector of Factories in country districts and by builders in the carrying-out of my duties.

I have, &c.,
H. J. Torbit,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Christchurch, 18th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Act in this district for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

The year has been a busy one, and many large buildings have been erected, including the Government's new offices in Cathedral Square, which are nearly completed. Many old buildings have been pulled down and replaced by new and up-to-date structures. Altogether, a total of £261,000 has been expended in the erection of these buildings, including residences, but this sum does not include the Boroughs of Spreydon, Riccarton, Sumner, New Brighton, Lyttelton, nor any other areas outside Christchurch City.

During the year I received 536 notices from contractors of their intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height, and these necessitated frequent visits during erection. Many of the contracts carried out have been very large ones, and a considerable amount of scaffolding was needed to complete the work. There has been a general improvement during the period in the system of erection, and of the quality of material used for scaffolding, &c. It was necessary for me to take great care in seeing that the guard-rails, the lapping of boards, the fastening of ropes, splicing of poles, &c., were attended to, as these defects are sometimes responsible for workers meeting with accidents by tripping, &c. In 88 cases attention has been drawn to these classes of defects. Seventeen scaffolds were wholly condemned as being unfit for men to work upon. Four derricks and some gear were also condemned. Fifteen batten ladders were condemned as being unfit for the use to which they were put, some of them being rotten. A fair number of scaffolding-poles or uprights used for the purpose of carrying staging was also condemned on account of their showing weakness or decay. A close inspection has been made of all material used in the scaffolding.

Visits of inspection have been made to Ashburton, Rakaia, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Oxford, Akaroa, Little River, Lyttelton, and the outlying districts of Christchurch.

Four accidents on or about buildings in course of erection were reported; one of them was of a serious nature—viz., the foreman of the new Government buildings fell from a distance of 40 ft., breaking his leg and several of his ribs. The other cases were not of a serious nature.

It has been necessary to take proceedings in 2 cases against employers for omitting to notify the Department of their intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height. Judgment was given in favour of the Department in each case, and penalties of £1 10s. were imposed.

It would tend to a more effective working of the Act if the regulations under the Act forbade the use of rope guard-rails, batten ladders, and malleable cast bracket-eyes, used for carpenters' scaffolding, and compelled builders to use nothing but wrought iron or steel. It is desirable also that the Act be extended, giving Inspectors more power to safeguard those workers engaged in demolishing walls, old buildings, &c.

During the year it was my duty to supervise the erection of six workers' dwellings, and on their completion general satisfaction was expressed by the purchasers. It was also my duty to supervise all repair work in connection with 51 workers' dwellings in this district. The additional work in connection with this Act entailed additional responsibilities, and a large amount of overtime work was essential for the carrying-out of my various duties.

I have, &c.,
Edwin J. G. Stringer,
Inspector of Scaffolding.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

TIMARU.

Sir,— Department of Labour, Timaru, 25th April, 1913.

I beg to submit, for your consideration, my report on the working of the Act for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

The building trade has been very brisk, but there was a marked falling-off towards the close of the year.

I received 41 notices of intention to erect scaffolding, and all the scaffolds in connection with these have been visited, in most cases several times. I have also paid numerous visits to smaller buildings with scaffolding under 16 ft. in height, in which cases notices were not required to be sent to me.

There has been a marked improvement in the class of scaffolding used on the larger buildings, but there were several instances where I had to request that alterations be made. The scaffolds on the larger buildings have been erected in accordance with the requirements of the Act, competent scaffolders were employed, and, as a rule, the men were very careful to see that every attention was given to the safety of the scaffold.

There have been 13 accidents reported under the Act during the year; none of them was of a very serious nature, the worst being the fracture of a small bone in the right foot. On one

occasion a portion of a scaffolding collapsed, and precipitated 4 men to the ground, but fortunately none was seriously injured. I had visited this scaffolding two days prior to the accident, and after my visit another height of scaffolding had been erected by an inexperienced person in an improper way, and consequently as soon as the men commenced work it gave way under them.

In conclusion, I would like to indorse the suggestion made by the Inspector of Scaffolding, Wellington, in his last year's report, that the Act should be amended by reducing the height of scaffolding in connection with which notice is required to be sent to the Inspector before erection. I consider this most necessary, as competent scaffolders are not usually employed on small buildings, and great carelessness is frequently shown in the erection of scaffolding in such cases. Very frequently the Inspector has not an opportunity of seeing it until it is practically completed.

I must also express my thanks to the police constables acting as Inspectors of Factories in this district for their courtesy and assistance given me in carrying out my duties under this Act.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. LIGHTFOOT,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

DUNEDIN.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Dunedin, 26th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Act for the year ended the 31st March, 1913.

During the period under review a considerable amount of scaffolding has been in use, principally on those buildings which were under construction last year. This fact accounts for the comparatively small number of new notices of intention to erect scaffolding exceeding 16 ft. in height which have been received during the year—viz., 68. In addition to the above, I have received a considerable number of notices *re* scaffolding which did not attain the height of 16 ft. Of these I have kept no record.

The number of buildings visited during the year was 182, to which 634 visits have been paid. Included in this are several extensive buildings. The whole of the scaffolding in the district has been erected and maintained in a satisfactory manner, and I am pleased to report that no accidents have ocurred on any building in course of erection during the whole of the year.

On 114 different occasions I have found it necessary to call the attention of builders to defects and omissions in providing proper facilities for the safety of workmen. The most notable cause for complaint has been defective ladders. Ladders were taken on to a job in good order, but after a while in use they began to get out of repair, and no effort seems to have been made to put them into order until the Inspector complained, when the necessary repairs were executed. Some builders were worse than others in this connection, but all were to some extent remiss in providing for the proper maintenance of ladders.

Another source of trouble was the neglect on employers' part to provide guard-rails around lift and stair wells and other openings in floors, and, although in some cases guard-rails were fixed, they were frequently taken away for some purpose or other and not replaced. I am continually complaining to some contractors of this practice, and they in their turn pass the blame on to the workers. Other defects noticed have been the bad tying of ropes, insufficient braces, and here and there a defective pole or ledger.

A fair amount of work has been done in the country districts around Dunedin during the year, and I am sorry to say that the knowledge of scaffolding possessed by the employers engaged in the work has been mostly of a rudimentary character. I have consequently been required to exercise a considerable amount of supervision over them.

It has been found necessary to prosecute 3 builders during the year for failing to notify the Inspector of their intention to erect scaffolding over 16 ft. in height, and in all cases penalties were inflicted.

In conclusion, I beg to record my satisfaction at the desire shown on the part of both employer and employee to carry out the provisions of the Act, also the willingness with which any instructions given by the Inspector have been complied with.

I have, &c.,

F. BARTON,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Inspector of Scaffolding.

INVERCARGILL.

SIR,— Department of Labour, Invercargill, 25th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the work done under the Act in the Southland District for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

Twenty-eight notices to erect scaffolding were received. The total number is slightly below that of last year. I have made 145 visits of inspection to scaffolding of which notice had been sent in, and in most cases the provisions of the Act were fairly well observed. I also made 143 visits to 64 buildings in the suburbs where scaffolding was being used.

Great improvement has been shown in construction of cottage scaffolding. Most of the builders have now disposed of the old makeshift ladders, and provided themselves with good and sound scaffold-planks. One scaffold in Gore was condemned and reconstructed, while two ladders in the same town were condemned and destroyed. During the year several large build-

ings in Invercargill have been completed, including the Grand Hotel, over 70 ft. high; water-cooling tower for Invercargill tramway power-house (about 70 ft.); chimney-stack for power-house (over 100 ft.); and chimney-stack for Waikiwi Brick-works (85 ft.). At present the only large job under way is the new First Church building, which will require scaffolding of 95 ft. on the tower portion.

I am pleased to be able to report that no accidents have occurred in connection with scaffolding during the year.

The building trade has been good, and, although it is a little slack at present, several large jobs are in the architects' hands, and will no doubt be started shortly. I have had no occasion to bring any prosecutions, any alteration required being immediately attended to.

The builders in the district have given me every assistance in carrying out my duties, for which I have to thank them.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BROWN,
Inspector of Scaffolding

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

REPORTS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Auckland, 26th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

During the period just closed 2,258 applications were received from employers desiring servants and 857 from women desiring employment. Out of these numbers 591 engagements have been made—*i.e.*, 72 married and 519 single women were sent to employment. This shows an increase on last year's operations. In addition to the above, a large number of women who through physical weakness and other causes were unfit to lead an active life has been assisted, to the best of my ability, throughout the year. In connection with this subject I would like to say that amongst the women applying for employment were a number who were not physically fit for work, while a few were somewhat defective mentally, so that in some cases they could not conscientiously be placed in domestic employment, especially where there were young children in the home. Generally the types enumerated were of strict moral character and good principle; most of them were friendless, and only temporary relief could be given.

IMMIGRATION.

There have been 135 immigrants placed in employment throughout the year. Those arriving from Home were mostly housemaids, parlourmaids, and very good cooks, who demanded a wage over and above what is paid in the Dominion. Very few would accept general work. Hotel-keepers could get all the hands they required, but it was in the private home where domestic assistance is urgently required.

The "general" (the maid of all work) who would be satisfied with a weekly wage of 15s. is the type of girl urgently needed in the Dominion, as it is only in the minority of cases where mistresses can really afford to pay more. I have had on an average about 60 applications for "generals" from private homes per month, and I have not had on an average 10 women who will accept this kind of work.

The following is the summary of business done during the year :—

Occupation.	Applications from Employers.	Applications from Workers.	Engagements made.
To assist	37	23	22
Charwomen	112	106	91
Cooks	226	112	91
Canvassers	6	..	..
Dressmakers	26	4	4
Governesses	11	5	1
Generals	628	122	109
Housemaids and waitresses	405	196	167
Housekeepers	179	122	95
Kitchenmaids	25	6	5
Lady-helps	192	68	50
Laundresses	40	13	12
Married couples	25	3	..
Manageresses and matrons	3	6	2
Nurses	115	35	30
Seamstresses, shop-assistant, &c.	212	20	18
Usefuls	16	16	16
Totals	2,258	857	713

In many cases several engagements were made for one worker.

I have, &c.,

H. R. MORRISON,
Officer in Charge,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

MASTERTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Masterton, 25th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my report on the work of this branch during the year ended 31st March, 1913.

The branch as a central agency for the assistance of female workers is now very well established in this district, and has been taken advantage of by employers requiring female assistants and helps. There have not, however, been nearly sufficient applications from female workers to satisfy the demand, and the dearth in this direction steadily continues.

During the year 68 applications were received from employers for domestic helps and other assistants, whilst 27 applications were received from employees, of whom 17 were suitably placed in situations. Very fair wages have been offered, in some cases up to £1 7s. 6d. per week.

I have, &c.,

E. M. RAYNER,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Officer in Charge.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Wellington, 22nd April, 1913.

I beg to submit my annual report on the work of the Women's Employment Bureau during the year ending 31st March, 1913.

The number of persons assisted—viz., 649—exceeded only in the year 1909–10, when 748 persons were sent to work. The total number of women workers actually assisted since its establishment five years ago is 3,258; of this total, 1,011 were married and 2,247 single women.

The applications from employers far exceeded the number of hands applying, and during the last twelve months at least one out of every two mistresses seeking domestic workers has had to suffer disappointment. The demand may be fairly stated to be as acute as ever it was, while the rate of wages has increased considerably. It was not unusual a few years back to make the majority of engagements of domestics at wages ranging from 10s. to 12s. per week, but during the last few years the range has been from 15s. to £1 for domestics, and for other classes of workers as follows: Lady-helps, 10s. to 15s.; house and parlour maids, 15s. to £1; nurses, 15s. to £1; housekeepers, 10s. to £1; laundresses, £1 to £1 5s.; cooks, £1 upwards; seamstresses, 5s. per day.

As was pointed out last year, the rate of wages now ruling is claimed by employers to be beyond their ability to pay, as in addition to wage outlay (say, 18s.) the extra cost of keeping a servant in a house in Wellington may be stated at 12s. per week, making an average total expense of £1 10s. per week. The inadequate supply of servants is met to some extent by the freer engagement of day-workers; an increasing number of such workers is available from year to year, and a new feature of this phase of work is the entrance of comparatively young women and girls into a field hitherto frequented by widows and married women only. The ruling rate of wages paid to such workers is from 5s. to 6s. per day with meals. This amount is freely offered for women able to wash clothes and do the heavier work required about a house. In my opinion the rate of 6s. per day (or 3s. for half-day) is little enough for the work expected. Some better arrangements for meals should also be effected, as at present an adequate midday meal is not always provided; this arises in most cases out of pure thoughtlessness. Many of the day-workers leave home in the early morning to be at work at 8 a.m., and naturally look for something more substantial in the way of fare than a cup of tea and bread-and-butter.

The employment available for women workers which is subject to awards or industrial agreements is still the most popular with the girls. Experienced waitresses for shop-work—*i.e.*, in tea-rooms, &c.—are fairly easily procured, as the hours are limited to fifty-two per week and the wages (£1 7s. 6d. per week) are considered to be fair. If domestic service could have defined conditions in a similar way it would certainly tend to attract more workers to it. In my opinion the girls are infinitely better off, from a financial point of view, in domestic service, as they can save practically the whole of their earnings that are not required for dress.

The number of persons assisted, largely from Great Britain, was 131, which is the highest total reached during the last three years. The assistance afforded to employers by the immigration of these girls has not, however, been effective in coping with the demand made upon this office.

I have, &c.,

E. R. BREMNER,

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington. Officer in Charge.

NELSON.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Nelson, 28th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of this branch of the Department for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

The difficulty of obtaining women for all classes of work is still very serious, and an ever-increasing difficulty has been experienced in obtaining girls for domestic work. All sorts of concessions have been offered by mistresses, but although restrictions are fewer, wages better, and

environments improved, girls have not been available. The town mistress welcomes and utilizes largely the day-worker, but the country mistress is debarred from even this assistance on account of distance. Only a small number of immigrants have called at the office during the year.

Pea, fruit, and hop picking: As is usual in this district a large number of women workers has earned a comparative independence at pea, fruit, and hop picking, for which the weather and crops have been exceptionally good. Even in these industries growers complained of the difficulty of obtaining labour.

Dressmaking and tailoring: The dearth of girls willing to learn these trades has grown remarkably, and employers find it impossible to cope with orders.

Jam-preserving and biscuit and confectionery manufacturing: Quite a large number of women workers is needed each year for these factories, and a large amount of fruit has not been handled on account of the scarcity of workers.

During the year 525 applications have been received from employers and 132 from workers seeking employment. 116 of the latter were placed in suitable employment.

I have, &c.,
M. EMERSON,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Christchurch, 25th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the above branch of the Department during the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

There have been 2,777 applications received from employers and 493 from employees. Of the latter, 427 have been found suitable employment, 45 of whom were married and 382 single women.

Compared with last year, there has been a decrease in the number assisted, but this is not surprising, as the difficulty in securing help of any kind is becoming daily more and more keenly felt. Higher wages have been offered to induce girls to accept positions, but only a very small percentage of help could be obtained in comparison with the demand. It has been equally hard to obtain women workers for other branches, especially for dressmaking and laundry-work. Great demands have been made for the latter, as, owing to the scarcity of domestics, people have been compelled to send their laundry-work out. There has been no difficulty in getting employment for women and girls, except for a class for whom it is always difficult to find employment—viz., those whose demands are too exacting. The majority of the workers have endeavoured to obtain positions in private homes or public institutions in or near the city, so that country residents requiring help have been put to great inconvenience through not being able to obtain it. Mistresses from these parts would willingly take inexperienced girls, train them, and pay them high wages, but they are not available.

Constant inquiries about "Home" girls have been made at the office, and the arrival of vessels is eagerly looked for. Those girls who have called have been at once placed in good positions, and have often returned to express gratitude for what has been done for them. With few exceptions, these girls have given satisfaction.

Great inconvenience has been caused at times by employers and employees omitting to notify us when they have been suited elsewhere. The remedy adopted in case of girls who, after making an engagement, disappoint an employer is to strike their names off the cards, unless a reasonable excuse is given.

The following is a summary of the business done during the year:—

Applications from Employers, 1912–13.

Domestic workers	991
Girls to assist	129
Cooks and cook-generals	490
House and house-parlour maids	478
Housekeepers	84
Waitresses	111
Lady-helps	113
Married couples	116
Nurses	63
Kitchen and pantry maids	92
Charwomen	28
Laundresses	67
Machinists	10
Seamstresses	2
Barmaids	2
Governess	1
Total	2,777

Employees assisted.

Occupation.	Married.	Single.	From.				Total.
			North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	
Domestics	4	115	8	84	6	21	119
Cooks and cook-generals	11	81	8	52	4	28	92
Housemaids and house-parlour maids	...	65	9	34	4	18	65
Housekeepers	2	20	2	12	1	7	22
Girls to assist	...	27	...	26	...	1	27
Waitresses	...	24	1	15	1	7	24
Lady-helps	1	34	4	26	...	5	35
Married couples	20	...	8	6	...	6	20
Kitchen and pantry maids	3	15	2	13	1	2	18
Charwomen	4	3	...	7	...	...	7
Nurses	...	18	1	10	...	7	18
Laundresses	1	4	1	1	...	3	5
Machinists	...	2	1	...	...	1	2
Governess	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Seamstress	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Shop-assistant	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Barmaid	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	46	412	45	287	17	109	458

In several cases the same worker was assisted more than once.

I have, &c.,
A. Way,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

DUNEDIN.

Sir,— Department of Labour (Women's Branch), Dunedin, 22nd April, 1913.

I have the honour to report on the business done for the year ended 31st March, 1913.

During the period under review 1,372 applications have been registered—viz., 1,057 from employers and 315 from workers, of whom 272 were placed in employment. Of the latter number 35 were found employment on more than one occasion.

The difficulty regarding the great dearth of domestic assistants has continued, and it is evidently a growing one, especially in the South Island, as most of the immigrant vessels arrive in the north. During the past year two overseas vessels which arrived here have been met, when advice was tendered and every assistance, including employment, offered to the new arrivals. Expressions of keen disappointment were manifest from would-be employers when it was found that not one domestic assistant was procurable from either of the boats.

The growing distaste for domestic service can scarcely be questioned, and the solution of some remedy whereby such work would be made more congenial is urgently needed. Whilst conditions as to wages and outings have been greatly improved, the long hours exacted in some cases is the bone of contention. If shorter hours of work were arranged for and payment made for extra hours worked as in other kinds of employment, which would be equitable to both employer and servant, I think that more domestic workers would be offering. The fact of being on the same footing as to hours and other conditions as their sister-workers engaged in other avenues of employment would encourage and attract girls to follow this calling, as well as tend to raise the status of the domestic worker. Something, however, may be said regarding efficiency, for while there are maids who take an interest in their work and delight in doing it well, there are, unfortunately, those who are incompetent and careless; consequently the latter class are tolerated only under extreme circumstances, and have to change about from place to place.

The following is a classified summary of the applications received and the vacancies filled for the year:—

Occupations.	Applications from Employers.	Applications from Workers.	Workers placed.
Generals	581	100	100
Housemaids	83	39	32
Girls to assist	108	22	21
Parlourmaids	12	2	2
Charwomen	86	37	37
Nursegirls	3	1	1
Cooks	66	24	21
Kitchenmaids	13	7	6
Nurses	22	11	8
Wardmaid	1	1	1
Housekeepers	33	40	21
Laundresses	10	2	2
Waitresses	6	8	4
Nurse-housemaids	5	..	..
Shirt-presser	1	1	1
Seamstresses	4	2	2
Lady-helps	16	12	7
Mill hands	2	2	2
Pantrymaids	3	2	2
Tailoresses	2	2	2
Totals	1,057	315	272

I have, &c.,
M. S. HALE,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

REPORTS FROM CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS.

AUCKLAND.

REPORT OF THE CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHERN AND TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1913.

SIR,— Commissioner's Office, Auckland, 15th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit, for the Hon. the Minister's information, my report on 40 separate trade disputes, many of which cover the whole of the Northern (Auckland) Industrial District, for the year ending 31st March, 1913, which have been disposed of as follows: Fully settled, as per list below marked "A," 22; partially settled, "B," 9; referred to Arbitration Court, "C," 9: total, 40. Nine disputes were settled amicably without the aid of assessors, and the remaining 31 were dealt with by the Conciliation Councils.

In addition to the above disputes, I have presided over a large number of informal conferences, with the result that differences which had arisen in connection with various industrial matters have been satisfactorily adjusted without recourse to either the Magistrates' or Arbitration Court.

An excellent conciliatory spirit has prevailed in all the disputes which have come before me, and both employers and employed have shown a desire to meet each other in a fair and friendly manner. Many of the partially settled disputes have been referred to the Court on one or two issues only. Even where it has been found impossible to arrive at a settlement, the disputes have been passed on to the Court without any ill feeling being engendered.

In conclusion, I desire to gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and assistance I have at all times received from the officers of the Department of Labour.

(A.) *Disputes fully settled.*

Gisborne Carpenters and Joiners.
Auckland Photo-engravers.
Auckland Performing Musicians.
Gisborne Bakers.
Gisborne Drivers.
Gisborne Waterside Workers.
Gisborne Tailors.
Gisborne Drivers (Borough Council).
Gisborne General Labourers (Borough Council).
Taranaki Federated Plumbers.
New Plymouth General Labourers.
New Plymouth Drivers (Borough Council).
Huntly Coal-mines.
Auckland Shirt and White Workers.
Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers.
Auckland Bookbinders.
Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries.
Huntly Engine-drivers.
Auckland Stonemasons.
Auckland Coach-workers.
Auckland Saddlers.
Auckland Rattan and Wicker Workers.

(B.) *Disputes partially settled.*

New Plymouth General Labourers.
New Plymouth Carpenters and Joiners.
Auckland Coach-workers.
Auckland Operative Plasterers.
Auckland Farriers and General Blacksmiths.
Auckland Carpenters and Joiners.
Auckland Tallymen.
Auckland Hairdressers.
Auckland Painters.

(C.) *Disputes referred to Court of Arbitration.*

Auckland Cab-drivers.
New Zealand Federated Boot Trade.
Auckland Butchers.
Auckland Grocers.
Rotorua Boardinghouses.
Auckland Ironmoulders.
Auckland Bakers.
Poverty Bay Freezing-works Employees.
Auckland Gasworks Employees.

I have, &c.,
T. Harle Giles,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

Report of Conciliation Commissioner for the Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Industrial Districts.

Sir,— Office of Commissioner of Conciliation, Wellington, 15th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Labour, the following report in respect to the settlement of industrial disputes under the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and its amendments in the above-mentioned districts for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

During the period mentioned 37 disputes have been considered by Councils of Conciliation. In 24 cases full agreements have been arrived at, 9 agreements were partially arranged, and in 4 cases no agreement could be come to between the parties. The following is a list of the cases dealt with:—

Palmerston Flax-workers (Cutters).
Iron and Brass Moulders (Dominion dispute).
Wellington Grocers.
Wellington Musicians.
Wellington Merchants' Assistants.
Wellington Drapers and Soft Goods Assistants.
Wellington General Labourers (country districts).
Wellington Timber-yards Workers (city and country).
Wellington Butchers.
Marlborough Carpenters.
Marlborough Plumbers.
Marlborough Painters.
Marlborough Shearers.
Marlborough Shed and Station Hands.
Wellington Woollen-mills.
Wellington Drivers (Dominion dispute).
Wellington Bookbinders (city and country).
Wellington Engine-drivers.
Nelson Labourers.
Greymouth Iron-workers.
Tailoresses' Wholesale Trade (Dominion dispute).
Grey Valley Brick and Tile Workers.
Palmerston North Engine-drivers.
Inangahua Miners (Reefton dispute).
Nelson Painters.
Napier Engine-drivers.
Wanganui Engine-drivers.
Greymouth Waterside Workers.
Nelson Plumbers.
Wellington Hotel Employees.
Wanganui Drapers' Assistants.
Hawke's Bay Trawlers.
Wellington Match-factory Workers.
Manawatu Printers.
Napier Tailoresses.
Marine Engineers No. 1.
Hawke's Bay Butchers.

The number of cases dealt with this year shows a decrease on the number for the preceding period, the cases dealt with last year numbering 54; of these, 45 were fully settled; 8 were partial agreement, and in 1 instance only was the dispute sent to Court.

I have, &c.,
P. Hally,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Report of Conciliation Commissioner for the Canterbury and Otago and Southland Industrial Districts for the Year ending 31st March, 1913.

Sir,— Commissioner's Office, Christchurch, 15th April, 1913.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Hon. Minister, the following report on the conciliation provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in the above districts during the year.

During the period mentioned 41 industrial disputes have been dealt with: 28 full agreements were arrived at, 5 partial agreements made, and in 8 instances no settlements were made,

the disputes being referred to the Arbitration Court. The following industrial unions of workers were concerned :—

Christchurch Tailors.
Canterbury Maltsters.
Otago Timber-yards and Sawmillers.
Dunedin and Mosgiel Woollen-mills.
Dunedin Furniture Trades.
Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders.
Christchurch Performing Musicians.
Christchurch Hairdressers' Assistants.
Otago Certificated Engine-drivers.
Kaitangata Coal-miners.
Canterbury Motor-car Drivers.
Dunedin Drivers.
Otago Hairdressers' Assistants.
Canterbury Coachbuilders.
Canterbury Bakers and Pastrycooks.
North Canterbury Threshing-machine Owners.
Christchurch Plumbers and Gasfitters.
Dunedin Plumbers and Gasfitters.
Otago Coach-workers and Wheelwrights.
Canterbury Timber-yards.
Dunedin Painters.
Southland Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-metal Workers.
Invercargill Mercantile Storemen.
Christchurch Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Otago Operative Plasterers.
Southland Painters.
Canterbury Cycle-makers.
Dunedin Brewers, Bottlers, and Aerated-water Workers.
Mataura Paper Mills.
Otago and Southland Operative Tailors.
Otago Grocers' Assistants.
Otago and Southland Gold-miners.
Christchurch Aerated-water Workers.
Waimate Threshing-mill Workers.
Dunedin Journalists.
Canterbury Grocers' Assistants.
Invercargill Drivers.
Gore Drivers.
Gore Wool and Grain Store Workers.
Dunedin Trawlers.
Canterbury Biscuit, Bakers, and Confectioners.

I have, &c.,
J. R. Triggs,
Conciliation Commissioner.

The Secretary of Labour, Wellington.

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, 1913.

Place.	Trades.	Place.	Trades.
Amberley ..	All shops, except fishmongers.	Christchurch ..	Grocers.
Arch Hill Road District	Grocers.	,, ..	Motor-car, motor-cycle, and cycle shops.
Ashburton ..	Grocers and ironmongers.	,, ..	Watchmakers, jewellers, &c. (articles over value of 3s.).
,, ..	Cycle-dealers.	,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ..	Drapers, clothiers, and boot-merchants.	Clive Riding, Hawke's Bay County	All shops.
,, ..	Booksellers, stationers, fancy-goods and toy dealers.	Dannevirke ..	All shops.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Auckland ..	Bicycle dealers and repairers (retail).	,, ..	Fishmongers.
,, ..	Bootmakers (retail).	,, ..	Pork-butchers.
Auckland and Newmarket	Chemists.	,, ..	Chemists.
Auckland ..	Hairdressers.	,, ..	Fruiterers, confectioners, bakers, and pastrycooks.
,, ..	Furniture and house-furnishing shops.	Devonport ..	Grocers.
,, ..	Tailors.	Dunedin ..	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Tobacconists.	,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,, ..	Grocers.	,, and Roslyn	Furniture-dealers.
Avondale ..	All shops.	Eden Terrace Road District	Grocers.
Awarua Riding ..	All shops.	Ellerslie ..	Grocers.
Balclutha ..	All shops.	Eltham	All shops, except refreshment-room keepers, fruiterers, and confectioners.
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	,, ...	Chemists and druggists.
,, ..	Fancy-goods dealers and booksellers.	,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Blenheim ..	Tailors, clothiers, drapers, milliners, jewellers, fancy-goods dealers, stationers, grocers, bootmakers, ironmongers, furniture-dealers, butchers, bicycle-makers.	,, ...	Pork-butchers and small-goods men.
		Epsom Road District	Grocers.
,, ..	Chemists.	Featherston ..	Grocers, drapers, bootmakers, crockery-dealers, seed and produce dealers, clothiers, tailors, and mercers.
,, ..	Tobacconists.		
Bull's	All shops.		
,, ...	Hairdressers and tobacconists.		
Brunnerton ..	All shops.	Feilding ..	All shops, except butchers, hairdressers and tobacconists, photographers, confectioners, oyster-saloon keepers, fruiterers, and jewellers.
Carterton ..	Clothiers, mercers, milliners, ironmongers, drapers, grocers, stationers, and bootmakers.		
,, ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.	,, ..	Chemists.
Christchurch ..	Boot and shoe shops.	,, ..	Saddlers and harness-makers.
,, ..	Butchers.	Fitzroy	All shops.
,, ..	Chemists and druggists.		

REQUISITIONS FROM SHOPKEEPERS FIXING THEIR OWN CLOSING-HOURS, ETC.—*continued.*

Place.	Trades.
Foxton	All shops, except 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, clothiers, and tailors.
„ ..	Grocers.
Greymouth ..	Booksellers and stationers.
„ ..	Drapers and clothiers.
„ ..	Chemists and druggists.
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.
„ ..	Confectioners.
„ ..	Drapers.
„ ..	Furniture and house-furnishing dealers.
„ ..	Grocers.
„ ..	Pork-butchers.
„ ..	Second-hand dealers.
„ ..	Watchmakers and jewellers.
„ ..	Florists.
„ ..	Milliners and ladies' outfitters.
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 ..	All shops.
„ ..	Fruiterers.
„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Inangahua County	All shops.
„	Fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurant-keepers.
Inglewood ..	All shops, except fruiterers, confectioners, fishmongers, cycle-repairers, hairdressers and tobacconists, and butchers.
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.
Kaponga ..	All shops.
„ ..	Tobacconists.
Kiwitea County ..	All shops.
Kumara	All shops.
„	Butchers, hairdressers, and stationers.
„	Fruiterers and confectioners.
Lyttelton ..	Chemists and druggists.
Mackenzie County	All shops, except fruit and fish.
„	Booksellers, tobacconists, hairdressers, and fancy-goods dealers.
Manaia	All shops except chemists, &c., butchers, hairdressers and tobacconists, photographers, confectioners, oyster saloons, fruiterers, and jewellers.
Martinborough ..	Drapers, clothiers, mercers, milliners, grocers, ironmongers, and crockeryware-merchants.
„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Marton	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
„	Drapers, mercers, and clothiers.
Masterton ..	Butchers.
„ ..	Drapers, clothiers, and grocers.
„ ..	Chemists.
„ ..	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Mataura ..	All shops.
„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Mercer Road District	All shops.
Mosgiel	All shops.
„	Bakers and pastrycooks, confectioners, fruiterers, and tea-rooms.
„	News-agents' shops.
„	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
„	Chemists and druggists.
Motueka ..	All shops, except tobacconists, hairdressers, fruiterers, chemists, and sellers of photographic requisites.
Mount Albert Road District	Grocers.
Mount Eden ..	Grocers.
„ ..	Bicycle dealers and repairers.
Mount Hutt Road District	All shops.
Napier	Clothiers.
„	Cycle-dealers.
„	Drapers.
„	Grocers.
„	Hairdressers.
„	Mercers.
„	Tailors.
„	Tobacconists.
„	Jewellers.
Nelson	Booksellers and news agents.
.. .. ..	Bootmakers, boot-importers, and boot-salesmen.
„	Chemists, druggists, and herbalists.
„	Drapers, tailors, and mercers.
„	Grocers.
„	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
„	Ironmongery and hardware.
„	Motor and cycle builders, dealers, and repairers.
New Brighton ..	Grocers and storekeepers.
New Plymouth ..	Boot-shops.
„ ..	Chemists.
„ ..	Drapers and clothiers.
„ ..	Grocers.
„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Newmarket ..	Grocers.
„ ..	Hatters, mercers, and clothiers.
Oamaru ..	Chemists.
„ ..	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
„ ..	Butchers.
Ohakune ..	All shops.
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.
Omaka Road District	All shops.
Onehunga ..	Hairdressing saloons.
„ ..	Grocers.
Opotiki	All shops.
Opunake ..	All shops, except hairdressers.
Orepuki Riding ..	All shops.
„ ..	Grocers and general storekeepers.
Otautau	All shops.
„	Hairdressers, news agents, and tobacconists.

REQUISITIONS FROM SHOPKEEPERS FIXING THEIR OWN CLOSING-HOURS, ETC.—*continued.*

Place.	Trades.
Otautau	Fruiterers and refreshment-room keepers.
Outram	All shops.
Pahiatua	All shops, except tobacconists and hairdressers.
,,	Fruiterers and confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
Palmerston North	All shops, except bakers, chemists, confectioners, news agents, fruiterers, dairy-produce sellers, refreshment-room keepers, and fishmongers.
,,	Pork-butchers.
Palmerston South	Drapers, grocers, tailors, and ironmongers.
Papakura	All shops.
Parnell	Grocers.
,,	Pork-butchers.
Patea	All shops, except tobacconists and hairdressers, bakers and confectioners, stationers and news agents, and fruiterers.
Petone	Boot and shoe dealers.
,,	Dairy-produce sellers.
,,	Fancy-goods dealers, booksellers, news agents, and stationers.
,,	Grocers.
,,	Second-hand dealers.
,,	Tobacconists.
,,	Pork-butchers.
,,	Watchmakers and jewellers.
Picton	Drapers, storekeepers, boot-merchants, crockery-merchants, ironmongers, and saddlers.
Pukekohe	All shops, except fruiterers, bakers, and hairdressing saloons.
Reefton Riding	Booksellers, stationers, and fancy-goods dealers.
Remuera Road District	Grocers.
Riccarton Road District	Storekeepers.
Riverton	All shops.
Rongotea	All shops, except hairdressers.
Ross	All shops.
Rotorua	Drapers, general storekeepers, and boot and shoe dealers.
South Malvern Road District	Storekeepers.
Spreydon Road District	Grocers.
Stratford	All shops, except tobacconists and hairdressers.
Sumner	Grocers and general storekeepers.
Taihape	All shops.
,,	Confectioners, fruiterers, and refreshment-room and dining-room keepers.
,,	Chemists.
,,	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
Takaka	Grocers, drapers, clothiers, boot-dealers, fancy-goods dealers, and hardware shops.
Taumarunui	News agents and fancy-gooas dealers, tobacconists and hairdressers, and jewellers.
,,	Grocers and ironmongers.
,,	Drapers and mercers.
Tauranga	Chemists and druggists.
,,	Drapers and mercers.
,,	News-agents' shops.
,,	Grocers, boot and shoe merchants, tailors, butchers, bakers, watchmakers, furnishers, engineers, and plumbers.
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.
Temuka	All shops.
Temuka	Fruiterers, refreshment-room keepers, confectioners, and stationers.
,,	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
,,	Cycle-dealers.
Te Kuiti	Booksellers, stationers, news agents, and fancy-goods dealers.
Thames	Grocers.
,,	Boot and shoe shops.
,,	Tailors.
Timaru	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,,	Retail fishing-tackle dealers.
,,	Retail grocers and general storekeepers.
,,	Cycle-dealers.
Tokomaru Riding	Butchers, bootmakers, drapers, general storekeepers, painters, saddlers, milliners, and stationers.
Tolaga Bay Riding	All shops.
Urenui Riding	All shops.
Waihi	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,,	Ironmongers, grocers, drapers, tailors, clothiers, boot-dealers, and general storekeepers.
,,	Stationers and fancy-goods dealers.
,,	Watchmakers and jewellers.
,,	Chemists and druggists.
Waimate	Grocers.
,,	Saddlers and harness-makers.
,,	Tobacconists, hairdressers, and stationers.
Waipukurau	All shops, except hairdressers, tobacconists, fruiterers, confectioners, and restaurants.
,,	Chemists.
Wairoa	All shops.
Waitara	All shops, except those of chemists, fishmongers, confectioners, fruiterers, butchers, hairdressers, and bakers.
,,	Tobacco, fancy-goods, and silverware shops.
Waitomo County	All shops.
,,	Fishmongers, fruiterers, and refreshment-rooms.
,,	Tobacconists and hairdressers.
Wanganui	Chemists.
,,	Drapers and clothiers.
,,	Hairdressers and tobacconists.
,,	Booksellers, stationers, news agents, and fancy-goods shops.
,,	Butchers (retail).
,,	Watchmakers and jewellers.
Wellington	Butchers.
,,	Chemists and druggists.
,,	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.
,,	Fishmongers.
,,	Hairdressers.
,,	House-furnishers.
,,	Ironmongers.
,,	Pork-butchers, poultry, and small-goods.
,,	Tobacconists.
,,	Watchmakers, jewellers, silversmiths, goldsmiths, and engravers.
,,	All shops selling tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes.
,,	Booksellers, stationers, and fancy-goods dealers.
,,	Sellers of electrical goods and appliances.
Westport	Ironmongers.
,,	Drapers and mercers.
,,	Booksellers, stationers, fancy-goods importers, and bicycle-dealers.
,,	Tobacconists.
Winton	All shops.
,,	Chemists, tobacconists and hairdressers, confectioners, and refreshment-room keepers.
Woodville	All shops.
Woolston	Grocers.
Wyndham	Drapers, clothiers, and mercers.

RETURN SHOWING CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1908, AND ITS AMENDMENTS, NAMES OF INDUSTRIES AFFECTED, AND THE RESPECTIVE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1912, TO 31ST MARCH, 1913.

Industries affected.	Industrial District.
Accepted Recommendation of Conciliation Councils.	
Bakers and Pastrycooks (Poverty Bay) ..	Northern.
Labourers (local bodies'), (Auckland and suburbs)	,,
Shirt and white workers (Auckland Provincial District)	,,
Plumbers, gasfitters, tinplate, and sheet-metal workers	Taranaki.
Building trades employees	Marlborough.
Hairdressers' and tobacconists' assistants (Christchurch)	Canterbury.
Stonemasons	,,
Timber and coal yards, and sawmills employees (Christchurch District) ..	,,

NOTE.—These recommendations, not having been disagreed with, became "awards," duly executed and filed by the parties, pursuant to section 7 of the 1911 Amendment. The Arbitration Court has, however, decided that there cannot be such awards under the Act, and that therefore they are inoperative. It is probable that the error in the section, caused by inserting "award" instead of "industrial agreement," will be rectified during the next session of Parliament.

Industrial Agreements	
Butchers (Gisborne)	Northern.
Chief stewards (Northern Steamship Company (Limited))	,,
Coal-miners (Huntly)	,,
Drivers (Gisborne Borough Council) ..	,,
Engine-drivers and firemen (*re* Huntly coal-mines)	,,
Freezing-works employees (Tokomaru Bay)	,,
Gold-mines and batteries employees (other than engineers, engine-drivers, and firemen), (Ohinemuri district)	,,
Gold-miners (Thames district) ..	,,
Hotel workers (Waiwera Hotel Company (Limited))	,,
Labourers (builders', contractors', and general), (Gisborne Borough Council) ..	,,
Labourers (builders', contractors', and general), (Langland and Co.) ..	,,
Shipmasters (Devonport Steam Ferry Company (Limited))	,,
Shipmasters (Northern Steamship Company (Limited))	,,
Waterside workers (Gisborne)	,,
Labourers (General), (New Plymouth Borough Council)	Taranaki.
Fishermen (Napier), (*re* trawlers "Fairy," "Pania," and "Savaii")	Wellington.
Fishermen (Napier), (*re* trawler "Muriel")	,,
Fishermen (Napier), (*re* trawler "Result")	,,
Freezing-works employees (Masterton) ..	,,
Freezing-works employees (Wellington) ..	,,
Freezing-works employees (Wanganui) ..	,,
Slaughtermen (Ngahauranga and Petone)	,,
Shearers	Marlborough.
Shearing-shed hands	,,
Slaughtermen	,,
Coal-miners (Brunner)	Westland.
Coal-miners (Tyneside)	,,
Gold-miners (Inangahua)	,,
Brewery and Malsters employees (Christchurch and Timaru), (2)	Canterbury.
Slaughtermen's assistants and labourers (Sockburn abattoirs)	,,
Slaughtermen's assistants	,,
Awards.	
Bakers and pastrycooks (Auckland Provincial District)	Northern.
Boot trade operatives (male)	,,
Boot trade operatives (female) ..	,,
Butchers (Auckland)	,,
Cabmen (Auckland)	,,
Carpenters and joiners (Poverty Bay ..	,,
Cooks and stewards	,,
Coopers (Auckland)	,,
Drivers (Auckland)	,,

Industries affected.	Industrial District.
Awards—continued.	
Drivers (Gisborne)	Northern.
Engine-drivers (Auckland Provincial District)	,,
Engineers (in Ohinemuri gold-mines) ..	,,
Farriers and blacksmiths (Auckland) ..	,,
Fellmongers, tanners, &c. (Auckland Provincial District)	,,
Freezing-works (Gisborne)	,,
Grocers' assistants and drivers (Auckland)	,,
Gum-workers (Auckland Provincial District)	,,
Hotel workers (Auckland country districts)	,,
Iron and brass moulders	,,
Labourers (builders', contractors', and general), (Poverty Bay)	,,
Musicians (Wellington)	,,
Photo-engravers (Auckland Provincial District)	,,
Plasterers (Auckland Provincial District)	,,
Printers' machinists (2)	,,
Tailoresses, machinists, cutters, and pressers (in factories)	,,
Tallymen (Auckland and Onehunga) ..	,,
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers (Auckland District)	,,
Tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers (Gisborne)	,,
Tourist accommodation and boarding-house workers (Rotorua)	,,
Typographers	,,
Boot trade operatives (male)	Taranaki.
Boot trade operatives (female)	,,
Carpenters and joiners	,,
Labourers (builders', contractors', and general), (New Plymouth)	,,
Typographers	,,
Bakers and pastrycooks	Wellington.
Boilermakers (country districts) ..	,,
Boot trade operatives (male)	,,
Boot trade operatives (female) ..	,,
Butchers (Wellington)	,,
Carpenters and joiners (country districts, except Wanganui)	,,
Carpenters and joiners (Wanganui district)	,,
Drivers (Hastings and Napier)	,,
Drivers (Wanganui)	,,
Drivers (Wellington, Palmerston North, Masterton, Feilding, and Levin) ..	,,
Engine-drivers (traction and stationary)	,,
Grocers' assistants and drivers (Wellington)	,,
Iron and brass moulders	,,
Labourers (builders', contractors', and general), (Hastings, Napier, and Wanganui)	,,
Musicians (Wellington)	,,
Painters and decorators (Hawke's Bay) ..	,,
Plasterers (Wellington)	,,
Plumbers and gasfitters	,,
Printers' machinists	,,
Ships' officers	,,
Ships' masters	,,
Soft-goods trade employees (retail), (Wellington)	,,
Soft-goods trade employees (retail), (Wanganui)	,,
Storemen (wholesale merchants'), (Wellington)	,,
Tailoresses, machinists, cutters, and pressers (in factories)	,,
Tailoresses (in shops)	,,
Timber-yards and sawmills employees ..	,,
Typographers	,,
Woollen-mills employees (Petone) ..	,,
Drivers	Marlborough
Typographers	,,
Carpenters and joiners	Nelson.
Labourers (builders', contractors', and general	,,
Typographers	,,
Bakers and pastrycooks	Westland.

RETURN SHOWING CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, ETC.—*continued.*

Industries affected.	Industrial District.
Awards—continued.	
Brickworkers (Tyneside)	Westland.
Ironworkers (Greymouth)	,,
Typographers	,,
Wharf labourers (Greymouth)	,,
Bakers and pastrycooks	Canterbury.
Boot trade operatives (male)	,,
Boot trade operatives (female)	,,
Coachbuilders	,,
Drivers (Christchurch)	,,
Engine-drivers (traction and stationary)	,,
Furniture trade	,,
Hotel workers (Timaru and Washdyke)	,,
Iron and brass moulders	,,
Musicians (Christchurch)	,,
Musterers and packers	,,
Printers' machinists	,,
Tailoresses, machinists, cutters, and pressers (in factories)	,,
Tailors and tailoresses (in shops)	,,
Timber-yards and sawmills employees (South Canterbury)	,,
Typographers	,,
Woollen-mills employees	,,
Bakers and pastrycooks	Otago and Southland.
Boot trade operatives (male)	Ditto.
Boot trade operatives (female)	,,
Coachworkers and wheelwrights	,,

Industries affected.	Industrial District.
Awards—continued.	
Coal-miners (New Zealand Coal and Oil Company (Limited), Kaitangata)	Otago and Southland.
Drivers (Dunedin)	Ditto.
Engine-drivers (traction and stationary)	,,
Furniture trade	,,
Gold-miners (dredgemen)	,,
Grocers' assistants and drivers (Dunedin)	,,
Hairdressers' assistants (Dunedin)	,,
Iron and brass moulders	,,
Painters (Dunedin)	,,
Painters (Southland)	,,
Paper-mill workers (Mataura)	,,
Plasterers (Dunedin)	,,
Plumbers and gasfitters (Southland)	,,
Printers' machinists	,,
Storemen (Invercargill wholesale merchants)	,,
Tailoresses, machinists, cutters, and pressers (in factories)	,,
Timber-yards and sawmills employees (Otago)	,,
Typographers	,,
Woollen-mills employees (Otago)	,,
Ruling by Commissioner of Conciliation re *Wages, Hours, and other Conditions of Labour.*	
Fishermen (trawler "Phantom")	Wellington.

APPLICATIONS FOR AWARDS HEARD BY THE COURT IN WHICH NO AWARD WAS MADE.

Trade.	District.	Particulars.
Bakers and pastrycooks	Wellington	In this case the workers' association applied to the Court for directions in regard to the procedure to be followed in order to obtain a Dominion award under the provisions of section 4 of the 1911 amendment to the Act. The Court advised the association to abandon its attempt to obtain an award under the provisions of section 4. The procedure appeared to the Court to be so complicated and confused that months would probably have elapsed before the hearing could be reached. The Court recommended the association to have proceedings taken by the local unions in the industrial districts concerned, for the purpose of obtaining local awards in the usual way, and then, as there appeared to be no objection to having the whole case heard in one centre, the hearing of all the local disputes could take place in Wellington. The Court would then be able to make uniform awards for the industrial districts concerned, which would, in effect, be a Dominion award. (The Court's recommendation was carried out, and awards have since been obtained as suggested above.)
Brewery and Maltsters' employees	Canterbury	What purports to be an agreement arrived at between the workers' union and the employers had been forwarded to the Court, with a request that the provisions of it should be embodied in an award. It, appeared, however, that no steps had been taken to have the dispute heard before a council of conciliation, and the Court therefore held that it had no jurisdiction to embody the alleged agreement in an award.
Waterside workers	Northern (Auckland)	In this case four employers were the applicants. An application for cancellation of its registration as an industrial union had been made by the workers' union, and it was postponed by the Registrar by reason of the supposed pendency of the conciliation proceedings. It appeared, however, from the proceedings in the hearing of the dispute that while the dispute was filed by the employers before the filing of the application for cancellation the commencement of proceedings under section 73 of the 1908 Amendment, deemed to be when the assessors for the hearing of the dispute are appointed, was subsequent to the filing of the application for cancellation. The Court had jurisdiction therefore to made an award, but refused to do so, on the ground that the union had legally been entitled to cancellation, and for the reason that the evidence showed that the union and the employers employing 90 per cent. of the labour affected by the dispute were opposed to the making of an award.
Waterside workers	Northern (Gisborne)	An application made under section 3 of the 1911 amendment to the Act, to declare an industrial agreement an award, was refused on the grounds (*a*) that the term for which the agreement had been made was in excess of the limit allowed by the Act—*i.e.*, three years from the date of making of agreement; and (*b*) that the evidence did not prove that the agreement was binding on employers who employed a majority of the workers in the industry to which it related in the industrial district in which it was made. The Court further expressed an opinion that it would be useless to make any further application under the section in question until it had been put into an intelligible shape.

FACTORIES.

TABLE 1.

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
AUCKLAND CITY.							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	86	..	19	..	105	15	10,908
Agricultural-implement making	16	..	3	..	19	4	2,031
Ammunition-manufacturing	24	76	1	..	101	1	7,288
Bacon-curing	17	1	2	..	20	4	2,202
Bagmaking	1	..	..	..	1	1	122
Baking-powder, &c., manufacturing	10	8	4	..	22	3	1,316
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator manufacturing	39	..	8	..	47	7	4,844
Billiard-table manufacturing	4	..	2	..	6	1	613
Biscuit and confectionery, &c., making	126	137	25	3	291	19	17,655
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	106	..	61	..	167	53	10,664
Blindmaking	15	1	5	..	21	4	1,244
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	175	..	29	..	204	21	19,671
Boot and shoe making and repairing	465	224	121	4	814	107	67,277
Brassfounding	14	..	5	..	19	4	1,032
Bread and pastry baking	242	13	73	2	330	72	32,101
Brewing, malting, and bottling, &c.	242	..	14	..	256	12	31,476
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	389	2	25	..	416	18	42,792
Brush and broom manufacturing	23	10	7	..	40	5	2,944
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	63	..	43	..	106	41	6,189
Butter making, cream-separating, and milk-pasteurizing	41	8	9	..	58	12	5,254
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	490	30	98	4	622	84	48,641
Cardboard-box making	10	30	4	..	44	4	3,720
Chaffcutting and grain-crushing, &c.	16	3	7	..	26	8	1,911
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing and packing	24	18	15	..	57	11	2,875
Clothing-manufacturing	78	398	10	..	486	11	28,039
Coachbuilding	268	..	32	..	300	26	23,590
Coffee and spice grinding	13	2	4	..	19	4	1,501
Cork-cutting	1	..	2	..	3	1	..
Concrete-block making, &c.	8	..	4	..	12	4	1,360
Coopering and boxmaking	39	26	12	..	77	11	3,814
Coppersmithing	6	..	2	..	8	3	556
Cycle and motor engineering	71	1	24	..	96	22	5,751
Dentistry (mechanical)	28	15	25	..	68	24	4,830
Dress and millinery making	7	761	15	149	932	149	28,314
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	11	3	7	..	21	6	1,369
Electrical engineering	48	2	7	..	57	6	5,516
Electric light, heat, and power generating	57	..	..	..	57	3	7,890
Electroplating and engraving	6	1	8	..	15	6	325
Embroidery and art-needlework	..	3	..	3	6	3	26
Engineering	800	..	80	..	880	51	74,424
Fellmongering	76	..	7	..	83	7	8,391
Fibrous-plaster working	35	1	2	..	38	3	4,356
Firewood-cutting, grain-crushing, &c.	29	..	19	1	49	18	2,645
Fireclay-goods making	3	..	1	..	4	1	469
Fish-curing	21	..	5	..	26	4	2,482
Flax-milling	7	..	1	..	8	1	..
Flock and kapoc milling	5	..	2	..	7	2	150
Flour and oatmeal milling	74	..	1	..	75	3	9,533
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	50	36	8	..	94	6	4,733
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	267	..	5	..	274	6	35,396
Glass bevelling and silvering	15	..	6	..	21	2	1,432
Gun and lock smithing	6	..	2	..	8	2	609
Hat and cap manufacturing	15	40	7	2	64	5	4,864
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	1	7	5	3	16	6	212
Iron-bedstead making	18	..	2	..	20	1	2,713
Hosiery-knitting	1	12	..	..	13	1	532
Lapidary-work	4	..	1	..	5	2	386
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	139	..	22	..	161	17	15,299
Laundry-work (Europeans)	43	138	12	15	208	23	10,983
Laundry-work (Chinese)	2	..	57	..	59	44	80
Manure-mixing	136	..	4	..	140	6	15,192
Meat slaughtering and preserving, &c.	110	..	1	..	111	5	12,195
Monumental masonry	94	..	13	..	107	11	10,569
Oil canning and packing	7	..	2	..	9	2	951
Oilskin-manufacturing	3	8	1	..	12	1	613
Optical and scientific instrument making	8	1	3	..	12	3	509
Organ-building	4	..	1	..	5	1	396
Paint, varnish, and glue manufacturing	16	3	4	1	24	3	2,207
Paper-milling and paper-bag making	53	15	3	..	71	3	6,573
Perambulator-making and repairs	31	10	3	..	44	4	2,847
Photography	16	37	17	6	76	19	3,617
Picture-framing	24	3	25	..	52	18	1,801

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
AUCKLAND CITY—*continued.*							£
Plumbing and gasfitting	250	5	74	..	329	60	26,231
Portmanteau-making	24	6	8	..	38	5	2,565
Printing and bookbinding	614	236	62	..	912	54	88,697
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preserving	29	..	8	..	37	8	2,043
Range-making, &c.	55	..	12	..	67	7	6,106
Rope and twine manufacturing	37	..	..	..	37	1	3,609
Saddlery and harness making	223	46	30	..	299	32	25,074
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	47	33	12	..	92	8	7,075
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making	39	26	9	..	74	5	4,579
Sawmilling and sash and door making	1,142	..	108	..	1,250	97	125,766
Saw-sharpening, &c.	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Sewing and typewriting machine repairing	7	2	3	..	12	4	1,142
Sheet-metal and galvanized-iron workers	148	..	7	..	155	7	18,399
Shirt-manufacturing	38	533	6	..	577	39	27,210
Sign and ticket writing	42	4	13	..	59	11	3,975
Soap-boiling	71	17	10	..	98	9	6,325
Stone quarrying and crushing	92	..	2	..	94	4	9,502
Sugar-refining	340	..	..	..	340	1	45,925
Tailoring	264	534	114	..	912	116	67,804
Tanning and currying, &c.	126	..	4	..	130	5	16,197
Tea blending and packing	40	11	8	..	59	11	2,928
Tinsmithing	98	..	10	..	108	14	9,693
Tobacco-cutting and cigar and cigarette making	5	7	3	1	16	4	846
Tram-car building and repairing	104	..	..	..	104	2	14,004
Umbrella making and repairing	2	14	8	2	26	7	1,001
Underclothing-manufacturing and plain sewing	..	166	..	21	187	38	7,916
Watch and jewellery making	114	1	43	..	158	32	11,478
Whip-manufacturing	6	..	1	..	7	1	420
Wine-manufacturing	3	..	2	..	5	2	247
Wire mattress and cage making	24	2	11	2	39	7	2,267
Woodwork, turnery, &c.	38	..	22	..	60	18	5,655
Wool rug and mat making	1	..	..	1	2	1	117
Wool and hemp dumping	17	..	1	..	18	2	1,148
Woollen-milling	38	38	..	..	76	1	5,911
Totals	9,470	3,765	1,647	222	15,104	1,686	1,219,818
WELLINGTON CITY.							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	55	6	9	..	70	12	7,668
Agricultural-implement making	4	..	..	..	4	2	596
Asbestos-goods working	1	..	2	..	3	1	..
Asphalt-making	8	..	7	..	15	5	703
Artificial-limbs and toy making	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
Bacon-curing	55	..	..	..	55	1	7,028
Basketware and perambulator manufacturing	27	5	6	..	38	6	2,865
Billiard-table making	24	..	..	..	24	1	3,212
Biscuit and confectionery making	24	47	6	..	77	6	3,766
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	35	..	28	..	63	27	4,006
Boatbuilding	4	..	2	..	6	2	296
Boot-manufacturing	277	123	75	..	475	57	43,459
Bottling	17	..	..	..	17	5	1,565
Brass and copper founding and finishing	58	..	11	..	69	7	6,803
Bread and small-goods baking	131	4	81	7	223	77	17,738
Brewing and malting, &c.	61	..	3	..	64	4	10,233
Brick, tile, and pottery making	141	..	7	..	148	9	18,869
Brushware-manufacturing	8	3	1	..	12	1	884
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	35	..	48	..	83	49	4,274
Butter making and packing	50	..	4	..	54	10	6,168
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	248	16	77	..	341	66	28,540
Cardboard-box making	10	27	2	..	39	2	2,518
Carpentering and joinery	116	..	76	..	192	55	12,775
Chemical and drug manufacturing	18	33	12	..	63	12	3,11[illegible]
Clothing-manufacturing	100	481	16	..	597	13	33,338
Concrete-block making	16	..	1	..	17	2	2,391
Coachbuilding	64	..	13	..	77	10	7,046
Coopering and casemaking	45	1	4	..	50	3	4,444
Corset and belt making	1	4	1	..	6	1	416
Condiment and jam making	47	53	14	3	117	10	6,630
Cutlery and surgical-instruments making	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Cycle and motor engineering	64	..	40	..	104	31	5,961

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WELLINGTON CITY—*continued.*							£
Dentistry (mechanical)	20	6	21	..	47	18	2,739
Dressmaking and millinery	5	615	15	110	745	108	28,451
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	10	12	10	2	34	9	1,268
Electrical engineering	47	..	14	..	61	13	4,720
Electric light and power generating	59	1	2	..	62	2	10,547
Electroplating and engraving, &c.	14	2	10	..	26	9	1,733
Engineering	353	..	43	..	396	31	38,341
Fibrous-plaster working	10	..	2	..	12	2	1,290
Firewood-cutting and bone-crushing	18	..	19	..	37	18	1,192
Fellmongering†	187	..	4	..	191	4	109
Fish-curing	9	..	2	..	11	3	1,418
Flock-manufacturing	2	2	1	..	5	1	325
Fur-rug making	4	6	3	1	14	3	697
Gas-manufacturing and meter-repairing, &c.	84	..	3	..	87	6	11,361
Glass bevelling and silvering	17	..	3	..	20	2	1,890
Gun and lock smithing	4	..	2	..	6	2	332
Hair-working	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Hat and cap making	17	23	8	..	48	7	2,756
Hosiery-knitting	2	2	2	1	7	3	147
Incandescent-mantle making	..	14	1	..	15	1	783
Laundry-work (European)	40	235	10	27	312	31	14,154
Laundry-work (Chinese)	9	..	50	..	59	39	701
Leadlight-manufacturing	15	..	3	..	18	3	1,980
Lead-headed-nail and traps, &c., making	2	..	1	..	3	1	130
Manure-making	25	..	3	..	28	4	1,928
Marine-stores preparing	13	3	6	1	23	4	2,129
Margarine-manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	115
Meat slaughtering and freezing	662	4	..	..	666	2	82,367
Monumental masonry	14	..	8	..	22	5	1,431
Metal-ceiling manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	1	464
Neck-tie making	..	9	1	..	10	1	437
Oil canning and packing	8	..	1	..	9	2	1,381
Organ-building and piano-repairing	23	..	10	..	33	10	3,297
Oilskin-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	27
Optical work	5	..	3	..	8	3	598
Peanut-roasting	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Photography	5	25	16	2	48	15	2,383
Picture-framing	10	8	9	..	27	8	2,056
Plaster-working	4	..	8	..	12	4	30
Plumbing and gasfitting	226	..	63	..	289	49	29,642
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	11	1	5	..	17	4	1,007
Printing and bookbinding, &c.	405	115	32	..	552	27	61,448
Quiltmaking	..	2	1	..	3	1	89
Rope and twine making	9	..	..	..	9	1	..
Rubber-goods repairing	2	..	1	..	3	1	81
Saddle and harness making	65	11	20	1	97	18	8,003
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	6	10	4	..	20	3	654
Sausage-casing manufacturing	45	..	2	..	47	2	5,377
Sawmilling and sash and door making	208	..	14	..	222	13	20,468
Saw and tool making	5	..	4	..	9	4	557
Seed cleaning and packing	2	2	2	..	6	2	120
Sewing and other machine repairing	23	..	10	..	33	7	2,366
Shipwrighting	91	..	3	..	94	3	6,150
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	1	102	8	23	134	23	4,654
Soap and candle making, &c.	28	3	7	..	38	4	4,039
Stone quarrying and crushing	22	..	8	..	30	8	2,569
Tailoring	252	439	84	8	783	78	58,442
Tanning and currying	45	..	2	..	47	1	6,968
Tea blending and packing	32	2	7	..	41	7	2,084
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making	5	3	5	..	13	5	554
Tram-car building and repairing	98	..	1	..	99	1	15,592
Tin and sheet-metal working	30	..	13	..	43	10	2,762
Umbrella-manufacturing	8	26	1	..	35	1	2,576
Watch and jewellery manufacturing	90	2	27	..	119	24	10,217
Wax-vesta manufacturing	19	90	1	..	110	1	7,714
Whip-thong making	2	..	1	..	3	1	222
Wire-working (mattresses, &c.)	22	1	9	..	32	6	2,672
Wood carving and turning	5	..	8	..	13	7	309
Woollen-milling	114	128	..	..	242	1	19,029
Wool and hemp, &c., dumping	22	..	1	..	23	2	1,579
Totals	5,341	2,747	1,155	187	9,430	1,186	750,954

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory. † The amount of £109 was paid to two hands only. The wages of the other 185 hands is included in the total paid in meat-slaughtering, &c.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
CHRISTCHURCH CITY.							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	43	..	23	1	67	19	4,870
Agricultural-implement making	459	..	13	..	472	12	58,259
Asbestos-flooring manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	1	755
Asphalt-making and shingle-preparing	28	..	14	..	42	14	3,246
Automatic and other machine making and preparing	20	..	4	..	24	4	3,016
Bacon-curing	28	..	4	..	32	4	5,282
Bagmaking (calico, flax, jute, &c.)	6	27	1	..	34	2	1,608
Baking-powder manufacturing	15	..	1	..	16	1	1,671
Basket and wickerware working	24	..	8	..	32	5	1,937
Billiard-table manufacturing	2	..	2	..	4	1	561
Biscuits, confectionery, and cocoa manufacturing	224	214	10	1	449	10	28,944
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	47	..	50		97	40	3,661
Blindmaking	5	7	1	..	13	1	1,590
Boatbuilding	5	..	5	..	10	5	428
Boot making and repairing	413	204	68	1	686	62	57,835
Brick, tile, pottery, and concrete-pipe manufacturing	148	..	8	..	156	10	13,267
Bread and small-goods baking	92	12	101	4	209	88	15,440
Brewing, malting, and bottling	144	..	15	..	159	15	18,319
Brush and broom manufacturing	48	21	4	..	73	2	7,048
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	77	3	67	1	148	57	9,454
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk manufacturing	34	..	5	..	39	9	3,315
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	337	34	61	..	432	52	36,255
Cardboard-box making, &c.	1	8	1	..	10	1	635
Carpentering and joinery	501	..	122	..	623	97	53,997
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	31	18	14	..	63	14	2,892
Clothing-manufacturing	159	685	8	1	853	8	43,503
Coachbuilding	135	..	22	..	157	19	15,728
Coffee and spice grinding	10	..	2	..	12	2	771
Coopering	20	..	2	1	23	4	2,211
Coppersmithing	5	..	3	..	8	2	505
Corset and belt making	..	3	..	1	4	1	125
Cycle and motor engineering	203	..	78	..	281	66	18,826
Dentistry (mechanical)	45	13	42	..	100	39	5,571
Dress and millinery making	9	1,119	16	145	1,289	123	47,036
Dyeing, cleaning, and feather-dressing	5	8	8	3	24	8	681
Electroplating and engraving	6	2	3	..	11	3	695
Electric light and power generating	52	..	..	..	52	3	8,011
Electrical engineering	93	3	13	..	109	10	8,250
Engineering and ironfounding	454	..	50	..	504	34	54,479
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	463	..	15	..	478	13	45,202
Fibrous-plaster working	11	7	..	..	18	4	1,034
Firewood-cutting	4	..	4	..	8	3	337
Fish-curing	5	..	3	..	8	2	353
Fireworks-manufacturing	2	..	1	..	3	1	100
Flour and oatmeal milling	63	1	8	..	72	5	7,396
Gas-manufacturing	46	..	4	..	50	2	7,154
Glue-making	5	..	1	..	6	1	588
Golf-club making	1	..	2	..	3	1	76
Gun and lock smithing	4	..	3	..	7	3	505
Hair-working and wig, &c., making	..	8	3	..	11	4	570
Hat and cap making	1	8	2	..	11	2	546
Hosiery-knitting	4	36	3	3	46	5	2,074
Iron fender and bedstead making	5	1	2	..	8	2	720
Jam-making	15	7	3	..	25	3	1,722
Laundry-work (European)	19	205	6	4	234	11	8,212
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	13	..	13	13	..
Leadlight manufacturing	30	..	5	..	35	4	2,351
Lead-headed-nail making	1	..	2	..	3	1	..
Leather goods and portmanteau manufacturing	13	4	5	..	22	4	1,708
Manure-making	45	..	3	..	48	4	5,137
Marine-stores preparing	3	2	3	..	8	3	278
Meat slaughtering and freezing	792	..	..	..	792	3	70,823
Monumental masonry	22	..	11	..	33	5	2,971
Musical-instrument making and repairing	15	..	7	..	22	6	1,711
Oil canning and packing	3	..	2	..	5	2	110
Oilskin-manufacturing	11	31	2	1	45	3	2,742
Oleo and tallow making	31	..	2	..	33	3	3,650
Optical-goods making	5	..	2	1	8	3	532
Paper-bag making	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Perambulator-manufacturing	6	3	2	1	12	2	603
Photography	11	26	15	2	54	15	3,234
Picture-framing	14	..	15	..	29	12	1,481
Plumbing and gasfitting	220	..	54	..	274	40	21,563
Printing, &c.	443	133	42	1	619	31	67,720
Range and stove making	8	..	3	..	11	2	1,003
Rope and twine manufacturing	26	..	3	..	29	1	3,029

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
CHRISTCHURCH CITY—*continued.*							£
Rabbit-packing	2	..	1	..	3	1	52
Rag sorting and packing	18	..	1	..	19	1	†
Saddle and harness making	48	..	21	..	69	18	4,744
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	8	2	5	1	16	6	926
Sauce, pickle, and condiment making	27	19	4	..	50	4	3,072
Sausage-casing making	29	..	4	..	33	4	3,335
Saw-t immers and tool-repairers	10	..	4	..	14	3	135
Seed and grain cleaning and packing	90	..	10	..	100	12	6,630
Shirtmaking	2	80	10	18	110	20	3,319
Sign and ticket writing	12	2	2	..	16	2	1,222
Soap an candle manufacturing	37	..	9	..	46	6	3,736
Stone quarrying and crushing	93	..	9	..	102	8	8,794
Tailoring	221	385	72	..	678	71	52,837
Tea blending and packing	29	23	11	..	63	9	3,047
Tinsmithing	36	..	15	..	51	11	3,106
Tobacco-cutting and cigarette-making	1	..	1	..	2	1	10
Tram-car building and repairing	81	..	..	..	81	1	11,869
Umbrella-making	2	4	3	..	9	2	374
Watch and jewellery making	68	1	35	..	104	30	6,278
Whip-thong making	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
Wine-manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	1	225
Wire-working	33	..	6	..	39	6	2,547
Wood carving and turning	9	..	7	..	16	6	485
Wool and hemp dumping	28	..	2	..	30	2	2,765
Woollen-milling	147	127	1	..	275	1	24,751
Totals	7,312	3,496	1,338	192	12,338	1,295	952,171

† Charitable institution; no wages paid.

DUNEDIN CITY.

Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	74	..	16	2	92	11	7,692
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	162	..	4	..	166	4	19,083
Asphalt-manufacturing	4	..	5	..	9	4	239
Bacon-curing	16	..	18	..	34	15	1,246
Bagmaking (calico, flax, and jute)	7	29	1	4	41	4	1,324
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	15	..	9	..	24	6	1,090
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	186	191	11	1	389	12	18,875
Blacksmithing, farriery, &c.	59	..	47	..	106	38	4,481
Blindmaking	6	3	3	..	12	2	1,028
Boatbuilding	15	..	4	..	19	4	1,146
Boot making and repairing	276	140	61	1	478	56	9,261
Box and beehive making	22	14	3	..	39	4	2,903
Bread and small-goods baking	140	10	72	1	223	63	16,765
Brewing, malting, and bottling	181	17	15	..	213	8	23,654
Brick, tile, pottery, and concrete-pipe manufacturing	99	..	11	..	110	7	8,347
Brush and broom manufacturing	26	13	2	..	41	2	3,507
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	53	..	60	..	113	53	5,250
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk manufacturing	63	16	5	..	84	18	7,543
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	316	15	52	..	383	50	35,367
Cardboard-box making, &c.	5	26	1	..	32	3	1,900
Carpentering and joinery	214	..	79	..	293	61	17,428
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicines manufacturing	54	46	14	..	114	13	8,389
Clothing-manufacturing	89	428	3	..	520	6	36,069
Coachbuilding	75	..	20	..	95	12	7,169
Coffee and spice grindin	17	..	5	1	23	4	1,683
Coopering (mostly in connection with brewing)	2	..	..	..	2	1	374
Cycle and motor engineering	77	..	28	..	105	23	6,041
Dentistry (mechanical)	20	15	24	1	60	21	2,537
Dressmaking and millinery	5	903	23	142	1,073	131	39,480
Dyeing and cleaning	6	4	5	..	15	4	1,041
Electric power and light generating	29	..	..	..	29	1	5,044
Electrical engineering	78	2	9	..	89	9	5,985
Engineering and ironfounding	1,408	20	51	..	1,479	38	129,819
Engraving and die-sinking	10	..	3	..	13	3	1,222
Fellmongering	23	..	6	..	29	5	1,997
Fibrous-plaster working	19	..	3	..	22	3	1,551
Firewood-cutting, &c.	16	..	21	..	37	17	1,754
Fish curing and canning	14	..	10	..	24	9	1,603
Fishing-net making	1	..	1	..	2	1	156
Flock and kapoc milling	9	1	4	..	14	3	939
Flour and oatmeal milling	31	..	11	..	42	5	4,354
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	16	9	3	..	28	3	1,468
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	53	..	2	..	55	3	11,227

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
DUNEDIN CITY—*continued.*							£
Gun and lock smithing, and sporting-goods manufacturing	4	5	3	..	12	3	779
Hair-working	3	21	3	1	28	4	1,250
Hat and cap making	33	92	9	..	134	6	8,389
Hosiery-knitting	..	17	2	5	24	5	536
Ink-manufacturing	4	1	1	..	6	1	613
Lapidary work	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Laundry-work (European)	13	74	6	5	98	10	4,511
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	28	..	28	25	..
Leadlight and glazing work	6	..	1	..	7	1	636
Lead-headed-nails making	1	..	1	..	2	1	135
Lime and cement manufacturing	60	..	3	..	63	3	7,157
Manure-mixing	61	..	7	..	68	6	7,952
Marine-stores preparing	5	..	3	..	8	2	366
Mat and rug making	2	1	1	..	4	1	222
Meat-slaughtering, &c.	144	18	4	..	166	4	15,908
Monumental masonry	33	..	4	..	37	3	2,785
Musical-instrument making and repairing	18	..	8	..	26	6	2,263
Optical-goods making	1	..	1	..	2	1	18
Oil canning and packing	5	..	3	..	8	3	1,346
Paint and varnish making	49	1	13	..	63	11	2,143
Paper-milling	30	6	..	..	36	1	..
Paper-bag making	1	7	1	..	9	1	..
Perambulator and go-cart making	..	..	1	3	4	1	..
Photography	11	22	11	..	44	12	2,301
Picture-framing	13	1	10	..	24	10	662
Plumbing and gasfitting	230	1	54	..	285	45	18,761
Portmanteau and leathe -goods making	1	4	5	..	10	4	1,521
Printing and bookbinding, &c.	454	132	30	..	616	25	69,227
Rabbit-packing	33	..	4	..	37	5	2,009
Rope and twine making	56	..	1	..	57	1	4,479
Sail, tent, and cover making	29	26	7	..	62	4	4,441
Saddle and harness making	57	2	23	..	82	20	6,134
Sauce and condiment making	4	3	3	..	10	3	530
Sausage-casing preparing	17	..	2	..	19	3	1,504
Saw and cutlery repairing	1	..	1	..	2	1	138
Sawmilling	201	..	11	..	212	10	23,319
Seed cleaning and packing	20	..	10	..	30	7	1,980
Sewing-machine and typewriter repairing	12	..	4	..	16	5	1,674
Shipwrighting	16	..	2	..	18	2	2,409
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	8	189	5	19	221	23	8,981
Sign and ticket writing	3	..	5	..	8	3	43
Soap, starch, and candle making	56	5	3	..	64	3	6,872
Stone quarrying and crushing	40	..	6	..	46	5	4,812
Tailoring	149	302	67	..	518	63	33,750
Tanning and currying	68	..	5	..	73	3	9,083
Tea blending and packing	47	9	16	1	73	15	3,213
Tinsmithing	63	1	9	..	73	9	5,916
Tram-car building and repairing	37	..	1	..	38	3	2,990
Umbrella making and repairing	..	1	2	1	4	2	57
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	75	2	28	..	105	28	6,505
Wax-vesta making	6	67	2	..	75	1	3,318
Whip-making	1	..	2	..	3	1	46
Wire-working and mattress-making	19	..	8	..	27	6	1,717
Wool-dumping and hide and skin sorting	79	..	17	..	96	13	8,431
Woollen-milling	232	586	..	..	818	2	62,549
Totals	6,503	3,498	1,183	188	11,372	1,177	844,412
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Auckland City, shown separately.)							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	70	4	45	1	120	39	6,047
Bacon-curing	31	..	5	..	36	5	2,689
Bark-milling	1	..	1	..	2	1	26
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	426	..	255	..	681	215	42,525
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	47	..	21	..	68	17	2,653
Boot making and repairing	39	..	58	1	98	56	3,444
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	197	3	158	3	361	138	21,995
Brewing and malting	87	..	9	..	96	6	9,396
Brick, tile, and pottery making	104	..	11	..	115	12	8,944
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	86	..	76	..	162	69	9,357
Butter and cheese manufacturing and cream-separating	332	..	61	..	393	183	38,157
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	151	1	53	..	205	45	14,137
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	355	..	99	..	454	77	36,006

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31 st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	4	..	3	..	7	3	92
Clothing-manufacturing	4	25	1	..	30	1	1,248
Confectionery-making	1	1	9	..	11	6	..
Concrete-pipe making	3	..	1	..	4	1	250
Cycle and motor engineering	40	1	27	..	68	23	2,142
Dentistry (mechanical)	8	12	16	..	36	16	1,436
Dress and millinery making	..	264	26	94	384	117	9,700
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	1	..	2	1	140
Electrical engineering	6	..	4	..	10	4	44
Engineering (general)	273	1	25	..	299	19	30,880
Feather-dressing	..	3	1	..	4	1	103
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	2	..	1	..	3	1	270
Firewood-cutting	8	..	13	..	21	11	586
Fish curing and canning	45	..	15	..	60	14	3,971
Flax-milling	303	..	56	..	359	30	8,603
Flour-milling	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Gas-manufacturing	36	1	8	..	45	9	5,233
Honey-packing	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
Jam-making and fruit-preserving	5	15	2	..	22	3	267
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	11	..	7	..	18	9	1,390
Laundry-work (European)	4	48	20	22	94	31	1,948
Laundry-work (Chinese)	1	..	13	..	14	9	70
Lime and cement manufacturing	324	..	3	..	327	4	43,311
Manure-manufacturing	4	..	3	..	7	3	369
Meat slaughtering and freezing	277	..	20	..	297	5	53,040
Monumental masonry	2	..	2	..	4	2	256
Musical-instrument making and repairing	2	..	1	..	3	1	314
Oleo and tallow working	5	..	3	..	8	3	785
Paint and varnish manufacturing	7	..	6	..	13	5	475
Photography	10	17	17	..	44	15	1,242
Picture-framing	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Plumbing and tinsmithing	162	..	64	..	226	56	17,218
Printing and publishing	200	61	44	..	305	44	27,934
Pumice-insulating manufacturing	20	..	1	..	21	3	2,018
Saddle and harness manufacturing	111	..	86	..	197	78	9,405
Sail, tent, and cover making	3	3	3	..	9	3	540
Sausage-casing preparing	20	..	2	..	22	2	2,631
Sawmilling	1,451	..	169	..	1,620	122	181,901
Seed-cleaning, &c.	3	..	..	..	3	1	324
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	..	4	..	5	9	4	73
Shell washing and grinding, &c.	6	..	..	..	6	1	242
Soap, oil, starch, and soda-crystals manufacturing	7	3	1	..	11	1	1,117
Stone-crushing	146	..	7	..	153	19	9,106
Tailoring	148	222	126	5	501	121	26,816
Timber-dressing	13	..	3	..	16	4	1,305
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	21	..	14	..	35	14	2,056
Wine-making	3	1	4	..	8	3	172
Wool and hemp dumping	14	..	3	..	17	6	1,718
Totals	5,641	690	1,686	133	8,150	1,695	648,122
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	24	..	14	..	38	14	2,327
Bacon-curing	17	..	2	..	19	3	1,875
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	182	..	84	..	266	73	20,165
Biscuit and confectionery	..	1	3	2	6	3	..
Boot making and repairing	38	10	17	..	65	16	4,195
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	76	..	56	2	134	52	8,417
Brewing and malting	25	2	7	..	34	7	3,220
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	35	..	34	..	69	32	3,241
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	422	..	44	..	466	153	47,742
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	71	..	23	..	94	21	6,501
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	171	..	34	..	205	30	19,925
Chemicals and drugs	7	2	6	..	15	5	1,180
Cycle-engineering	36	..	24	..	60	19	3,251
Dentistry (mechanical)	9	10	15	..	34	13	1,468
Dress and millinery making	12	126	45	..	183	49	4,313
Dyeing and cleaning	..	..	3	1	4	2	..
Electric light and power generating	26	..	5	..	31	8	2,864
Electrical engineering	2	..	4	..	6	2	237
Engineering	47	..	11	..	58	10	5,243
Fellmongering, tanning, and boiling-down	25	..	8	..	33	8	3,170

* Including managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
TARANAKI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Firewood-cutting	9	..	12	..	21	10	846
Flour-milling	2	..	2	..	4	1	228
Gas-manufacturing	23	..	2	..	25	3	3,188
Laundry (European)	..	7	2	4	13	6	287
Laundry (Chinese)	1	..	14	..	15	11	78
Manure-mixing	2	..	2	..	4	2	234
Meat-freezing	229	2	2	..	233	4	21,601
Monumental masonry	5	..	1	..	6	1	523
Oil-boring, &c.	8	..	1	..	9	1	1,800
Photography	..	6	3	..	9	3	215
Picture-framing	1	..	5	..	6	3	38
Plumbing and tinsmithing	76	..	23	..	99	22	6,641
Printing and bookbinding	84	15	18	..	117	15	14,540
Saddlery and harness making	33	..	25	..	58	23	2,689
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	6	4	3	1	14	4	641
Sawmilling	73	..	22	..	95	12	7,769
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	11	..	9	..	20	8	822
Shirt and underclothing making	..	5	1	3	9	2	..
Stone quarrying and crushing	16	..	4	..	20	5	881
Tailoring	59	100	47	3	209	47	11,367
Umbrella manufacturing and repairing	..	1	1	1	3	2	44
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	8	..	10	..	18	8	1,174
Wool-dumping	4	..	1	..	5	1	288
Totals	1,875	291	649	17	2,832	714	215,228
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Wellington City, shown separately.)							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	87	9	49	2	147	49	10,538
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	21	..	4	..	25	5	2,452
Asphalt-manufacturing	4	..	..	..	4	1	565
Bacon-curing	38	..	5	..	43	6	5,143
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	13	1	8	..	22	7	875
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	31	28	11	2	72	11	3,229
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	623	..	291	1	915	262	65,634
Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	6	..	3	..	9	3	399
Boot making and repairing	99	3	82	..	184	80	10,561
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	232	..	162	3	397	147	27,569
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	94	3	15	..	112	14	13,285
Brick, tile, and drainpipe making	163	..	34	..	197	31	19,061
Brushware-manufacturing	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	114	..	126	1	241	105	11,576
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	447	2	49	..	498	197	49,786
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	280	12	106	..	398	88	29,326
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	459	4	178	..	641	135	54,381
Coffee and spice grinding	2	..	1	..	3	1	40
Coopering and box and case making	38	..	6	..	44	8	3,273
Cycle and motor engineering	212	1	108	..	321	96	19,543
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicines manufacturing	10	..	5	..	15	4	612
Dentistry (mechanical)	30	32	47	..	109	43	4,973
Dress and millinery making	..	582	35	149	766	164	24,240
Dyeing and cleaning	6	10	5	..	21	5	450
Electric light and power generating	38	2	14	..	54	18	3,775
Electroplating and engraving	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Engineering (general)	265	..	47	..	312	34	35,022
Fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring	194	..	19	..	213	20	18,621
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	31	..	36	..	67	27	3,133
Fish-curing	8	..	12	..	20	9	493
Flax-milling	863	..	61	..	924	54	105,635
Flour-milling	27	..	7	..	34	8	3,589
Fruit and vegetable preserving	41	12	2	..	55	2	5,546
Gas-manufacturing	104	1	11	..	116	16	17,136
Gun and lock smithing	3	..	3	..	6	3	386
Hat and cap making	2	12	2	..	16	2	765
Hosiery-knitting	1	12	1	1	15	2	666
Laundry-work (European)	8	56	11	18	93	26	3,126
Laundry-work (Chinese)	3	..	53	..	56	44	114
Lime-burning	9	..	2	..	11	2	1,164
Manure-manufacturing	17	..	2	..	19	6	2,838
Marine-stores preparing	1	..	..	..	1	1	11
Meat freezing and preserving	666	1	7	..	674	12	74,266

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engag d.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WELLINGTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Monumental masonry	19	..	11	..	30	8	1,766
Oilskin-manufacturing	2	4	1	..	7	1	430
Paint and varnish	17	..	14	..	31	14	1,238
Photography	15	18	23	..	56	21	2,435
Picture-framing	9	..	15	..	24	11	831
Plumbing and tinsmithing	323	1	112	..	436	92	30,738
Printing and bookbinding	351	71	68	..	490	58	48,814
Rope and twine manufacturing	20	10	2	..	32	2	2,463
Rug-making	3	2	1	..	6	1	241
Sail, tent, and oilskin manufacturing	14	12	6	..	32	5	1,844
Saddlery and harness making	121	..	73	..	194	70	10,680
Sauce, pickles, and condiments making	5	11	2	..	18	1	917
Sausage-casing making	62	..	3	..	65	4	4,737
Sawmilling	977	..	106	1	1,084	103	119,749
Seed-cleaning	36	..	6	..	42	9	3,662
Sewing-machine and small-tool repairing	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	..	6	1	4	11	4	417
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	198
Sign and ticket writing	2	..	2	..	4	2	278
Soap and starch manufacturing	23	3	6	..	32	3	2,975
Stone quarrying and crushing	14	..	2	..	16	6	273
Tailoring	265	357	152	..	774	137	52,535
Umbrella making and repairing	1	..	1	..	2	1	137
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	65	2	45	..	112	41	6,722
Whip-thong making	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
Wine-making	4	..	5	..	9	4	447
Wire-working	4	..	5	..	9	4	405
Woollen-milling	20	16	2	..	38	2	2,986
Wool-dumping	104	..	16	..	120	21	8,421
Totals	7,770	1,297	2,307	182	11,556	2,379	940,136
MARLBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	10	..	2	1	13	3	1,054
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	44	..	26	..	70	25	3,355
Boatbuilding and ship-repairing	8	..	1	..	9	1	835
Boot making and repairing	8	..	6	..	14	6	701
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	18	1	10	..	29	11	1,692
Brewing and malting, &c.	14	..	3	..	17	3	1,824
Brick and tile making	12	..	3	..	15	3	992
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	5	..	4	..	9	4	371
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	16	..	1	..	17	6	1,634
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	14	..	5	..	19	5	1,377
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing	65	..	24	..	89	16	6,884
Cycle and motor engineering	10	..	6	..	16	5	587
Dentistry (mechanical)	..	1	1	..	2	1	36
Dress and millinery making	..	44	..	11	55	11	1,590
Engineering	15	..	6	..	21	5	779
Fellmongering, tanning, &c.	2	..	1	..	3	1	350
Fencing (iron) manufacturing	5	..	2	..	7	3	107
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	7	..	6	..	13	5	593
Flax-milling	56	..	6	..	62	5	995
Flour-milling	6	..	3	..	9	3	700
Gas-manufacturing	7	..	1	..	8	1	1,117
Laundry-work (European)	1	1	1	..	3	1	98
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	5	..	5	3	..
Meat freezing and preserving	76	..	..	..	76	1	4,865
Plumbing and tinsmithing	24	..	9	..	33	7	2,175
Printing and bookbinding	21	..	6	..	27	5	2,289
Saddlery and harness making	5	..	4	..	9	3	688
Sail and tent manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	29
Sausage-casing manufacturing	4	..	..	..	4	1	375
Sawmilling	112	..	15	..	127	13	14,763
Tailoring	22	27	11	..	60	9	3,012
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	4	..	1	..	5	2	560
Wool and hemp dumping	11	..	2	..	13	4	431
Totals	603	74	172	12	861	173	56,858

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
NELSON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	15	..	4	2	21	6	1,664
Asphalt-mixing	1	..	1	..	2	1	129
Bacon-curing	3	..	1	..	4	2	232
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	37	37	1	..	75	2	4,921
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	56	..	45	..	101	37	4,103
Boot making and repairing	8	..	5	..	13	5	757
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	28	7	30	11	76	30	2,954
Brewing, malting, &c.	23	..	8	1	32	6	2,766
Brick and tile manufacturing	15	..	5	..	20	5	550
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	7	..	10	..	17	8	643
Butter and cheese manufacturing	12	..	4	..	16	10	1,578
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	20	1	12	..	33	8	2,361
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door manufacturing	145	..	42	..	187	32	12,631
Cycle-engineering	9	..	9	..	18	8	1,673
Dentistry (mechanical)	2	4	5	..	11	5	825
Dress and millinery making	..	87	9	12	108	19	4,225
Dyeing and cleaning	1	..	1	..	2	1	90
Engineering and shipwrighting	39	..	9	..	48	5	3,466
Fellmongery, tanning, &c.	5	..	5	..	10	2	601
Firewood-cutting and corn-crushing	13	1	11	..	25	8	666
Fish preserving and canning	2	..	1	..	3	1	250
Flax-milling	27	..	6	..	33	6	496
Flour-milling	6	..	2	..	8	3	715
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	72	42	6	..	120	6	6,522
Gas-manufacturing	118	..	5	..	123	5	16,820
Laundry-work (European)	2	5	3	..	10	2	771
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	5	..	5	2	..
Lime-burning	1	..	1	..	2	1	182
Manure-manufacturing	9	..	2	..	11	2	1,175
Meat freezing and preserving	16	..	1	..	17	1	2,645
Monumental masonry	4	..	3	..	7	3	208
Photography	1	4	2	2	9	3	384
Picture-framing	3	..	3	..	6	3	180
Plumbing and tinsmithing	30	..	15	..	45	12	2,712
Printing and bookbinding	36	11	9	..	56	6	5,261
Saddlery and harness making	11	..	5	1	17	6	671
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	6	1	2	..	9	2	292
Sawmilling	116	..	48	..	164	29	8,968
Shirt-manufacturing	..	..	..	5	5	3	..
Stone quarrying and crushing	7	..	..	..	7	1	16
Tailoring	31	33	13	..	77	11	4,860
Umbrella making and repairing	1	1	1	..	3	1	10
Vinegar-manufacturing	2	..	2	..	4	1	120
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	11	..	8	..	19	7	1,257
Wire-working	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Totals	951	234	362	34	1,581	318	101,350
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	30	..	14	..	44	12	3,315
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	..	2	1	..	3	1	63
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	108	..	25	..	133	28	12,200
Boot making and repairing	9	..	9	..	18	9	724
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	77	..	45	2	124	48	8,948
Brewing and malting	27	1	7	..	35	7	4,661
Brick and tile manufacturing	28	..	5	..	33	5	3,591
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	26	..	28	..	54	24	2,834
Butter and cheese making	25	..	11	..	36	13	2,095
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	38	..	15	..	53	10	4,204
Carpentry, joinery, sash and door making	68	1	19	..	88	16	8,384
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	..	1	1	..	2	1	39
Cycle and motor engineering	23	..	14	..	37	14	2,243
Dentistry (mechanical)	3	9	8	..	20	7	789
Dressmaking and millinery	..	75	..	17	92	23	3,019
Electric power and light generating	2	..	1	..	3	1	365
Engineering (general)	139	..	12	..	151	9	18,001
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	8	..	2	..	10	3	1,256
Fish-preserving and canning	16	7	5	..	28	5	331
Flax-milling and rope-making	35	1	6	..	42	6	75
Gas-manufacturing	17	..	3	..	20	3	2,682
Grain-crushing	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Laundry-work (European)	5	8	3	..	16	4	912
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	7	..	7	6	..
Lime-burning	1	..	1	..	2	1	54
Monumental masonry	2	..	2	..	4	2	208

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Workrooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
WESTLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT—*continued.*							£
Paint and varnish manufacturing	6	..	3	..	9	3	702
Photography	1	5	4	1	11	4	430
Picture-frame making	1	..	1	..	2	1	52
Plumbing and tinsmithing	39	..	17	..	56	14	3,387
Printing and bookbinding	39	27	14	1	81	11	8,990
Saddle and harness making	6	..	6	..	12	5	288
Sail, tent, and cover making	2	1	1	..	4	1	365
Sauce, pickles, and condiment making	2	2	1	..	5	1	241
Sawmilling	514	..	80	..	594	76	87,510
Stone quarrying and crushing	10	..	4	..	14	4	866
Tailoring	59	111	26	1	197	25	12,075
Umbrella making and repairing	..	1	1	..	2	1	44
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	14	1	8	..	23	8	2,047
Totals	1,380	253	412	22	2,067	413	197,990
CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (Excluding Christchurch City, shown separately.)							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	24	..	24	..	48	21	2,273
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	15
Asphalt-making	3	..	..	..	3	1	100
Bacon-curing	8	..	2	..	10	3	504
Bagmaking	1	..	1	..	2	1	101
Basket and wickerware manufacturing	10	2	1	..	13	1	1,180
Biscuit and confectionery making	1	..	1	..	2	1	3
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	333	..	209	..	542	190	32,188
Boot making and repairing	63	6	35	..	104	38	5,904
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	125	1	84	2	212	78	14,235
Brewing and malting	18	..	4	..	22	3	2,796
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	117	..	19	..	136	16	10,108
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	57	2	60	..	119	54	5,379
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	105	1	44	1	151	77	10,205
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	47	..	17	..	64	18	4,889
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	257	..	112	..	369	84	25,455
Coopering	1	..	..	..	1	1	180
Cycle and motor engineering	103	..	48	..	151	44	8,248
Dentistry (mechanical)	11	10	15	..	36	14	1,841
Dressmaking and millinery	..	386	19	73	478	74	16,219
Dyeing and cleaning	..	1	2	..	3	2	20
Electric power and light generating	20	..	2	..	22	4	1,867
Engineering (general)	49	..	11	..	60	9	4,976
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	222	..	22	..	244	23	14,486
Fibrous-plaster working	5	..	4	..	9	3	105
Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing	1	..	1	..	2	1	130
Flax-milling and rope-making	70	..	6	..	76	6	5,187
Flour and oatmeal milling	103	1	23	..	127	19	13,357
Gas-manufacturing	31	..	4	..	35	6	3,897
Hosiery-manufacturing	..	4	1	..	5	1	146
Laundry-work (European)	..	13	2	11	26	11	855
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	5	..	5	3	..
Lime-burning	8	..	2	..	10	1	909
Manure-mixing	19	..	..	..	19	2	2,917
Meat-freezing	571	1	..	..	572	3	53,653
Monumental masonry	6	..	2	..	8	2	523
Oil and grease manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	83
Paint and varnish mixing	3	..	2	..	5	2	204
Photography	2	7	7	2	18	8	354
Picture-frame making	7	..	10	..	17	8	650
Plumbing and tinsmithing	83	..	31	..	114	23	7,437
Printing and bookbinding	88	7	21	1	117	18	12,305
Rope and twine manufacturing	24	..	2	..	26	2	1,911
Saddlery and harness manufacturing	60	..	41	..	101	40	5,301
Sail, tent, and cover making	6	1	2	..	9	2	727
Sausage-casing manufacturing	17	..	2	..	19	3	387
Sawmilling	22	..	8	..	30	7	1,379
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	29	..	10	..	39	12	1,950
Sewing and other machine repairing, &c.	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
Shirt and underclothing making and plain sewing	..	7	2	4	13	5	280
Stone-quarrying, &c.	7	..	..	..	7	2	59
Tailoring	88	180	46	..	314	48	18,803
Umbrella making and repairing	..	1	1	1	3	1	..
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	18	..	18	..	36	15	1,629
Wool-dumping	11	5	..	..	16	5	1,167
Woollen-milling	73	75	3	..	151	2	13,065
Totals	2,930	711	991	95	4,727	1,021	312,542

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
OTAGO DISTRICT.							
(Excluding Dunedin City, shown separately.)							£
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	11	..	11	..	22	8	1,247
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	8	..	2	..	10	2	1,093
Bacon-curing	6	..	6	..	12	5	466
Biscuit and confectionery	1	..	1	..	2	1	65
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	219	..	120	..	339	114	21,242
Boot making and repairing	27	4	21	..	52	21	2,397
Bread and small-goods making	99	..	66	3	168	65	10,539
Brewing, malting, &c.	16	..	3	..	19	2	2,923
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	11	1	3	..	15	2	957
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	28	..	26	1	55	26	2,308
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	88	..	18	..	106	49	8,573
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	9	..	6	..	15	5	704
Carpentering, joinery, and sash and door making	105	..	43	..	148	36	12,275
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	3	1	1	..	5	2	352
Cycle and motor engineering	29	..	13	..	42	12	1,883
Dentistry (mechanical)	9	..	6	..	15	6	865
Dress and millinery making	6	146	..	37	189	38	5,841
Electric-light generating, &c.	3	..	2	..	5	3	359
Engineering (general)	26	..	4	..	30	4	3,045
Fellmongering, wool-scouring, &c.	14	..	4	..	18	4	887
Firewood-cutting	1	..	1	..	2	1	65
Fish-preserving	2	..	1	..	3	1	221
Flax-milling	62	..	10	..	72	9	2,168
Flour-milling	74	1	20	..	95	18	8,428
Gas-manufacturing	9	1	2	..	12	2	1,146
Laundry-work (European)	2	1	3	1	7	2	187
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
Lime and cement manufacturing	69	..	6	..	75	5	7,209
Manure-manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	60
Meat freezing and preserving	75	..	1	..	76	1	2,267
Monumental masonry	1	..	3	..	4	2	120
Paint and varnish mixing	3	1	2	..	6	2	206
Photography	3	5	5	..	13	3	389
Picture-framing	7	..	5	..	12	4	655
Plumbing and tinsmithing	31	1	15	..	47	12	1,733
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	74	7	17	..	98	15	8,908
Saddle and harness making	18	..	16	..	34	14	1,458
Sail, tent, and cover making	2	..	3	..	5	3	350
Sausage-casing preparing	8	..	1	..	9	1	268
Sawmilling	77	..	20	..	97	16	9,460
Seed-cleaning and grain-crushing	14	..	6	..	20	8	726
Shirt and underclothing making	..	3	..	1	4	1	106
Stone quarrying and crushing	16	..	3	..	19	5	1,514
Tailoring	50	75	35	..	160	29	5,657
Twine-making	10	..	1	..	11	1	803
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	6	..	8	..	14	6	532
Wool-dumping	1	..	1	..	2	1	268
Woollen-milling	107	115	..	..	222	2	19,072
Totals	1,441	362	545	43	2,391	573	151,997
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.							
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	27	..	11	..	38	11	2,648
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	33	1	2	..	36	4	3,893
Asphalt-making	2	..	1	..	3	1	26
Bacon-curing	1	..	1	..	2	1	63
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	14	15	1	..	30	2	2,076
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	189	..	102	..	291	92	16,773
Blindmaking	1	..	1	..	2	1	13
Boatbuilding	2	..	1	..	3	1	200
Boot making and repairing	63	12	34	..	109	32	6,732
Bread and small-goods making	83	1	55	4	143	52	9,349
Brewing, malting, &c.	17	..	5	..	22	4	2,227
Brick, tile, pipe, and pottery making	71	..	26	..	97	11	6,250
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	41	..	27	..	68	25	4,396
Butter and cheese making and cream-separating	133	..	18	..	151	57	11,216
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	74	..	13	..	87	17	7,561
Carpentering and joinery, &c.	170	..	46	..	216	40	17,075
Chemicals and drugs manufacturing	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Coffee and spice grinding	5	..	1	..	6	1	689
Coopering	1	..	1	..	2	1	102

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 1—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
SOUTHLAND DISTRICT—*continued.*							
Cycle-engineering	73	..	27	..	100	23	6,175
Dentistry (mechanical)	19	5	15	1	40	13	1,910
Dressmaking and millinery	6	306	..	42	354	46	12,488
Dyeing and cleaning	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Electric power and light generating	17	..	..	..	17	2	260
Electroplating	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
Engineering (electrical)	3	..	3	..	6	1	..
Engineering (general)	126	..	15	..	141	11	14,432
Fellmongery, wool-scouring, tanning, &c.	122	..	9	..	131	11	14,491
Fish preserving and canning	10	..	6	..	16	6	1,364
Firewood-cutting	4	..	3	..	7	4	89
Flax-milling and rope-making	187	..	29	..	216	24	2,591
Flour-milling	24	..	..	..	24	2	2,822
Gas-manufacturing	27	..	..	..	27	1	4,155
Gun and lock smithing	2	..	1	..	3	1	349
Hosiery-knitting	..	5	1	1	7	1	156
Jam-making	1	4	2	..	7	2	356
Laundry-work (European)	2	7	2	2	13	4	682
Laundry-work (Chinese)	..	..	11	..	11	7	..
Manure-mixing	40	..	2	..	42	6	3,532
Meat slaughtering and preserving, &c.	253	..	1	..	254	5	25,096
Milk-condensing	34	27	5	..	66	1	5,156
Monumental masonry	12	..	4	..	16	3	1,236
Musical-instruments making and repairing	2	..	..	..	2	1	365
Paint and varnish manufacturing	1	..	1	..	2	1	20
Paper-manufacturing	41	15	1	..	57	1	5,375
Photography	..	9	6	..	15	6	435
Picture-frame making	3	..	4	..	7	4	245
Plumbing and tinsmithing	111	..	31	..	142	23	10,129
Printing and bookbinding	124	..	22	..	146	17	19,009
Rabbit-packing, &c.	20	..	5	..	25	5	856
Rope and twine making	24	..	..	..	24	2	1,069
Saddle and harness making	33	..	21	..	54	21	3,300
Sail, tent, and cover making	7	1	3	..	11	4	787
Sausage-casing making	3	..	1	..	4	1	411
Sawmilling	452	..	58	..	510	63	61,452
Seed-cleaning, &c.	36	..	2	..	38	11	3,109
Soap-manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	1	..
Stone quarrying and crushing	13	..	3	..	16	5	1,521
Tailoring	84	138	33	..	255	33	18,697
Wire-working (mattresses, &c.)	4	..	4	..	8	3	397
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	12	1	10	..	23	10	1,086
Wool-dumping	14	..	2	..	16	2	931
Woollen-manufacturing	9	12	..	..	21	1	1,607
Totals	2,885	559	695	50	4,189	745	319,430

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY.

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
							£
FOOD TRADES—							
Aerated-waters and cordial manufacturing	556	19	241	9	825	220	62,251
Bacon and ham curing	220	1	46	..	267	49	26,730
Baking-powder manufacturing	25	8	5	..	38	4	2,987
Biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	645	673	80	9	1,407	74	79,597
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	1,540	52	993	44	2,629	921	187,742
Brewing, malting, and bottling	966	23	108	1	1,098	96	128,345
Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	627	5	609	3	1,244	547	65,272
Butter and cheese making	1,802	54	278	1	2,135	795	198,422
Coffee and spice grinding	47	2	13	1	63	12	4,684
Fish curing, preserving, and canning	132	7	60	..	199	54	12,486
Flour and oatmeal milling	411	3	78	..	492	68	51,127
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	200	125	26	..	351	25	20,614
Honey-packing	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
Margarine-manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	115
Meat slaughtering and freezing, &c.	3,871	26	37	..	3,934	46	418,726
Peanut-roasting	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Rabbit preserving and packing	55	..	10	..	65	11	2,917
Sauce, pickles, and condiment manufacturing	126	114	35	3	278	25	16,089
Sausage-casing preparing	205	..	17	..	222	21	19,025
Sugar-refining	340	..	..	..	340	1	45,925
Tea blending and packing	148	45	42	1	236	42	11,272
Wine-manufacturing	13	1	12	..	26	10	1,091
CLOTHING TRADES—							
Corset and belt making	1	7	1	1	10	2	541
Dress and millinery making	50	5,414	203	981	6,648	1,052	224,916
Feather-dressing	..	3	1	..	4	1	103
Fur-goods manufacturing	4	6	3	1	14	3	697
Hat and cap making	68	175	28	2	273	22	17,320
Hosiery-knitting	8	88	10	11	117	18	4,257
Oilskin-clothing manufacturing	17	43	5	1	66	6	3,812
Quilt and rug making	..	14	2	3	19	5	552
Ready-made-clothing manufacturing	430	2,017	38	1	2,486	39	142,197
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	49	1,095	33	103	1,280	162	52,956
Tailoring	1,692	2,903	826	17	5,438	788	366,655
Umbrella making and repairing	14	49	19	5	87	18	4,243
Woollen-milling	740	1,097	6	..	1,843	12	148,970
LEATHER TRADES—							
Boot and shoe manufacturing and repairing	1,785	726	592	7	3,110	545	243,247
Portmanteau and leather-goods making	49	15	23	..	87	17	6,801
Saddlery, harness, and whip manufacturing	791	59	371	2	1,223	348	78,435
Tanning, currying, and leather-dressing	239	..	11	..	250	9	32,248
Whip-thong making	9	1	6	1	17	5	688
IRON AND METAL TRADES—							
Agricultural-implement manufacturing	704	1	29	..	734	34	87,422
Blacksmithing and coachbuilding	2,969	..	1,430	1	4,400	1,261	294,530
Cutlery-grinding and saw and tool repairing	16	..	13	..	29	12	830
Cycle and motor engineering, sewing and other machine repairing, &c.	1,015	5	468	..	1,488	408	90,522
Engineering, iron, copper, and brass founding, electrical engineering, and range and stove making	4,593	29	467	..	5,089	342	475,603
Gun and lock smithing and sporting-goods manufacturing	24	5	16	..	45	15	3,036
Plumbing, gasfitting, and tinsmthing	2,032	9	609	..	2,650	499	199,844
Steel-ceiling manufacturing	3	..	1	..	4	1	464
Tram-car building and repairing	320	..	2	..	322	7	44,455
Wire-work (mattress, &c., making)	106	3	45	2	156	33	10,005
SHIPWRIGHTING TRADES—							
Ship, scow, boat, and yacht building and repairing	369	..	71	..	440	59	34,187
WOODWORKING TRADES—							
Billiard-table manufacturing	30	..	4	..	34	3	4,386
Blindmaking	27	11	10	..	48	8	3,875
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	2,095	109	538	4	2,746	469	219,863
Carpentering and joinery	2,626	5	874	..	3,505	682	277,216
Coopering and boxmaking	146	27	25	1	199	29	14,398
Sawmilling, sash and door making, and joinery	5,358	..	662	1	6,021	565	663,809
Wood carving and turning	52	..	37	..	89	31	2,449
CHEMICAL AND TREATMENT OF BY-PRODUCT TRADES—							
Candle, soap, starch, and soda manufacturing	225	31	37	..	293	27	25,064
Chemicals, drugs, and patent-medicine manufacturing	151	119	72	..	342	66	19,542
Ink-manufacturing	4	1	1	..	6	1	613
Manure-manufacturing	359	..	29	..	388	42	41,334
Oil canning and packing	68	..	15	..	83	17	10,106
Paint, varnish, and glue making	107	5	46	1	159	42	7,783
Sheep-dip manufacturing	2	..	3	..	5	2	198
Wax-vesta manufacturing	25	157	3	..	185	2	11,032

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

FACTORIES—*continued.*

TABLE NO. 2.—SUMMARY—*continued.*

Trade.	Number of Persons engaged.				Total Persons engaged.	Number of Work-rooms.	Total Wages paid during the Year ended 31st March, 1912.
	Employees.		Employers.*				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
ORNAMENTAL AND MINOR ART TRADES—							
Electroplating and engraving	36	5	28	..	69	23	3,975
Glass bevelling, silvering, &c.	32	..	9	..	41	4	3,322
Lapidary work	5	..	2	..	7	3	386
Ornamental sign and ticket writing	59	6	22	..	87	18	5,518
Picture framing and gilding	92	12	104	..	208	84	8,651
Toy, mat, and artificial-limb making	..	..	3	..	3	2	..
STONE, CLAY, AND ALLIED TRADES—							
Asphalt and concrete-block and pipe making	77	..	34	..	111	34	9,009
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	1,298	3	157	..	1,458	129	133,728
Fibrous-plaster working	84	8	19	..	111	19	8,366
Lime and cement manufacturing	472	..	18	..	490	17	59,986
Monumental masonry	214	..	64	..	278	47	22,596
Pumice grinding and working	20	..	1	..	21	3	2,018
Stone quarrying and crushing	482	..	48	..	530	73	40,155
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING—							
Electric light and power generating	303	3	26	..	332	45	40,982
Gas, coke, and coal-tar manufacturing	822	3	50	..	875	63	120,512
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—							
Ammunition and fireworks manufacturing	26	76	2	..	104	2	7,388
Asbestos-goods manufacturing	7	..	4	..	11	3	1,224
Bagmaking (calico, flax, and jute)	15	56	3	4	78	8	3,155
Bark-milling	1	..	1	..	2	1	26
Basket, wickerware, and perambulator making	165	21	46	4	236	36	16,241
Brush and broom manufacturing	105	47	15	..	167	11	14,383
Chaffcutting and grain-crushing	16	3	7	..	26	8	1,911
Cork-cutting	1	..	2	..	3	1	..
Cigar and cigarette making and tobacco-cutting	11	10	9	1	31	10	1,410
Dentistry (mechanical)	204	132	240	2	578	220	29,820
Dyeing and cleaning	40	38	44	6	128	39	5,059
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	1,343	..	103	..	1,446	102	109,831
Firewood and chaff-cutting	141	1	146	1	289	123	12,036
Flax-milling	1,610	1	181	..	1,792	141	125,750
Flock-manufacturing	16	3	7	..	26	6	1,414
Hair-working (wigs, &c.)	5	36	11	5	57	15	2,032
Incandescent-mantle manufacturing	..	14	1	..	15	1	783
Kauri-gum sorting and packing	150	..	29	..	179	26	16,689
Laundry-work (European)	139	798	81	109	1,127	162	46,726
Laundry-work (Chinese)	16	..	264	..	280	209	1,043
Leadlight-manufacturing	51	..	9	..	60	8	4,967
Lead-headed-nail, &c., making	4	..	4	..	8	3	265
Mat and rug making	6	3	2	1	12	3	580
Musical-instrument making and repairing	64	..	27	..	91	25	8,346
Optical and scientific instrument manufacturing	19	1	9	1	30	10	1,657
Paper-milling, paper-bag making, and cardboard-box making	173	148	18	..	339	21	23,624
Photography	75	181	126	15	397	124	17,419
Pneumatic tires, covers, and rubber goods manufacturing	2	..	1	..	3	1	81
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	2,933	815	385	3	4,136	326	435,142
Rag-sorting and marine-stores preparing	69	5	21	1	96	19	4,827
Rope and twine manufacturing	207	10	10	..	227	12	17,519
Sails, tents, flags, and oilskin manufacturing	137	94	52	2	285	46	18,671
Seed cleaning and packing, &c.	241	2	57	..	300	71	19,323
Watch and jewellery making and repairing	506	10	255	..	771	225	51,541
Wool and hemp dumping	305	5	46	..	356	59	27,147
Totals	54,102	17,937	13,182	1,377	86,598	13,375	6,713,855

* Includes managers and others personally engaged in the work of the factory.

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, 1913.

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District
Aerated-water and cordial manufacturing	Foreman, 55s. and 60s.; cordial-makers, 55s. and 60s.; machine bottlers, 50s.; packers and wirers, 45s.; bottlers, bottle-washers, and general labourers, 42s. per week (44 to 49 hours); youths, 10s. to 35s.	..	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	..	Head curer, 60s. per week; slaughtermen, cutters-up, and rollers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour; scalders, 1s. 1½d. per hour; cellarmen, lard-makers, and storehands, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, 14 to 20 years, 12s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
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, 5 years, 5s. to 30s.	..
Blacksmithing and farriery	Farriers and general smiths, 1s. 4d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 37s. 6d. 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, 1s. 4d. per hour; floormen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. 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.	..	..
Boilermaking	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.	See Shipbuilding, &c.
Bookbinding	Journeymen binders and paper-rulers, 60s. per week; cutters, 30s. to 55s.; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six 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; casual labour, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Bootmaking (male operatives)	All adult operatives, 1s. 2d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Same as in Northern District	Same as in Northern District	Same as in Northern District.
Bootmaking (female operatives)	Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; wax-thread-machine workers, 35s. per week; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 23s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Same as Northern District	Same as in Northern District	Same as Northern District.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial 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.	..
Boxmaking	..	..	..	See Cardboard-box making.
Brass founding and finishing	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering	See Engineering.
Bread and small-goods manufacturing	*Auckland Provincial District* — Bakers and pastrycooks: Foremen, 65s. per week; journeymen, 55s.; labourers, 48s. per week; apprentices, four years, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week, with deduction of from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per week if boarded by employer; improvers, 40s. per week; jobbers, 11s. per day. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Poverty Bay District.*—Foremen, 65s. per week; other hands, 55s.; jobbers, 10s. per day; apprentices, five years, 12s. 6d. to 40s. per week, with an allowance of from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per week if boarded by employer. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as Auckland Provincial District ..	Same as Auckland Provincial District ..	Same as Auckland Provincial District.
Brewing, malting, &c. ..	Leading hand in cellar, 55s. per week; night cellarman, 50s. per week; brewery labourers and malthousemen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; bottling-house labourers, 11¼d. per hour; youths and apprentices, 25s. to 35s. per week. Hours—breweries and malthouses, 46; bottling-houses and stores, 48 per week	..	In Breweries.—Brewerymen, bottlers, and malthousemen, 47s. 6d. per week; night-men, 50s. per week; coopers, 57s. 6d. per week; carters, 52s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; boys in bottling-houses, 15 to 20 years of age, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	..
Brick, tile, and pottery manufacturing	Setters and drawers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; fireclay and ornamental brick and tile and pipe workers and flangers, 1s. 3d. per hour; junction stickers and moulders and stickers, 1s. 2d. per hour; pipe-kiln burners, 10½d. per hour; finishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; assistants, 1s. per hour; competent burners in Hoffman kiln, 1s. per hour; other workers over the age of 22 years, 1s 0¾d. per hour or 45s. per week; boys, 16 to 20 years 20s. to 30s. per week, 20 to 22 years 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Brickmakers—Moulders, 8s. 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, 14 years to 20 years of age 12s. to 24s. per week, 20 to 21 years 5s. per day of 8 hours. Hours of labour, 48 per week	*Southland.*—Brickmakers — Burners, 10s. per shift of 12 hours; engine-drivers and fitters, 1s. 3d. per hour; other workers over the age of 21 years, 1s. per hour; boys, 16 to 20 years of age 15s. to 24s. per week, 20 to 21 years 5s. per day of 8 hours, 21 to 22 years 10½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.

Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	Shopman, first 70s. per week, second 60s. per week; ordermen, 51s. per week; general hands, 51s. per week; small-goods man, first 70s. per week, second 51s. per week; cellarman and packer, first 60s. per week, second 51s. per week; bacon-curer, first 60s. per week, second 51s. per week; head, feet, and tripe hand, boners, hawking-carter, 51s. per week; drivers, one horse 48s. per week, two or more horses 52s. per week; youths, 15s. 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, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. Preserving department—Head preserver, 70s. per week; preservers, boners, and tinsmiths, 1s. 1½d. per hour; all other hands, 1s. 0¾d. per hour. Hours, 48 per week. *Country Award.*—Weekly hands, 50s. per week; casual hands, 1s. 4d. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. 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, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *Gisborne.*—Shopmen, first 70s. per week, second 60s.; small-goods men, 70s.; hawking-carter, 60s.; ordermen, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per week; youths, 16 to 21 years, 17s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week	*Whole District except Wanganui.*—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, 32s. 6d.; other hands, 51s.; casual labour, 1s. 3d. per hour and found, or paid 1s. 6d. per day extra; youths, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week, according to age. (All adult workers entitled to 5s. per week in addition to ordinary wages in lieu of meat allowance formerly prevailing.) Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *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.; rider-out, 32s. 6d.; casual hands, 1s. 3d. per hour; boys and youths, 16 to 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week; married men, meat allowance of 5s. worth per week, or 5s. cash in lieu thereof. Hours of labour, as fixed by the Shops and Offices Act	*Christchurch City.*—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. *Country Award.*—Adult workers, 50s. per week; youths, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act	*Otago.*—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. *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, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	Cabinet, chair, and frame makers, carvers, machinists, and upholsterers, 1s. 3½d. per hour; turners and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, 5 years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, chair and frame makers, machinists, wood-carvers and turners, and polishers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 28s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Cabinetmakers, wood-carvers, upholsterers, turners, framemakers, polishers, machinists, and picture-framers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 28s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Same as Canterbury, with addition of timber-stackers and other labourers, 1s. per hour.
Candle-manufacturing ..	See Fellmongering, &c.	..	..	..
Canister-workers	..	..	..	Adult workers, 11½d. per hour; boys and youths, five years, 10s. to 32s. 6d. 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.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Carpentering and joinery work	Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour, except when continuously employed full time in factory, when to be paid 57s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. *Gisborne.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	*Wellington City.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. *Other Parts of District except Hawke's Bay.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, 8s. to 33s. per week. Hours of labour, 46 per week. *Hawke's Bay.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	*Christchurch City and Middle Canterbury.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day or 44 per week (except when employed continuously in factory, 45 per week). *South Canterbury.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; foremen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *North Canterbury.*—Journeymen carpenters and joiners, 10s. 8d. per day of 8 hours; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen carpenters and joiners—Otago, 1s. 4½d. per hour; Southland, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; improvers (Otago), one year, 1s. 1½d. per hour. 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. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 37s. 6d. per week; improvers, first year 1s. per hour, second year 1s. 3d. per hour; helpers, 15 to 20 years, 10s. to 35s. per week; over 20, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 35s. per week; helpers, 10s. to 35s. per week up to 20 years of age; over 20, 1s. per hour; improvers, 1s. to 1s 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Coopering	Competent journeymen, 58s. 6d. per week; casual labour, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 8s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Coopers, 1s. 2d. per hour. Hours, 46 per week.		
Coppersmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing	See Tinsmithing.
Creameries and dairy factories		Where only one adult worker other than the manager, 42s. per week; where two adult workers other than manager, first assistant 45s. per week, second assistant 42s. per week; where three or more adults other than the manager, first assistant 50s. per week, second assistant 45s. per week, and third assistant 42s. per week; other hands, 42s. per week. (The aforementioned to be also provided with free sleeping-accommodation). Engine-driver, where first-class certificate is required, 60s. per week; creamery-managers, 45s. per week, with firewood, milk, and living-accommodation; youths, 16 to	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-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-	

		20 years of age, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of work — Cheese-factories, 70 per week; butter-factories, 50 to 60 per week; creameries, as arranged	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 handy man, 55s.; second engine-driver and handy man, 48s. Hours of labour, 52 per week during summer and 44 per week during winter.	
Curriers	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	..
Cycle building and repairing	..	..	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. 4d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour (chargemen, 1s. per day extra); battery-work, 1s. per day extra; assistants, five years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week; improvers, first year 9d. per hour, second year 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 45 per week	..	Journeymen, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.
Engineering	Fitters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, patternmakers, motor mechanics, millwrights, milling-machinists, and toolmakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Special provisions as to Union Steamship Company and United Repairing Company—minimum wage to commence at 1s. 3d. per hour and to be increased up to 1s. 6d. according to merits of tradesman: hours of labour, 8 per day. Iron and brass moulders 1s. 4½d. per hour, except machine moulders, 1s. 3d. per hour; improvers, 11d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. *In Ohinemuri Gold-mines*—Competent tradesmen, 11s. per day; youths (five years' service), 4s. to 8s. per day. Hours of labour, 45 per week	Iron and brass moulders, same as Northern District. Fitters, &c., and Union Steamship Company, same conditions as Northern District. Boilermakers, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Iron and brass moulders, same as Northern District. Boilermakers, see Shipbuilding, &c. 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. Fitters, &c., same conditions as Northern District	Iron and brass moulders, same as Northern District. 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, five years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Fitters, &c., and Union Steamship Company, same conditions as Northern District.
Fellmongering, tanning, and freezing-works employees	Wool-classers (greasy), 1s. 3d. per hour; pullers, curers, pelt-fleshers, skin-classers, scudders, and painters, 1s. 1d. per hour; head tanner, 1s. 2d. per hour; head rollerman, 1s. 1½d. per hour: chrome-workers, grainers, and machine shavers, 1s. 2d. per hour; soap, starch, candle, and oil workers, 1s. per hour (if worked not less than six months at trade); night-watchman,	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, 11½d. per hour; dollymen, 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour; skin-truckers, 10½d. per hour; pie-pickers, 7s. per day; green hands,	Wool-sorters, 1s. 4½d. per hour; pullers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; pelt-classers, continuous employment 1s. 4½d. per hour, casual employment, 1s. 1½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1d. per hour; pelt-curers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; painters and trimmers, 1s. 1d. per hour; packers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; machine splitters, 1s. 3d. per hour; chrome tanners, 1s. 4½d. per hour; chrome grainers and strikers,	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Fellmongering, &c.—*contd.*	50s. per week of seven shifts of 11 hours each; general labourers and casual hands, 1s. per hour; youths, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per week up to 18 years of age, over 18 years and up to 21 years of age 7½d. to 9d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Beamsmen—Journeymen, 1s. 1¾d. per hour: improvers, 10½d. per hour, for two years; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Gisborne.*—Boners, graders, pelt-classers, chamber hands, fitters, moulders, and blacksmiths, 1s. 4½d. per hour; trimmers, blood and manure hands, painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, dollymen, wool-scourers, and wool-wringers, tinsmiths, coopers, lime-burners, and tallymen on chute, 1s. 3d.; general cooling-floor hands, gut-house hands, and truckmen, paunch-cutters, hide-washers, beef slaughtermen's assistants, wool-pressers, and general floor hands, skin-truckers, piece or pie men, and preserving-department workers (other than tinsmith), 1s. 1½d. per hour; greasers and firemen, 10s. per shift. Boys and youths—15 and under, 12s. 6d. per week; 15 to 19 years and over, 18s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8½ per day	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. *Wellington.*—Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, 1s. 4½d. per hour. Fellmongery: skin-washers, 1s. 4½d. per hour, and piecework from 1s. 2d. to 2s. per 100; painters, 1s. 4d.; fleshers, machine-feeders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per hour; scudders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; pelt-classer, 1s. 4d.; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 4½d.; leading hand in hide house, 1s. 4½d.; others, 1s. 3d.; preserving-department workers, 1s. 3d.; boys and youths, 15 to 19 and over, 12s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day. *Masterton.*—Slaughterhouse assistants: Boners, gutmen, and floormen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; cooling-floor hands, trimmers, and general labourers, 1s. 3d. Fellmongery: Painters, 1s. 4d.; piece or pie men, 1s.; limers, 10s. 6d. per day; fleshers, machine-feeders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per hour; scudders, 1s. 3d.	1s. 2d. per hour; shaving-machine hands on chrome and sheepskins, 1s. 2d. per hour; hide unhairers and scudders, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; rollers of crop, 1s. 1½d. per hour; rollers of split, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; all others in fellmongery department, from 1s. to 1s. 0¾d. per hour; soap-workers, 1s. per hour; machine fleshers, scudders, and hand fleshers, 1s. 1d. per hour; hide beamsmen and hide-fleshers 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 10½d. per hour; apprentices, three years, 20s. to 30s. per week; youths, 14 to 18 years 12s. to 21s. per week, 18 to 21 years 9d. per hour; all over 21 years, not less than 1s. per hour. Hours of labour—Fellmongery department, winter 8, summer 9 per day; soap-workers, 48 per week. [Note.—See also Curriers.]	

and 1s. 4d.; pelt-classers, 1s. 6d.; skin-washers, 1s. 4½d.; wool-pressers, 1s. 3d.; pullers, 9d. per dozen skins; freezing-chamber hands, 1s. 4½d. per hour; manure, hide, tallow, and preserving-department workers, 1s. 3d.; firemen and greasers, 10s. per day; boys and youths, 15 to 19 years of age and over, 12s. 6d. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

Hawke's Bay. — Slaughterhouse assistants—Boners, 1s. 3d. per hour; cooling-floor and guthouse hands, and general labourers not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; meat-classer, 1s. 3d. per hour (including Sunday work).

Fellmongery—Pullers, 4s. 6d. per hundred skins; painters, fleshers, scudders, wool-driers, all dollymen, wool-scourers, trimmers, wringers, and wool-pressers, 1s. 1d. 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. 4½d. per hour; fat-house hands, 1s. per hour; manure hands, 1s. per hour; storeman, 55s. per week; first hand, 35s. 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; jobbing-work, 1s. 1d. per hour.

Preserving department—First assistant, 1s. 2d. per hour; other hands, 1s. per hour; night-watchman, 8s. per night of twelve hours.

Engine-room and stokehole—Second engineer, 80s. per week; third engineer, 70s. per week; greasers, 8s. per day; firemen, 9s. per day (including Sundays and holidays, if required); general labourers, 1s. 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, 1s. per hour; cook, 50s. per week of seven days; youths, 16s. to 32s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Fellmongering, &c.—*contd.*		*Wanganui.* — Boners, skin-washers, painters, limers, fleshers, and chambermen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; scudders and pelt-classers, 1s. 4d.; wool-pressers, trimmers, and other hands not specified, 1s. 3d.; leading hand in hide-house, 1s. 4½d.; manure hands, tallow hands, other hide-house workers, general hands in preserving department, and general labourers, 1s. 3d.; pullers, 9d. per dozen skins; firemen, 10s. per day; boys and youths, up to 15 years of age 12s. 6d. per week, 16 years to 19 and over 18s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 8 per day		
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, 26s. per ton; labour not otherwise specified, 1s. per hour; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. Hours of work, 48 per week.	..	..
Flour-milling	Rollerman or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packermen, 1s. per hour; engineer, 1s. 2d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week		Rollerman or shift-miller, 1s. 2d. per hour; oatmeal and barley miller, 1s. 2d. per hour; purifier, 1s. 1d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. 1d. per hour; assistant smutterman, 1s. per hour; kilnman, 1s. per hour; head storeman, 1s. 1½d. per hour; assistant storeman, 1s. per hour; packerman, 1s. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; boys, 5 years, 10s. to 36s. per week; casual labour and grain-carriers in store, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Rollerman or shift-miller, oatmeal and barley millers, 1s. 1d. per hour; purifier, 10½d. per hour; smutterman, 1s. per hour; assistant smutterman, 11d. per hour; kilnman, 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.
Gas and coke manufacturing	..	*Wanganui.*—Leading stoker, 10s. 6d. per shift of 8 hours; ordinary stoker, 10s. per shift of 8 hours	Stokers, 9s. 3d. per shift of 8 hours.	..

		Napier.—Stokers, 10s. per shift of 8 hours; firemen, 60s. per week of 48 hours; boilermen, 8s. per shift of 8 hours; yardmen, 51s. per week of 45 hours; coal-wheelers, 54s. per week of 45 hours; casual labour, 1s. 1½d. per hour		
Grocers' assistants ..	*Auckland City.*—Same as Wellington District	*Wellington City.*—Assistants: Age 22 years and over, 50s. per week; 21 to 22 years, 45s. per week; 20 to 21 years, 40s. per week; 19 to 20 years, 35s. 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. Drivers (22 years of age and over), 50s. per week; under 22 years of age and down to 16 years, same wages as paid to assistants under 22 years according to scale. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act	*Christchurch.*—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; 14 to 16 years, 10s. per week; carters driving one horse 44s., driving two horses 48s. per week. Hours of labour — Assistants 52, carters 47½ hours per week	*Dunedin.*—Same as Wellington District.
Gum-workers	Sorters, 1s. 1½d. per hour; learners, 9d. per hour for first 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, 50s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week. Casual labour—Long days, 12s. 6d. per day; other days, 10s. per day (except Wednesday, 5s. 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, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week	Journeymen, 55s. per week; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 52 per week.
Hosiery-manufacturing ..	..	..	Beginners, 7s. per week, rising at six-monthly intervals for three years to 20s. per week.	..
Hotels	*Auckland City.*—According to the number of hands employed — In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 80s. per week; second hands, 30s. to 55s.; others, 27s. 6d. to 30s. In dining-room: Head waiters, 30s. to 50s.; second waiters, 30s. to 40s.; head waitresses, 22s. 6d. to 25s. Housemaids, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; pantrymaids, 20s.; pantrymen, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; day-porters, 25s. to 30s.; night-porters, 25s. to 30s.; barmen, 35s. to 45s.; barmaids, 25s. per week; laundresses, 25s. per week. General	*Wellington City.*—According to number of hands employed — In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 90s. per week; second hands, 30s. to 55s.; others, 25s. to 27s. 6d. per week; female cooks, 30s. Waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, 22s. 6d.; housemaids, 16s.; pantrymen, 25s. to 30s.; pantrymaids, 20s.; day-porters, 25s.; night-porters, 27s. 6d.; barmen, 42s. 6d.; barmaids, 25s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands, 25s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.*	*Christchurch.*—Kitchen, same as Wellington City, except if two females are employed, first 32s. 6d. per week, second 22s. 6d.; head waiters, 32s. 6d. to 50s.; second waiters, 32s. 6d. to 40s.; others, 32s. 6d.; head waitresses, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; others, 20s; housemaid-waitresses, 20s.; pantrymen, first 27s. 6d. to 30s., others, 25s.; pantrymaids, 20s.; laundresses, 25s.; housemaids, first 17s. 6d., second, 16s. 6d.; barmen, head 35s. to 45s., second 35s. to 40s., others, 35s.;	Same as Wellington City, except female cooks, 27s. 6d. per week; waitresses, 22s.; housemaids, 17s. 6d.; and night-porters, 30s.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Hotels—*continued.*	hands—males, 27s. 6d.; females, 25s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.* *Auckland Country Districts.*—According to number of hands employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 75s. per week; second hands, 30s. to 45s.; others, 25s. per week; female cooks, £1 10s. In dining-room: Waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, 20s. Housemaids, 20s.; pantrymen, 25s.; pantrymaids, 20s.; day-porters, 25s.; night-porters, 30s.; barmen, 35s. to 40s.; barmaids, 25s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands, 25s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *Rotorua.*—According to the number of persons employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 85s.; second hands, 42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; others, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; female cooks, 30s. Waiters, 32s. 6d.; waitresses, 20s.; housemaids, 20s.; pantrymen, 25s.; females, 20s.; day-porters, 26s.; night-porters, 30s.; barmen, 35s. to 40s.; barmaids, 30s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands, females 20s., males 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *Gisborne District.*—According to number of persons employed—In kitchen: Chefs, 40s. to 90s.; second hands, 30s. to 55s.; others, 27s. 6d. to 30s. In dining-room: Head waiters, 30s. to 50s.; second hands, 30s. to 40s.; others, 30s.; waitresses, 20s. Housemaids, 20s. In pantry: First hand (male), 27s. 6d. to 30s.; others, 25s.; females, 20s. Day-porters, 27s. 6d.; night-porters, 30s.; barmen, 40s. to 45s.; barmaids, 30s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; laundresses, 25s.; general hands, female 25s., male 27s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act.	*Palmerston North and Wanganui.*—Kitchen, same as in Gisborne District. Waiters, 32s. 6d. per week; waitresses, 20s.; housemaids, 17s. 6d.; pantry-hands, same as Wellington City; porters—day 25s., night 30s.; general hands and laundresses, 25s.; barmen, 42s. 6d.; barmaids, 30s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *Napier and Hastings.*—Kitchen and dining-room, same as Gisborne District. Housemaids, 17s. 6d.; barmen, 40s. to 50s.; other workers same as Wellington City. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act	barmaids, 27s. 6d.; day-porters, head 30s., second 25s.; billiard-markers, 30s.; night,-porters—head 27s. 6d. to 30s., others 25s. *In Boroughs adjacent to Christchurch.*—Kitchen: Male cook, 35s.; female cook, 27s. 6d. per week. Housemaids, 16s. 6d.; housemaid-waitresses, 20s.; head barmen, 35s. to 42s. 6d.; others, 35s.; general hands, 22s. 6d.; billiard-markers, 30s. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *Timaru and Washdyke.*—Pantry hands, porters, waiters, waitresses, barmen, laundresses, and housemaids, same as Christchurch; barmaids, 30s. per week; billiard-markers, 30s.; general hands, 25s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act	

*These awards appear to have now lapsed. Clauses 25 and 14, respectively, state that they "shall continue in force until any change is made by legislation in any of the conditions fixed by the respective awards: that on any such change being made all the provisions of the respective awards shall cease to operate, and that thereafter the conditions of employment shall be fixed by agreement between each employer and the individual workers employed by him." The effect of the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910, was to reduce the hours of work of hotel assistants, but section 11, however, suspended its operation in regard to awards then in force. The respective periods for which these awards were made have now expired, so that the alteration has taken effect, and therefore the provisions of clauses 25 and 14 of the respective awards would appear to have come into operation, and the other provisions ceased to operate. The awards, other than Auckland City and Wellington City, have come into operation since the passing of the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910, and therefore are not affected in the same way.

	Tourist Accommodation-houses (Rotorua).—Kitchen: male cook, 40s.; other male hands, 25s.; female cook, 30s.; other female hands, 20s.; males in pantry, 20s.; females in pantry, 16s. Porters and general hands, 20s.; waitresses and housemaids, 16s.; laundresses, 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 65 per week.			
Manure-manufacturing ..	Adult minimum wage—Day-work, 1s. per hour; night-work, 1s. 0½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week	..	Workers employed in and about manure-works, tallow-works, oleo-works, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; general labourers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Adult minimum ⅔ wage, 1s. ⅓ per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Match-manufacturing ..	..	See Wax-vestas manufacturing.	..	..
Meat freezing, slaughtering, and preserving (see also Fellmongering, &c.)	*Auckland* (for export).—For freezing sheep and lambs, 25s. per 100; others, 18s. to 20s. per 100; rams, 5d. per head; bullocks, 2s. per head; pigs, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per head; calves, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per head; lambs requiring back sets, 5d. per head; dead sheep and lambs, 1s. per head; dead cattle, 5s. per head. Hours of labour, 8 per day.	*Ngahauranga and Petone.*—For freezing sheep and lambs, 27s. 6d. per 100; rams other than ram lambs, 5d. per head; lambs requiring back sets, 5d. per head; dead sheep and lambs, 1s.; dead cattle, 5s.; cattle, 2s.; pigs, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; calves, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; potters' sheep, 20s. per 100. Hours of labour, 8 per day	Slaughtermen's assistants, 1s. 2½d. per hour; boys and youths, 14s. to 25s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Slaughtermen (Christchurch abattoirs).—Rate of wages, 70s. per week; casual slaughtermen to be paid at the rate of 15s. per day of eight hours, or 80s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. Slaughtermen's assistants and labourers up to 17 years of age, 30s. per week; 17 to 21 and over, 35s. to 60s. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Meat-preserving—Boners, 1s. 1½d. per hour; second preserver, 1s. 1½d. per hour; other hands, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; youths, from 12s. to 21s. per week, according to age; greasers and firemen, 1s. 1½d. per hour. Hours of labour, 8 per day	*Burnside Abattoirs.*—Slaughtermen, 50s. to 65s. per week; casual hands, 12s. per ⅛ day or 70s. per ⅛ week; boys and youths, 12s. to 35s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Metal-working (including boilermaking)	Labourers assisting boilermakers, and general ironworkers and labourers engaged in assembling imported machinery, 1s. per hour: labourers employed on erection of structural work (iron or steel) outside of employers' works on site of the erection, 1s. 1d. per hour. Hours of labour, 47 per week. Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c. ..	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; holders-up on watertight work, furnacing and flanging boilerwork, 1s. 1½d. per hour (if on ships or steamers, 1s. 2d. per hour): annealing furnacemen, when firing up, 1s. 1½d. per hour; steel-crucible furnacemen, 1s. 3d. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.	Strikers, labourers, yardmen, and fettlers, 1s. per hour; machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; tankworkers, stokehold-workers, and all work done below main deck, 1s. 2d. per hour; annealing furnacemen, 1s. 1½d. per hour (when firing up); youths and boys, 7s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 8 per day. Boilermaking, see Shipbuilding, &c.
Paper-milling	..	..	..	*Mataura.*—Machinemen, 1s. 3d. per hour; machinemen's assistants, 9½d. per hour; beatermen, 1s. 3d. per hour; beatermen's assistants, 10½d. per hour; engine-drivers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; boilermen, 1s. per hour; choppermen, 1s. 0½d. per hour; choppermen's assistants, 9d. per

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Paper-milling—*continued.*				hour; first glazer, 11d. per hour; ripper and glazer assistants, 8½d. per hour; rippermen and cuttermen, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; first finisher, 1s. 0¾d. per hour; second finisher, 11¾d. per hour; third finisher, 10d. per hour; baler, 1s. per hour; yardmen, 1s. per hour; night-watchmen, 1s. per hour; man in charge of rag-shed, 1s. per hour; man in charge of bag-room, 65s. per week; boy in bag-room, 20s. per week; carters, 48s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week for shiftmen, and 45 per week for other workers.
Photo-engraving	Head operator, 80s. per week; journeymen operators, 70s.; head etcher, 80s.; journeymen, 70s.; printers, 50s.; apprentices, six years, 10s. to 40s. per week.	..	..	..
Plumbers and gasfitters ..	*Auckland City.*—Journeymen, 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Country and Gisborne Employers.*—Journeymen, 1s. 5d. 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. *South Canterbury.*—Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week	*Dunedin.*—Journeymen, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 5s. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Southland.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 6s. to 32s. 6d. 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 City.*—Linotype and monotype operators on daily newspapers: Day hands, 74s. per week; night hands, 82s. per week; all other day operators, 70s.; night operators, 76s. Monoline operators: In towns of population of over 2,500 persons—day, 66s.; night, 72s.: in towns with population of 2,500 persons or less—day, 60s.; night, 66s. Simplex machine operators: In towns with population of over 2,500 persons—day, 60s.; night, 66s.: in towns with population of 2,500 persons or less—day, 55s.; night, 61s. Stone and bulk hands: On daily newspapers, Auckland City—day work, 65s.; night, 70s. per week: second hands, 70s. (day), and 75s. (night); casual hands, 1s. 9d. per hour.	Same as Northern, substituting "Wellington City" for "Auckland City"	Same as Northern, substituting "Christchurch" for "Auckland City"	Same as Northern, substituting "Dunedin" for "Auckland City."

	Probationers (6 months) on lino and other machines—day, 50s.; night, 56s. per week: on attaining speed of 4,000 ens on linotype or 3,000 ens on monoline machine—day 60s., night 66s. per week. Piecework rates: 3d. to 3½d., with fat, per 1,000 ens, and 3½d. without fat. Apprentices (6 years), 10s. to 40s. per week (when on machines, 2s. 6d. per week extra). Hours of labour, 42 per week.			
	Letterpress-machinists in Auckland City and Gisborne: Journeymen 65s. per week. In other parts of district, 55s. per week. Lithographic transferrers and machinists, 65s. per week; if on night shift, 5s. per week extra. Apprentices, 6 years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Letterpress-machinists in Wellington City and Wanganui, Palmerston North, Napier, Hastings, Petone, and Lower Hutt—Journeymen, 65s. per week; in other parts of industrial district, 55s. per week. Lithographic transferrers and machinists, 65s. per week; if on night shift, 5s. per week extra. Apprentices, 6 years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.	Same as Wellington, substituting "Christchurch" and "Timaru" for places mentioned	Same as Wellington, substituting "Dunedin," "Oamaru," and "Invercargill" for places mentioned.
Range and cooking-stove manufacturing	..	..	Range fitters and polishers, 1s. 3d. per hour; body-fitters and machinists, 1s. 1d. per hour; apprentices, 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	Same as Otago and Southland ..	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 fixed by Shops and Offices Act	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. 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, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act	*Dunedin.*—Same as Canterbury, except females in pantry and waitresses 22s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act—*i.e.*, males 62, females 52 per week.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Saddle and harness making	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour, or at piecework rates; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. 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 per week	Journeymen, 1s. 1d. per hour: apprentices, five years, 8s. to 27s. 6d. per week; female stitchers, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Sail, tent, and flag manufacturing	Journeymen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week.	..	..	..
Sausage-casing making ..	..	*Whakatu Agreement.*—Classers, measurers, tank hands, and scrapers, 1s. 3d. per hour; salters, 1s. per hour; boys and youths, 20s. to 40s. per week according to age. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Pakipaki Agreement.*—Same as Whakatu. *Wellington.*—Scrapers, tank hands, and measurers, 1s. 3d. per hour; salters, 1s. per hour; boys, 20s. to 40s. per week, according to age. Hours of labour, 44 per week.	..	..
Sawmilling	Headman on band-mills, 9s. per day; dogger and setter, 8s. per day; assistant dogger and setter, 7s. 6d. per day; turning down at band-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, breaking-down saw, 8s. 6d. per day; tail, breaking-down saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, circular saw (travelling), 9s. per day; tail, circular saw (travelling), 8s. per day; wedger, circular saw (travelling), 7s. 6d. per day: headman, band-saw edger, 8s. per day; tail, band-saw edger, 7s. 6d. per day; head, first drag-saw, 8s. per day; tail, first drag-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; head, second drag-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; tail, second drag-saw, 7s. per day; headman, recutter-saws, 8s. per day; tailman, recutter-saws, 7s. 6d. per day; headman, recutter-saw, box or small splitting-saw (not an adult), 6s. 6d. per day; tailman, recutter-saw, box or small splitting-saw (not an adult), 5s. per day; men in charge of two deal frames or gang saw, 8s. per day: men in charge of one deal frame, 7s. 6d. per day; log jigger-saw, 8s. 4d. per day; log-getters, 8s.	*In Factories.*—Machinists, first class 1s. 4d. per hour, second class 1s. 2½d.; sawyers, first 1s. 3d., second 1s. 2d.; head yardman, 60s. per week; others, 1s. 1d. per hour; cooper, 1s. 2d.; box-maker, 1s. 1d.; casual labour, 1s. 1½d.; night-watchman (charge of one mill), 45s. per week; engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. to 10s. per day; youths, 15s. to 35s. per week according to age. *In Country Sawmills.*—Benchmen, head 1s. 4d. per hour, others 1s. 3d.; breakdownmen, first 1s. 3d., second 1s. 2d.; tailer-out, 1s. 2d.; machinists, first 1s. 4d., second 1s. 2d.; cross-cutters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; bullock-drivers, 1s. 2½d.; ropemen, first 1s. 2d., second 1s. 1d.; jackmen, 1s. 2d.; all other labourers, 1s. 1d.; casual labourers, 1s. 1½d.; night-watchman and engine-driver, as in factories. Hours of labour, factories 46 per week, sawmills 48 per week	*Christchurch District.*—In sawmills and factories: Machinists, first 1s. 4d. per hour, second 1s. 2½d. per hour, others 1s. 1d.; sawyers, first 1s. 3d., others 1s. 1½d.; tailers-out, 1s. per hour. In timber and coal yards: Head yardman, 60s. per week; others, 1s. 1½d. per hour; orderman, 52s. 6d. per week; sawyers (in coal-yards), 1s. 1½d. per hour; casual labourers, 1s. 1½d.; youths under 17 years of age, 15s. per week; 17 to 21, 20s. to 35s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. Carters—one horse, 48s. per week; two or more horses, 52s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week. *Ashburton.*—In sawmills: 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, 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-	*Otago.*—Sawyers, first 1s. 4d. per hour, others 1s. 1½d.; tailers-out, 1s. per hour; machinists, first-class 1s. 4½d. per hour, second 1s. 2½d., others 1s.; head yardmen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; others, 1s.; orderman, 1s. 1½d.; casuals, 1s. per hour; wood-turners, 1s. 3d.; spoke-turners and spoke-finishers, 1s. 1½d.; butter-box makers, 7s. per day; sash and door makers, 1s. 2d.; youths, 15 to 21 years, 12s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week. *Southland.*—Breast-bench sawyer (two saws and top saw), 11s. per day; breast-bench sawyer (one saw), 10s. 6d. per day; big-bench sawyer (bottom and top saws), 10s. per day; tailer-out, 9s. 6d. per day; first-class machinist, 10s. per day; second-class machinist, 9s. per day; engine-driver, first class, 10s. per day; engine-driver, second class, 9s. per day; hauling-engine driver and other engine-drivers, 8s. 6d. per day; locomotive-drivers, 10s. per day; leading bushmen, 10s. per day; other bushmen and shoemen, 9s. 6d. per day; stokers and brakesmen,

	per day; men in charge of first goose-saw, 7s. 6d. per day; other goose-saws (if adults), 7s. per day; first assistant saw-doctor, 8s. per day; second assistant saw-doctor, 7s. per day; third assistant saw-doctor, 6s. per day; slipmen who class timber, 7s. 6d. per day; men in charge of slip-truck who class and stack, 7s. 6d. per day; machine-feeders, yard, slab, sawdust, shaving men, 7s. 6d. per day (but employers may engage machine-feeders, yard, slab, sawdust, and shaving men who are inexperienced at the work at 7s. per day for a period not exceeding six months); horse-drivers, 8s. per day; engine-drivers who require to hold first-class certificate, 10s. per day; engine-drivers who require to hold second-class certificate, 9s. per day; stokers, 7s. 6d. per day; blacksmiths, in country mills only, 10s. per day; blacksmith strikers, in country mills only (if an adult), 8s. per day; head mill carpenters, 10s. per day; second mill carpenters, 9s. per day; first ordermen, 8s. per day; assistant ordermen, 7s. 6d. per day; machinemen who make and keep their own irons, 9s. 6d. per day; machinemen who set up machine, 7s. 6d. per day; dressed-timber sorters, 7s. 6d. per day; night-watchman (maximum hours to be worked, 63 per week), 6s. 6d. per day; holiday and Sunday watchmen (if not employed as ordinary night-watchmen), 9½ hours per day, 7s. 6d.; assistant engineers (turners and fitters), 9s. 6d. per day; tallymen, 10s. per day. Hours of labour, 47 per week		drivers and firemen (without certificate), 1s. per hour; youths, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week; youths (as firemen), up to 20 years, 28s. 1½d. to 32s. 9d. per week. In timber or coal yards.—Head yardman, 55s. per week; orderman, 50s. per week; other workers over 21 years of age, 42s. per week; casual labour, 1s. per hour; youths up to 21 years of age, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. *South Canterbury.*—Machinists, first class 1s. 4½d. per hour, second class 1s. 2d.; sawyers, 1s. 3d.; tailers-out, 1s.; youths, 15 to 20 years of age, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per week; head yardmen, 60s. per week; ordermen, 50s.; others in yard, 45s.; casual labourers, 1s. per hour: carters, one horse 46s., two or more horses 50s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week	9s. per day; log-trolly men and wagoners up to two horses, 9s.; trolleymen and wagoners up to four horses, 9s. 6d.; trolleymen and wagoners over four horses, 10s. per day; timber-trolleymen, 6d. per day less than above; tramwaymen, 9s. per day; others 8s. 6d.; slabmen, assistant benchmen, and yard workers, 8s. 6d. per day; yardmen in charge, £11 per calendar month; bullock-drivers, 9s. 6d. per day; boys, from 14 years of age, 3s. per day, with advance of 1s. for every year over 14. Hours of labour, 48 per week.
Shipbuilding, boilermaking, iron-bridge building	Shipwrights, 1s. 4d. per hour; boat-builders, 1s. 3d. per hour; repair work, 1s. 4½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 5s. to 25s. 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	*Wellington City.*—First-class boilermakers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; ordinary boilermakers, 1s. 3d. per hour. Hours of labour, 45¼ per week. *Country Districts.*—Journeymen, same as Wellington City. Hours of labour, 48 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.

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Shirtmaking, &c. ..	Journeywomen in charge, 27s. 6d. per week; journeywomen and examiners, 25s.; apprentices, two years, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week; improvers, 15s. to 22s. 6d. per week; journeymen chart-cutters, 60s. per week; stock cutters, 55s.; examiners, 50s.; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 40s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week.	..	..	..
Soap-boiling	See Fellmongers, &c.	..	..	..
Soft-goods trade employees (retail)	..	*Wellington City.*—Assistants, 16 years of age and under, first year of service, males 10s., females 7s. 6d. per week; second year of service, males 15s., females 10s. per week; third year of service, males 20s., females 12s. 6d. per week; fourth year of service, males 25s., females 15s. per week; fifth year of service, males 30s., females 20s. per week; sixth year of service, males 37s. 6d., females 22s. 6d. per week; seventh year of service, males 55s., females 27s. 6d. per week; storemen, packers, and porters, 17 years of age and under, 10s. per week; over 17, up to 21, 30s.; porters, over 21, 45s. per week; storemen and packers over 21, 50s. per week. Hours of labour, as fixed by Shops and Offices Act. *Wanganui.*—Same as Wellington City.	..	..
Stone crushing and quarrying	..	..	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	Workers employed in getting out pitchers, building-stone, kerbstone, and paving-stone ready for masons, 1s. 3d. per hour; hammer and drill men, jumpermen, and workers using explosives, 1s. 1d. per hour; other workers, 1s. per hour. Hours of labour, 48 per week
Stonemasonry	Journeymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 10s. to 30s. 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	
Tailoring—Tailors ..	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. per week; apprentices to stock cutting and trimming, five years. 10s. to 40s. per week; machinists and pressers, 55s. per week; pressers apprentices, two years, 20s. to 30s. 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 Northern 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 Northern 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 Northern District.
Tailoring—Tailoresses ..	Shop hands—Timework, 8d. per hour; coat hands, 25s. and 30s. per week; vest and trousers hands, 25s. 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. Factory hands, same as Wellington	Factory hands—Journeywomen, 27s. 6d. per week; improvers, 25s. per week; apprentices, four years, 5s. to 22s. 6d. per week. Hours of work, 45 per week. Ladies' apparel—Journeywomen, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per week; apprentices and improvers (two years each), 5s. to 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Shop hands—Trousers, skirt, and vest hands, 30s. per week; coat hands, 35s. per week; first-class machinists, 30s. per week; second-class machinists, 25s. per week; apprentices (coat-making), four years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; apprentices (vest and trousers making), three years, 5s. to 22s. per week. Hours of labour, 45 per week. *Hawke's Bay.* — Coat hands, 30s. per week; trousers, vest, and skirt hands, 27s. 6d. per week; first-class machinists, 30s. per week; second-class machinists, 25s. per week; coat-making apprentices, four years, 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week; trousers, vest, and skirt apprentices, three years, 5s. to 22s. per week; apprentices to machining, same as trousers, &c., apprentices. Hours of labour, 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; pieceworkers' wages as per log. Hours of labour, 45 per week.
Tanning	See Fellmongering	..	See Fellmongering.	..

TABLE 5.—SCHEDULE OF THE RATES OF WAGES AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Trade or Occupation.	Northern Industrial District.	Wellington Industrial District.	Canterbury Industrial District.	Otago and Southland Industrial District.
Tinsmithing and coppersmithing (see also Canister-workers)	Journeymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	Journeymen coppersmiths, sheet-metal workers, tinsmiths, and galvanizers, 1s. 4d. per hour; improvers (one year after apprenticeship), 42s. per week; apprentices, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week	*North Canterbury.*—Same as Wellington. *South Canterbury.*—Journeymen sheet-metal workers, 1s. 2¼d. per hour. Hours of labour, 44 per week	*Dunedin.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4d. per hour; apprentices, six years, 7s. 6d. to 30s. per week. Hours of labour, 47 per week. *Southland.*—Journeymen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; improvers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; apprentices, five years, 6s. to 25s. per week. Hours of labour, 44 per week.
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	See Tailoresses (factory)	See Tailoresses (factory)	See Tailoresses (factory)	See Tailoresses (factory).
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.	..	..
Woollen-milling	..	*Petone Mills.*—Girls, first year 8s. per week, after fourth year 25s.; boys, from 14 to 21 years of age 8s. to 35s. per week, thereafter 45s. per week; wool-sorters, 50s.; warpers and tuners, 56s.; pattern-weavers (hand loom), 48s.; spinners, 50s.; carpenters, 60s.; blacksmiths, 60s.; all other adult workers, 45s. per week. Hours of labour, 48 per week	Same as Wellington District	Same as Wellington District.

RETURN OF HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED BY BOYS AND WOMEN DURING YEAR 1912–13 IN FACTORIES IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Trades.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Napier.	Gisborne.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Masterton.	Nelson.	Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Timaru.	Invercargill.	Smaller Towns.
Bagmaking	..	..	765	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit, confectionery, and jam making	2,141	1,394	4,912	9,715	..	..	..	455	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and shoe manufacturing	1,967	1,851	4,459	3,170	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	13
Brewing, malting, and bottling	..	..	..	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinetmaking and upholstering	468	951	1,628	677	83	..	..	33	..	..	24	..	..	4	..	..
Cardboard-box making	290	591	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical-manufacturing	1,302	..	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach and tram building and blacksmithing	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	20	..	..
Condiment-manufacturing	294	115	156	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle, sewing-machine, and typewriter engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Dress and millinery making	6,698	6,852	26,319	8,381	610	1,272	473	1,117	2,547	974	1,862	728	1,854	3,269	4,605	7,463
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flourmilling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,782	..	..
Hat and cap manufacturing	2,628	698	3	2,786	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery-knitting	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry-work	6,775	8,716	4,329	3,197	..	480	203	250	30	..	320	184	28	105	88	6
Photographic work	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Printing, bookbinding, and stationery manufacturing	4,864	4,774	7,597	7,964	8	219	100	59	222	..	60	..	..	38	68	121
Saddle, harness, and leather-goods making	315	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and canvas-goods making	3,124	..	..	1,158	..	15	..	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt and underclothing manufacturing	2,315	1,357	474	4,593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Soap and candles manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar-refining	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring, and clothing-manufacturing	27,670	24,298	25,464	33,326	2,672	1,352	303	52	1,158	743	1,664	1,411	2,011	3,703	6,261	4,178
Tea-packing, and coffee and spice grinding	..	..	1,428	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmithing and plumbing, &c.	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella making and repairing	..	668	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and jewellery making	..	..	20	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof-clothing manufacturing	..	888	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen-milling	95	7,848	..	10,698	641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,130	..	1,157
Miscellaneous	859	248	850	1,774	134	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	21	..	377
Totals	62,450	61,249	79,389	91,896	4,491	3,338	1,079	4,037	4,070	1,753	5,319	2,323	3,927	10,080	11,040	13,345

PERMITS GRANTED TO YOUNG PERSONS (FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE) TO WORK IN FACTORIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1913.

Town.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Boys: Standard passed.				Girls: Standard passed.			
			IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
Ashburton	15	12	6	7	2	..	4	4	4	..
Auckland	242	262	80	71	85	6	90	83	86	3
Christchurch	194	223	58	61	72	3	57	70	93	3
Dunedin	158	251	62	41	55	..	88	55	108	..
Gisborne	14	10	6	5	3	..	4	1	5	..
Greymouth	14	2	..	5	9	..	..	1	1	..
Hastings	5	2	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	..
Invercargill	17	19	1	7	9	..	3	6	10	..
Masterton	18	5	..	4	4	..	..	2	3	..
Napier	20	26	1	7	11	1	5	9	12	..
Nelson	8	8	3	2	3	..	2	..	6	..
New Plymouth	8	11	2	..	5	1	2	4	5	..
Oamaru	25	20	14	4	7	..	8	4	8	..
Palmerston North	24	31	6	4	8	6	11	6	6	8
Thames	14	4	2	3	9	..	1	3	..	..
Timaru	23	26	4	4	15	..	4	12	10	..
Wanganui	31	20	9	13	9	..	13	5	2	..
Wellington	118	322	27	28	62	1	74	131	114	3
Smaller towns	21	19	5	7	9	..	5	5	7	2
Totals	969	1,273	288	273	390	18	371	402	481	19

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	1,657	2,036
Wellington	1,186	1,641
Christchurch	1,275	1,345
Dunedin	1,152	1,396
Northern Industrial District—		
Aratapu	27	40
Cambridge	59	69
Coromandel	10	26
Dargaville	60	83
Gisborne	200	239
Hamilton	110	159
Helensville	22	32
Hikurangi	15	34
Huntly	16	33
Kaitaia	11	46
Karangahake	12	35
Kawakawa	30	42
Kawhia	14	19
Kihikihi	9	8
Mangawai	10	9
Mangonui	7	27
Maungaturoto	23	37
Mercer	24	31
Morrinsville	39	39
Ngaruawahia	24	16
Ongarue	16	43
Opotiki	25	36
Otorohanga	13	13
Paeroa	31	54
Papakura	37	32
Port Awanui	7	5
Pukekohe	45	60
Raglan	10	17
Rawene	26	61
Rotorua	73	190
Russell	2	9

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Northern Industrial District—*continued.*		
Taumarunui	60	133
Taupo	9	18
Tauranga	37	69
Te Aroha	66	41
Te Awamutu	43	46
Te Karaka	24	50
Te Kuiti	48	68
Te Puke	24	24
Tokomaru Bay	10	10
Thames	84	171
Tolaga Bay	9	13
Waihi	79	133
Waikino	3	19
Waipiro Bay	6	13
Waipu	11	19
Waiuku	23	27
Warkworth	19	23
Whakatane	33	31
Whangarei	91	115
Whangaroa	8	18
Whitianga	8	25
Taranaki Industrial District—		
Eltham	94	75
Hawera	103	118
Inglewood	55	68
Manaia	47	50
Mokau	5	14
New Plymouth	242	278
Opunake	40	48
Patea	31	46
Stratford	94	121
Wellington Industrial District—		
Ashhurst	24	23
Bull's	22	24

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND SHOPS, ETC.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Wellington Industrial District—*continued.*		
Carterton	58	69
Dannevirke	96	121
Eketahuna	35	27
Featherston	25	34
Feilding	98	116
Foxton	40	36
Greytown	21	41
Hastings	146	176
Hunterville	21	33
Kimbolton	24	22
Levin	50	60
Mangaweka	26	34
Martinborough	30	38
Marton	48	41
Masterton	140	164
Napier	282	352
Ohakune	44	86
Ongaonga	11	24
Ormondville	20	46
Otaki	62	65
Pahiatua	78	75
Palmerston North	272	403
Porangahau	9	12
Raetihi	19	39
Rongotea	20	26
Shannon	45	34
Taihape	63	70
Tinui	..	9
Upper Hutt	21	20
Waipawa	45	52
Waipukurau	31	49
Wairoa	61	71
Waitotara	4	8
Wanganui	302	328
Waverley	25	33
Woodville	45	46
Marlborough Industrial District—		
Blenheim	106	120
Havelock	23	23
Picton	30	54
Seddon	8	14
Nelson Industrial District—		
Collingwood	22	20
Murchison	17	33
Nelson	279	301
Takaka	32	21
Westland Industrial District—		
Brunnerton	22	56
Charleston	5	5
Denniston	19	33
Granity	11	29
Greymouth	141	245
Hokitika	57	138
Karamea	8	12
Kumara	14	49
Lyell	1	11
Okarito	8	16
Reefton	27	114
Ross	5	26
Seddonville	3	14
Westport	95	152

Name of Place.	Number of Factories.	Number of Shops.
Canterbury Industrial District—		
Akaroa	57	44
Amberley	25	34
Annat	24	33
Ashburton	145	170
Cass	..	7
Cheviot	11	25
Coalgate	13	19
Culverden	21	24
Fairlie	22	30
Geraldine	32	67
Kaikoura	24	40
Leeston	34	33
Lincoln	25	32
Little River	14	13
Methven	21	30
Oxford	29	28
Pleasant Point	22	32
Rakaia	11	25
Rangiora	78	70
Southbridge	13	14
Temuka	61	69
Timaru	238	291
Waimate	68	80
Otago and Southland Industrial District—		
Otago—		
Alexandra South	7	21
Arrowtown	8	22
Balclutha	41	66
Clinton	14	20
Clyde	6	10
Cromwell	14	33
Duntroon	12	21
Hampden	19	27
Kaitangata	24	66
Kurow	12	17
Lawrence	32	33
Middlemarch	11	18
Milton	41	57
Naseby	16	42
Oamaru	166	179
Ophir	3	21
Outram	21	28
Owaka	35	29
Palmerston South	22	40
Pembroke	4	8
Queenstown	9	40
Roxburgh	11	40
St. Bathan's	4	12
Tapanui	17	33
Waikouaiti	17	33
Waitahuna	5	16
Southland—		
Gore	104	121
Invercargill	357	402
Lumsden	27	29
Mataura	27	29
Orepuki	28	37
Otautau	49	56
Riverton	36	50
Waikaia	6	14
Winton	61	54
Wyndham	49	34

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS CONCERNING PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1912, TO 31ST MARCH, 1913—BY OCCUPATIONS.

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.				
	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.	Number married.	Number Single and Widowers.	Number of Persons dependent.	Number sent to Private Employment.	Number sent to Government Works.
Bakers	1	1	4	2	..	1	1	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	2	8	14	10	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	6	..	4	1	7	6	8	..	1	3	2	3	1	4	14	14	13	5
Bootmakers	2	3	5	5	..	6	1	16	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	9	7	21	15	1
Brewers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
Bricklayers	2	6	5	8	..	11	5	30	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	15	13	40	20	8
Brickmakers	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..
Butchers	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	11	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	4	14	7	2
Carpenters	20	28	48	48	..	44	37	142	66	15	..	1	..	1	..	14	12	40	21	5	7	14	24	8	13	85	92	254	144	33
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Clerks	3	..	8	3	..	3	7	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	2	5	1	7	13	15	19	1
Coachbuilders	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cooks	1	..	3	1	..	1	7	4	8	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	6	7	8	..	4	18	14	22	..
Coopers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	1
Curriers	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Drivers	2	2	6	4	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	7	12	10	..
Electroplaters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
Engineers	18	16	34	34	..	26	37	88	52	11	1	4	5	4	1	9	11	38	15	5	9	12	28	19	2	63	80	193	124	19
Farm hands	14	120	22	134	..	48	249	139	292	5	..	7	1	7	..	23	78	53	101	..	26	154	75	180	..	111	608	290	714	5
Fellmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	..
Flax-mill hands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	6	..	6	..
Furniture trade hands	..	3	..	3	..	4	4	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	10	11	1
Gardeners and grooms	2	2	3	4	..	3	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	8	13	..
Hairdressers	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..
Hotel hands	14	28	24	42	..	37	117	92	153	1	..	6	..	5	1	5	8	12	13	..	10	16	20	23	3	66	175	148	236	5
Mill hands	..	13	..	13	..	3	13	8	15	1	..	3	5	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	7	2	8	..	4	38	15	40	2
Miners	7	16	18	23	..	9	36	27	31	14	9	23	53	7	25	..	7	2	1	6	45	58	151	45	58	70	140	251	107	103
Painters and paperhangers	8	8	14	16	..	8	11	36	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	59	4	25	31	33	109	38	26
Plasterers	1	1	5	2	..	17	4	39	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	19	10	45	13	16
Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	10	6	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	6	4	18	8	2
Printers	2	2	5	4	..	3	10	6	13	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	5	..	9	14	18	23	..
Saddlers	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	3	..
Sailmakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	2	1
Shipwrights	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Shop-assistants	3	2	6	5	..	6	24	19	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	4	..	8	8	23	16	..	18	37	51	53	2
Stonemasons	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	11	1	4	3	4	16	3	4
Tailors	2	5	4	7	..	2	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	..	5	10	10	15	..
Tanners	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Tinsmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	3	..
Watchmakers and jewellers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
Wickerworkers	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..
Labourers	145	667	411	554	258	454	947	1,452	823	578	103	177	378	69	211	166	710	525	305	571	210	343	727	265	288	1,078	2,844	3,493	2,016	1,906
Totals	250	930	634	922	258	699	1,531	2,166	1,579	651	117	228	454	102	243	226	853	700	487	592	347	667	1,150	615	399	1,639	4,209	5,104	3,705	2,143

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS CONCERNING PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1912, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1913.

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.				
				Wives.	Parents and Others.	Children.	Total.					North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.	Elsewhere.
Auckland	197	814	1,011	197	88	199	484	837	174	13	12	551	42	54	327	37
Gisborne and Hawke's Bay	53	116	169	53	18	79	150	85	84	1	2	129	22	2	14	2
Wellington District ..	699	1,531	2,230	699	345	1,121	2,165	1,579	651	31	50	995	422	118	651	44
Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough	117	228	345	117	82	261	460	102	243	3	3	29	261	8	45	2
Canterbury	226	853	1,079	226	104	370	700	487	592	..	..	48	765	69	182	15
Otago	342	647	989	342	266	537	1,145	590	399	3	3	26	635	69	248	11
Southland	5	20	25	5	..	13	18	25	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	..
Grand totals ..	1,639	4,209	5,848	1,639	903	2,580	5,122	3,705	2,143	51	70	1,801	2,149	320	1,467	111

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND OTHERS ASSISTED BY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Districts.	Married.	Single and Widows.	North Island.	South Island.	Commonwealth.	Great Britain.
Auckland	72	519	455	3	7	126
Masterton	9	8	17	..	..	..
Wellington	216	433	494	23	1	131
Nelson	28	88	12	98	1	5
Christchurch	45	382	43	271	16	98
Dunedin	68	204	7	240	4	21
Grand totals ..	438	1,634	1,027	635	29	381

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.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.
AUCKLAND—					
Gisborne	64	50	5	4	5
Te Karaka	3	2	1	...	...
Tolaga Bay	22	6	4	5	7
Waipiro Bay	6	6	...	...	...
Totals	95	64	10	9	12
TARANAKI—					
Eltham	1	1	...	...	...
Hawera	1	1	...	...	...
Mokau	2	2	...	...	...
Totals	4	4	...	...	...
WELLINGTON—					
Bull's ...	1	...	...	1	...
Featherston	3	3	...	...	...
Hastings	2	2	...	...	...
Hunterville	25	20	3	2	...
Kimbolton	1	1	...	...	...
Masterton	18	14	...	1	3
Mangaweka	17	4	1	4	8
Martinborough	1	1	...	...	...
Manakau	1	1	...	...	...
Moawhango	4	3	1	...	...
Napier	22	16	2	3	1
Ongaonga	2	2	...	...	...
Otaki ...	2	2	...	...	...
Porangahau	3	1	1	1	...
Te Horo	1	1	...	...	...
Wairoa	35	24	1	6	4
Waipawa	2	...	...	1	1
Waipukurau	2	2	...	...	...
Wanganui	9	9	...	...	...
Woodville	2	2	...	...	...
Totals	153	108	9	19	17
MARLBOROUGH—					
Seddon...	5	5	...	...	...
CANTERBURY—					
Akaroa	4	4	...	...	...
Alford Forest	1	1	...	...	...
Ashburton	1	...	...	...	1
Chatham Islands	2	2	...	...	...
Chertsey	1	1	...	...	...
Christchurch	2	2	...	...	...
Culverden	1	1	...	...	...
Dorie ...	1	1	...	...	...
Gebbie's Flat	1	1	...	...	...
Kaikoura	7	7	...	...	...
Lauriston	3	3	...	...	...
Leeston	1	1	...	...	...
Little River	4	4	...	...	...
Lyndhurst	1	...	...	1	...
Methven	18	14	...	2	2
Mount Somers	5	5	...	...	...
Poranui	1	1	...	...	...
Port Levy	1	1	...	...	...
Rakaia	4	4	...	...	...
Totals	59	53	...	3	3

REPORT ON ACCOMMODATION FOR SHEARERS, ETC.—*continued.*

District.	Total Number of Sheds inspected.	Satisfactory.	Full Accommodation required.	Extensive Alterations and Additions required.	Minor Requirements.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND—					
Alexandra	1	1	...	...	...
Clyde	1	1	...	...	...
Cromwell	6	5	1	...	...
Dunedin	1	...	...	1	...
Gore	1	1	...	...	...
Invercargill	3	3	...	...	...
Kurow	1	...	...	1	...
Lumsden	7	7	...	...	...
Naseby	3	3	...	...	...
Oamaru	7	7	...	...	...
Ophir	2	2	...	...	...
Otautau	1	1	...	...	...
Pembroke	2	2	...	...	...
St. Bathan's	1	1	...	...	...
Total	37	34	1	2	...
SUMMARY.					
Auckland	95	64	10	9	12
Canterbury	59	53	...	3	3
Marlborough	5	5	...	...	...
Otago and Southland	37	34	1	2	...
Taranaki	4	4	...	...	...
Wellington	153	108	9	19	17
Totals	353	268	20	33	32

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1913.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	14,896	2	1
Advertising, printing, and publications	210	0	0
Allowance to J. W. Collins for services as Secretary to the Cost of Living Commission	25	0	0
Allowance to clerk for special work	5	0	0
Allowances to police officers acting as departmental agents	606	15	6
Audit fees for inspection of accounts	37	10	0
Bicycles	197	18	11
Cartage, freight, and insurance	32	0	3
Cost of special typewritten reports under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	56	13	6
Expenses of Cost of Living Commission	1,883	12	3
Fares, board and lodging, and supplies for persons proceeding to employment	1,921	0	8
Fees payable to assessors of Industrial Councils	1,474	4	0
Legal and witnesses' expenses	279	4	2
Payment of officers working overtime on special work	35	10	11
Payment of special messengers, Arbitration Court	10	8	0
Postage and telegrams (including rent of letter-boxes)	1,224	17	0
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digest of Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act	15	12	6
Preparing and printing Supplementary Digest of Decisions under the Workers' Compensation Act	1	7	6
Printing and stationery	670	12	5
Rebate of fares of persons proceeding to employment	346	3	2
Rent, office requisites, cleaning, fuel, and lighting	1,261	7	3
Tea-money for officers working overtime	9	15	6
Telephones	202	3	6
Temporary clerical assistance	461	16	5
Travelling allowances and expenses	4,388	14	8
Typewriters	76	1	6
Workers' dwellings—			
Administrative, and travelling-expenses	256	6	9
Destroying noxious weeds on vacant sections	11	13	0
Expenses of laying foundation-stones	5	1	8
Fire insurance, rates, repairs, and valuation fees	558	9	2
Contingencies	13	0	6
	31,174	2	9
Less amount credited under section 40, Public Revenues Act, 1910	1,996	17	3
Total	£29,177	3	6

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH TRADE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1910–11; THEIR AVERAGE DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT; THEIR AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH TRADE DURING THE PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT; AND THEIR AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN EACH TRADE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

HITHERTO the tables published by the Department, from its inception in 1891, have comprised merely the number of persons employed at a given date of each year—viz., at the time of the annual registration of factories—with the rates at which they were then employed.

In the appendix to last year's report the first of a series of tables to be compiled upon the above subject was published. This table showed the information in the several cities and provincial districts. During the past year Tables II and III have been completed, and are now published in this appendix. Table II shows the results as for the whole of New Zealand *divided into the various industries*, while Table III shows similar results as for the whole of New Zealand *divided into the various trades* carried on, whether in the same industries or not. For example, while Table II shows the results for the whole of the workers employed in, say, the meat-freezing industry throughout New Zealand, Table III will show the information for the whole of, say, the engine-drivers employed (in the various industries) throughout New Zealand.

The following are extracts from the introductory remarks to these tables as published last year and accompanying Table I:—

In respect to the item "Average duration of employment" (column 5 in Tables II and III), it should be noted that for the purpose of arriving at this information it has been assumed that when there were occasional and short breaks in the employment of any worker—generally not exceeding at any one time seven days—due to the fluctuation of the trade, to irregular attendance, to sickness, or other causes, he was not likely to have obtained other employment, and such periods have therefore been included in the period during which his total wages were earned—viz., "Duration of employment"; for example, a worker may have performed forty weeks' work during the year, but owing to occasional breaks it may have taken him forty-five weeks to earn the forty weeks' wages; in the tables the total wages thus earned have therefore been divided by forty-five instead of by forty, in order to arrive at the average earnings throughout the "duration of employment" (see column 8). The irregular attendance of female workers for reasons other than sickness has been the cause of frequent complaint by employers. It may be assumed that the average earnings of females as shown in columns 8 and 9 would generally have been higher had they attended more regularly to their employment. In any case where an employee worked in more than one factory, although his employment was shown in the return from each factory, he has, by means of the method adopted in the compilation of the tables, been counted as one employee only—viz., at the time when the greatest number were employed. In many cases, too, workers were employed in more than one city or district during the year, and in order to ascertain the actual duration of employment in the trade generally throughout New Zealand, with the average earnings throughout that period, it will therefore be necessary to refer to Tables II and III. Thus, while in each of four districts there might have been 100 persons employed in a given trade for an average of 40 weeks, earning £2 10s. per week throughout that period, the result of the whole would be, say, 350 persons (not 400) for 45 weeks, and earning £2 10s. 9½d. per week throughout that period.

In Tables II and III it will be seen that the number of workers employed in each month of the year is given in respect to each trade, and in this way the tables disclose interesting information as to the tendency of each trade to increase or decrease in its demand for labour, and as to those other trades in which employment is intermittent. In regard to the increasing trades, it should be noted, however, that this information does not in all cases disclose the full extent of the tendency to increase the demand for labour, as in a number of cases—principally of females and boys in the clothing trades—the supply of labour has at times been insufficient to meet the requirements of the employers; had the supply been sufficient the figures would, of course, show a larger number of persons employed. Coming to the intermittent trades, the following results are ascertained in respect to meat-slaughtering, which is probably the most fluctuating of all trades: The highest number employed in Wellington City was in January, 157; Christchurch, April, 195; Auckland District, February, 106; Hawke's Bay, December, 157; Canterbury (country), May, 314; and so on. Placing the returns for the various districts of New Zealand together, it has been ascertained that the number employed throughout New Zealand varied from 162 in September, 1910, to 1,155 in March, 1911. Therefore, 1,155 has been taken as the actual

number of employees; their average duration of employment was 33·12 weeks, and the average earnings throughout that period was £3 4s. 2½d., and for the whole year £2 0s. 11d., per week. In respect to the average earnings in this industry, however, it should be explained that the 33·12 weeks' "duration of employment" includes a number of occasions when the few slaughtermen then employed were engaged for only an hour or two per day; so that, while during the main portion of the period the earnings averaged up to £7 per week, the actual average earnings throughout the whole period was £3 4s. 2½d.

In regard to column 5, "Duration of employment": it should perhaps also be explained that in those cases in which the number of workers increased during the year (as ascertained from the total number employed in each month) column 5 does not in all cases indicate the average number of weeks in which employment was available, but merely the average number of weeks' work performed. The extent to which each trade has increased or decreased in the number of workers employed, or the extent to which it has been intermittent, will be readily seen from the number employed in the various months.

The amount of wages paid to casual hands, and referred to in the footnotes to the various trades, is the total amount paid in wages to all employees who worked in any factory for a shorter period than four weeks during the year. In some cases the employees to whom these amounts were paid were no doubt the same employees as are included in the tables, and a slight increase in some of the figures shown might therefore have been made. As no definite information on the subject was obtainable, and the amounts were small, no increase has been included.

It will be seen that in Tables II and III the figures relate to the whole of the persons employed in the various trades, irrespective of age. In this connection it is proposed, should an opportunity offer during the coming year, to compile a further table setting forth the average earnings, the duration of their employment, &c., of journeymen and journeywomen only (in the various trades). This table will probably be published as an appendix to next year's report.

TABLE II.

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
AERATED-WATERS AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (MALES).*																			
Auckland City	All	50	44	45	44	45	48	51	64	79	78	71	61	79	37·47	59·20	5,862	39/7	28/6
Wellington City	,,	31	28	27	26	26	27	27	30	34	30	28	26	34	42·91	29·18	3,469	47/6½	39/3
Christchurch City	,,	36	35	35	35	40	43	53	54	54	53	51	45	54	42·69	46·10	5,415	47/	38/7
Dunedin City	,,	53	53	53	52	52	53	53	62	64	65	60	58	65	45·32	58·92	6,245	42/5	36/11½
Auckland Provincial District	,,	46	48	49	48	48	52	56	59	66	68	69	65	69	41·77	57·64	6,028	41/10	33/7
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	16	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	17	18	49·44	17·80	2,164	48/7½	46/3
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	22	21	19	19	18	18	21	22	28	27	24	25	28	40·57	22·72	2,562	45/1½	35/2½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	32	34	33	33	32	35	34	35	42	44	43	42	44	44·39	38·66	3,757	38/10½	32/10
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	43·14	6·04	663	43/11	36/5
Nelson Provincial District	,,	24	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	30	27	28	27	30	42·87	25·72	2,408	37/5½	30/10½
Westland Provincial District	,,	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	17	16	16	16	17	45·56	15·22	1,628	42/9½	36/10
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	14	14	14	13	13	14	15	18	20	20	18	15	20	39·80	15·92	1,565	39/4	30/1
Otago Provincial District	,,	14	14	14	15	14	13	16	17	22	19	19	19	22	38·68	17·02	1,614	37/11	28/2½
Southland Provincial District	,,	20	19	19	19	20	20	21	23	27	25	21	19	25	44·68	22·44	1,840	32/11½	26/9
		376	367	364	361	366	381	406	445	508	497	473	442	508	42·58	432·58	45,220	41/10	34/3
AERATED-WATERS AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland Provincial District	All	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38·00	0·76	23	12/1½	8/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	7	7	7	8	37·63	6·02	218	14/6	10/6
Nelson Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	166	21/3½	21/3½
Westland Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	118	22/8½	22/8½
		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	14	13	13	13	14	42·79	11·98	525	17/6½	14/5
There were also 145 employers personally engaged, and £726 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT MAKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City*	Erectors and Assemblers	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	11	12	13	12	13	38·70	10·06	1,135	45/1½	33/7
Wellington City*	,,	9	9	8	8	11	11	12	14	14	13	13	12	14	42·43	11·88	1,604	54/	44/1
Christchurch City	,,	14	12	12	11	12	13	13	15	17	16	11	10	17	39·00	13·26	1,737	52/4½	39/3½
Dunedin City	,,	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	43·78	7·88	994	50/5½	42/5½
Christchurch City	Pattern-makers	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	14	14	16	49·13	15·72	2,060	52/5	49/6
Dunedin City	,,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	28·00	1·12	165	58/11	31/9
Christchurch City	Moulders	47	49	50	51	53	56	57	56	54	53	52	53	57	48·40	55·18	7,444	53/11½	50/3
Dunedin City	,,	23	23	25	26	27	30	28	28	27	27	27	27	30	45·93	27·56	2,979	43/3	38/2½
Christchurch City	Fitters	94	94	92	92	98	102	104	104	100	98	96	94	104	48·66	101·22	10,640	42/0½	39/4

Dunedin City	Fitters	20	22	21	21	21	23	21	21	20	21	22	24	24	46·92	22·52	2,217	39/4½	35/6½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	10	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	14	13	13	15	43·53	13·06	1,478	45/3	37/11
Christchurch City	Turners	22	22	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	18	22	49·68	21·86	2,661	48/8½	46/6½
,, ...	Machinists	33	33	31	31	31	32	32	35	35	38	38	38	38	46·08	35·02	4,295	49/0½	43/5
,, ...	Blacksmiths	48	49	49	48	47	45	45	45	44	44	42	43	49	48·00	47·04	6,272	53/4	49/3
Dunedin City	,, ...	49	49	50	50	50	54	53	52	52	50	50	54	54	49·39	53·34	5,782	43/4½	41/2
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	7	7	8	8	7	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	8	44·12	7·06	810	46/	38/11½
Christchurch City	Strikers	33	34	33	33	37	36	38	35	33	34	35	34	38	46·50	35·34	4,325	48/11½	43/9½
,, ...	Painters	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	14	47·14	13·20	1,820	55/2	50/
Dunedin City	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	519	39/11	39/11
Christchurch City	Tinsmiths	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	47·50	3·80	470	49/5½	45/2½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	11	9	9	9	8	11	39·18	8·62	1,049	48/8	36/8½
Christchurch City	Metal-workers' assistants ..	10	10	9	10	13	16	17	20	22	23	22	21	23	36·73	16·90	1,844	43/7½	30/10
,, ...	General hands	46	48	50	44	48	52	57	57	49	49	49	52	57	45·93	52·36	5,664	43/3	38/2½
Dunedin City	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
Christchurch City	Engine-drivers	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	43·75	7·00	972	55/6½	46/9
Dunedin City	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/
Christchurch City	Boiler-makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	32·00	1·28	181	56/6½	34/10
,, ...	Wood-workers	50	50	50	48	49	49	51	51	47	47	47	47	51	49·15	50·14	6,478	51/8	48/10½
Dunedin City	,, ...	12	12	11	10	10	10	12	13	12	12	12	15	15	40·80	12·24	1,160	37/11	29/9
,, ...	Wheelwrights, &c. ..	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	41·67	10·00	1,160	46/5	37/2
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	General hands	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28·00	0·56	54	38/7	20/9
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	11	11	12	12	12	42·58	10·22	1,348	52/9	43/2½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	13	13	11	10	10	13	41·23	10·72	707	26/5	20/11
		616	625	634	621	647	671	688	697	677	671	666	671	697	49·03	683·44	80,388	47/0½	44/4½

There were also 13 employers personally engaged, and £660 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* In Auckland and Wellington Cities the work is practically confined to erecting and assembling, no manufacturing being carried on.

Ammunition-manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	19	19	44·05	16·74	2037	48/8	41/3

Ammunition-manufacturing (Females).

Auckland City	All	58	58	57	61	61	59	60	62	59	54	64	67	67	46·71	62·60	2,636	16/10	15/1

£13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Asphalt-making and Shingle-preparing (Males).*

Wellington City	All	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	50·73	11·16	1,351	48/5	43/3½
Christchurch City	,, ...	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	7	12	11	7	8	12	28·25	6·58	742	45/1½	23/9½
Dunedin City	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	50·00	2·00	134	26/9½	25/9
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	30·67	1·84	254	55/2½	32/7
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	24·67	1·48	107	28/11	13/8½
		17	17	17	19	17	18	22	25	29	30	25	25	30	38·43	23·06	2,588	44/10½	33/2

There were also 17 employers personally engaged, and £51 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* No doubt other employees have been engaged in conjunction with other trades. See, for example, Stone Quarrying and Crushing.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
BACON-CURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	.. ..	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	13	13	12	12	11	13	45·30	11·78	1,667	56/7	49/4
Wellington City	..	47	48	46	36	37	39	44	46	46	48	48	48	48	48·12	46·20	5,940	51/5	47/7
Christchurch City	..	27	28	24	23	19	20	25	24	28	28	27	27	28	47·43	26·56	3,686	56/6	50/7½
Dunedin City	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	47·33	5·68	651	45/10	41/9
Auckland Provincial District ..	All	23	23	21	20	18	15	16	17	21	21	23	22	23	45·09	20·74	2,504	48/3½	41/10½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	10	10	7	6	6	6	6	9	10	13	14	14	32·42	9·08	1,209	53/3	33/2½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	24	26	22	21	20	21	21	27	29	32	32	31	32	41·44	26·52	3,280	49/5½	39/5
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	7	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	7	40·00	5·60	582	41/7	31/11½
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	41·50	3·32	318	38/4	30/7
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	49·66	2·98	349	46/10	44/9
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	45·20	9·04	980	43/4½	37/8½
Wellington City	Tinsmiths	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	43·50	3·48	463	53/2½	44/6
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	35·00	1·40	259	74/	49/9½
Wellington City	,, ...	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	49·83	5·98	1,062	71/	68/1
Christchurch City	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	29·33	1·76	213	48/5	27/3½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	31·33	1·88	229	48/8½	29/4½
		179	187	173	155	146	148	162	173	189	194	198	195	198	45·96	182·00	23,392	51/5	45/5½
BAGMAKING—CALICO, FLAX, JUTE, ETC. (MALES).																			
Christchurch City	All	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48·50	3·88	373	38/5½	35/10½
Dunedin City	,, ...	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	38·00	3·04	350	46/0½	33/8
		6	6	7	6	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	49·43	6·92	723	41/9½	39/8½
BAGMAKING—CALICO, FLAX, JUTE, ETC. (FEMALES).																			
Christchurch City	All	5	5	5	11	11	12	14	19	19	19	19	19	19	39·42	14·98	721	19/3	14/7
Dunedin City	,, ...	21	22	23	22	19	18	19	19	17	17	20	18	23	43·74	20·12	706	14/0½	11/9½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	12·00	0·48	23	19/2	4/5
		27	28	29	33	30	30	33	38	36	37	40	39	44	44·48	35·58	1,450	16/3½	13/11½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £1 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BAKING-POWDER, ETC., MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	12	12	11	10	10	12	11	14	14	13	13	11	14	47·78	13·38	947	28/3½	26/
Christchurch City	,, ...	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	51·62	13·42	1,411	42/0½	41/9
		24	25	24	23	23	25	24	27	27	26	26	24	27	49·63	26·80	2,358	35/2½	33/7

Baking-powder, etc., Manufacturing (Females).

Auckland City	All	3	3	3	3	6	9	10	15	15	11	10	9	15	27·47	8·24	262	12/8½	6/8½
Christchurch City	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	2	13·00	0·52	15	11/6½	5/9
		3	3	3	3	6	9	10	17	16	12	11	10	17	25·76	8·76	277	12/8	6/3

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Bark-milling (Males).

Auckland Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20·00	1·20	120	40/	23/1

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £4 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Basket and Wickerware Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	41	42	40	40	41	43	42	42	39	41	46	47	47	46·30	43·52	3,962	36/5	32/5
Wellington City	„	23	23	23	24	24	22	22	22	22	20	22	22	24	49·42	23·72	2,200	37/1	35/3
Christchurch City	„	22	21	20	20	19	18	17	15	15	14	14	14	22	42·14	18·54	1,904	41/1	33/3½
Dunedin City..	„	10	11	10	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	13	13	41·85	10·88	934	34/3½	27/6
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	297	57/1½	57/1½
Wellington Provincial District	„	19	18	19	20	21	20	21	21	22	20	21	20	22	47·23	20·78	1,777	34/2½	31/1
Canterbury Provincial District	„	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	48·70	9·74	984	40/5	37/10
		126	126	123	124	125	123	123	122	121	118	126	128	128	50·49	129·26	12,058	37/4	36/3

Basket and Wickerware Manufacturing (Females).

Wellington City	All	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	229	22/	22/
Dunedin City..	„	4	4	5	6	6	8	8	6	6	4	4	4	8	34·87	5·58	200	14/4	9/7½
Wellington Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	40	15/4½	15/4½
Canterbury Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	55	10/7	10/7
		11	11	12	13	13	15	15	13	13	11	11	11	15	42·87	12·86	524	16/3½	13/5

There were also 30 employers personally engaged, and £28 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Billiard-table Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	6	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	5	5	5	7	38·71	5·42	610	45/	33/6½
Wellington City	„	27	29	26	28	30	31	27	30	28	25	22	21	31	46·13	28·60	4,049	56/7½	50/3
		33	33	30	33	35	36	33	36	35	30	27	26	36	47·25	34·02	4,659	54/9½	49/9½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £61 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Biscuit and Confectionery Making (Males).

Auckland City	Confectionery	39	41	41	42	43	43	42	40	40	41	40	39	43	49·44	42·52	4,103	38/7	36/8½
Wellington City	„	10	14	13	14	16	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	16	44·06	14·10	1,186	33/8	28/6
Christchurch City	„	80	76	75	74	73	76	76	75	75	70	75	77	80	50·25	80·40	7,912	39/4½	38/0½
Dunedin City..	„	83	84	85	83	87	85	78	81	82	79	79	77	87	48·84	84·98	7,642	36/1½	33/9½
Auckland City	Biscuits	54	54	55	62	59	56	56	55	56	54	51	52	62	46·66	57·86	5,465	37/9½	33/10½
Wellington City	„	..	7	7	8	8	3	6	9	8	8	9	9	9	35·77	6·44	345	21/5	14/9
Christchurch City	„	44	42	41	40	40	38	38	39	40	37	36	34	44	46·23	40·68	4,367	42/11½	38/2
Dunedin City..	„	55	59	57	56	51	46	46	44	41	38	43	40	59	41·81	49·34	4,119	33/4½	26/11
Auckland City	Tinsmiths	10	10	10	10	9	8	10	9	10	8	8	9	10	48·40	9·68	781	32/3½	30/0½
Wellington City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50·00	1·00	134	53/7	51/7
Christchurch City	„	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	11	47·64	10·48	887	33/10½	31/

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Dunedin City	Tinsmiths	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	51·00	11·22	972	34/8	34/
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	2	3	4	3	..	..	2	3	3	3	4	4	30·25	2·42	260	43/	25/
Nelson Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	42·33	2·54	175	27/6½	22/5
Christchurch City	Boxmakers	8	8	8	7	6	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	49·37	7·90	853	43/2½	41/
Wellington Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	2	24·50	0·98	106	43/3	20/4½
Nelson Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	107	41/2	41/2
Dunedin City	General hands	19	20	20	20	20	19	19	18	17	15	18	17	20	47·50	19·00	1,839	38/8½	35/4½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	43·00	1·72	173	40/3	33/3
Wellington Provincial District	,,	17	17	17	17	17	3	7	12	13	14	14	16	17	40·82	13·88	1,173	33/9½	26/6½
Nelson Provincial District	,,	31	33	34	34	36	35	37	33	32	30	28	28	37	43·97	32·54	2,664	32/9	27/8½
Southland Provincial District	,,	13	13	13	14	14	11	11	10	11	10	9	9	14	44·42	12·44	1,101	35/5	30/3
Auckland City	Engine-drivers, &c.	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	39·75	3·18	432	54/4	41/6½
Christchurch City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	48·00	2·88	312	43/4	40/
Dunedin City	,,	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00	7·28	1,365	75/	75/
Nelson Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	148	56/11	56/11
		509	523	521	526	523	487	489	491	492	468	474	471	526	49·20	517·54	48,621	37/7	35/6½
BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	Confectionery	61	61	63	69	68	68	65	63	58	53	52	53	69	46·35	63·96	2,123	13/3½	11/10
Wellington City	,,	21	42	39	47	46	45	47	46	45	40	30	31	47	45·26	42·54	1,720	16/1	14/1
Christchurch City	,,	114	117	110	108	106	109	112	111	108	101	103	104	117	49·50	115·84	4,924	17/	16/2
Dunedin City	,,	108	115	116	114	115	118	116	117	115	109	105	105	118	50·23	118·58	4,469	15/1	14/6
Auckland City	Biscuits	35	39	41	37	39	39	41	40	41	35	34	34	41	47·83	39·22	1,5 7	16/1	14/9½
Christchurch City	,,	58	61	64	69	58	60	67	62	64	55	56	59	69	48·16	66·46	2,826	17/	15/9
Dunedin City	,,	47	46	46	47	46	44	43	42	39	37	37	39	47	46·06	43·30	2,021	18/8	16/6½
Auckland City	Boxmakers	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	41·16	4·94	237	19/2	15/2
Wellington City	,,	..	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	34·00	2·04	74	14/6	9/6½
Christchurch City	,,	5	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	6	8	8	9	46·78	8· 2	499	23/8½	21/4
Nelson Provincial District	Cardboard-box makers	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	49·67	2·98	156	20/11½	20/
Dunedin City	General hands	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	39·00	2·34	97	16/7	12/5
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	40·20	4·02	76	7/6½	5/10
Wellington Provincial District	,,	19	25	25	25	24	4	4	14	21	18	18	19	25	36·96	18·48	564	12/2½	8/8
Nelson Provincial District	,,	31	32	29	32	33	31	33	32	33	29	30	29	33	47·15	31·12	1,270	16/4	14/9½
Southland Provincial District	,,	9	9	11	12	13	14	14	14	12	11	11	11	14	43·28	12·12	377	12/5½	10/4½
		520	570	568	586	573	557	567	565	561	510	500	506	586	49·18	576·36	23,010	15/11½	15/1

There were also 42 employers personally engaged, and £614 was paid in wages to casual hands.

In the Wellington Provincial District the drop in number of employees in September and October is no doubt due to a large factory having been temporarily closed on account of fire.

Blacksmithing and Farriery (Males).

Auckland City	All	108	112	112	112	114	120	122	124	122	121	120	122	124	49·38	122·46	11,682	38/2	36/2½
Wellington City	„	39	40	40	40	40	41	39	41	48	48	46	46	48	45·21	43·40	4,962	45/8	39/9
Christchurch City	„	31	30	30	30	31	29	30	31	35	36	34	34	36	45·50	32·76	2,893	35/4	30/11
Dunedin City	„	32	32	33	31	31	30	30	31	33	35	38	36	38	45·42	34·52	3,017	34/11½	30/6½
Auckland Provincial District	„	157	157	157	159	165	174	179	181	189	195	205	207	207	44·51	184·28	15,432	33/6	28/8
Taranaki Provincial District	„	81	81	82	79	82	85	85	86	88	89	89	89	89	49·61	88·30	8,383	37/11½	36/2½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	57	57	55	56	56	60	60	61	62	63	66	69	69	44·10	60·86	6,389	42/	35/7½
Wellington Provincial District	„	142	149	149	149	148	152	154	154	154	158	162	168	168	46·55	156·40	16,746	42/10	38/4
Marlborough Provincial District	„	26	25	26	26	28	27	27	29	31	30	33	33	33	45·70	30·16	2,761	36/7½	32/2
Nelson Provincial District	„	46	48	49	51	52	53	55	56	56	59	59	60	60	43·87	52·64	4,665	35/5½	29/11
Westland Provincial District	„	44	44	44	44	46	45	48	48	46	47	51	50	51	46·24	47·16	6,530	55/4½	49/3
Canterbury Provincial District	„	154	156	154	158	166	167	171	170	175	170	167	165	175	48·31	169·10	16,366	38/8½	35/11½
Otago Provincial District	„	113	113	111	114	118	117	115	114	116	118	118	120	120	50·11	120·28	11,393	37/10½	36/6
Southland Provincial District	„	91	91	95	94	93	98	102	101	102	106	103	107	107	47·78	102·24	8,702	34/1	31/3
		1,121	1,135	1,137	1,143	1,170	1,198	1 217	1,227	1,257	1,275	1,291	1,306	1,306	47·65	1,244·56	119,921	38/6½	35/4

There were also 757 employers personally engaged, and £1,523 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Blind-making (Males).

Auckland City	All	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	50·00	9·00	858	38/1½	36/8
Christchurch City	„	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	10	9	8	10	40·50	7·90	946	48/6½	36/4½
Dunedin City	„	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	51·57	7·22	491	27/3	26/11½
		19	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	25	24	26	46·38	24·12	2,295	38/0½	33/11½

Blind-making (Females).

Christchurch City	All	6	6	7	7	6	8	12	10	9	10	9	8	12	36·00	8·64	334	15/5½	10/8½
Dunedin City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	62	23/10	23/10
		7	7	8	8	7	9	13	11	10	11	10	9	13	37·23	9·68	396	16/4½	11/8½

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £26 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Bootmaking (Males).

Auckland City	Rough-stuff Cutters	23	23	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	22	22	22	24	50·00	24·00	2,733	45/6½	43/8
Wellington City	„	12	14	15	17	18	18	18	19	18	17	18	18	19	46·00	17·48	1,923	44/0½	38/10½
Christchurch City	„	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	26	25	24	25	26	29	47·97	27·82	2,831	40/8½	37/6½
Dunedin City	„	21	21	19	21	21	21	20	20	19	19	19	19	21	50·33	21·14	2,425	45/10½	44/5
Southland Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	165	31/9	31/9
Auckland City	Clickers	71	71	71	69	70	72	73	72	70	67	67	65	73	49·88	72·82	7,141	39/2½	37/7½
Wellington City	„	30	31	32	34	35	37	37	39	40	39	43	42	43	44·23	38·04	4,451	46/10	39/9½
Christchurch City	„	57	58	56	56	56	58	56	55	52	52	55	56	58	50·59	58·68	6,373	43/5½	42/3
Dunedin City	„	30	33	33	35	32	33	33	33	34	33	33	35	35	50·57	35·04	4,449	50/9½	48/10½
Southland Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	47·17	5·66	642	45/4	41/2
Auckland City	Benchmen	232	237	238	231	234	234	228	228	225	220	220	217	238	50·08	238·36	24,692	41/5½	39/11
Wellington City	„	101	103	107	112	119	114	121	121	124	123	124	127	127	48·09	122·14	14,079	46/1	42/7½
Christchurch City	„	145	146	145	147	141	143	141	142	139	135	138	138	147	50·06	147·18	15,691	42/7½	41/0½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
		BOOTMAKING (MALES)—*continued.*																	
Dunedin City	Benchmen	101	107	110	115	116	120	114	117	117	116	116	115	120	49·74	119·38	13,725	46/	44/
Southland Provincial District	,,	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	14	14	13	13	13	14	48·43	13·56	1,339	39/6	36/9½
Auckland City	Machinists	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	51·64	11·36	1,301	45/9½	45/6
Christchurch City	,,	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	51·14	14·32	1,880	52/6	51/8
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	42·16	5·06	684	54/1	43/10
Auckland City	Finishers	78	78	81	80	82	80	81	80	79	73	76	74	82	50·18	82·28	8,569	41/4	40/2
Wellington City	,,	35	37	40	45	48	47	52	50	50	49	51	52	52	46·13	47·98	5,822	48/6⅔	43/1
Christchurch City	,,	74	73	71	72	72	73	73	72	71	67	68	69	74	49·89	73·84	8,270	44/9½	43/
Dunedin City	,,	40	43	43	44	46	46	46	46	46	44	47	45	47	49·81	46·82	5,584	47/8⅓	45/8½
Southland Provincial District	,,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	45·33	5·44	586	43/1	37/7
Auckland City	Sizers	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	43·34	2·60	208	32/	26/8
Wellington City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	45·00	3·60	277	30/9	26/7½
Christchurch City	,,	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	11	47·91	10·54	977	37/1	34/2
Dunedin City	,,	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·75	3·82	453	47/5	43/6½
Auckland City	Packers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	353	45/3	45/3
Dunedin City	,,	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	50·50	4·04	546	54/1	52/6
Auckland City	General hands in larger factories	17	16	17	17	16	15	14	14	15	15	16	14	17	48·53	16·50	1,167	28/3½	26/5
Christchurch City	Ditto	20	20	19	19	18	17	17	15	15	14	15	14	20	43·80	17·52	1,901	43/5	36/6½
Southland Provincial District	,,	31	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	36	36	33	34	36	47·94	34·52	3,361	38/11½	35/11
Auckland City	General hands and repairers in smaller factories	63	62	61	62	61	65	65	66	66	60	62	64	66	49·04	64·74	6,868	42/5	40/0½
Wellington City	Ditto	40	40	41	40	41	42	43	40	40	40	40	42	43	49·51	42·58	5,079	47/8½	45/5
Christchurch City	,,	50	52	52	52	53	54	52	51	52	51	51	52	54	49·89	53·88	5,441	40/4½	38/9
Dunedin City	,,	53	53	52	53	51	51	53	50	52	51	51	48	53	50·15	53·16	5,160	38/1	36/
Auckland Provincial District	All	30	34	34	35	32	34	33	32	29	29	32	30	35	46·86	32·80	3,310	40/4½	36/4½
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	33	34	34	35	33	32	33	33	33	32	32	35	35	49·05	34·34	3,314	38/7	36/4
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	19	20	21	20	20	20	19	18	20	20	21	21	21	49·24	20·68	2,268	43/10½	41/6½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	63	62	63	65	63	67	66	67	63	64	69	71	71	46·67	66·28	6,403	38/8	34/8
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	47·16	5·66	490	34/7⅔	31/5
Nelson Provincial District	,,	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	46·70	9·34	922	39/6	35/5½
Westland Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·80	5·80	616	47/7	47/4½
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	49	50	51	52	52	50	49	49	50	47	49	52	52	49·88	51·88	5,551	42/9½	41/
Otago Provincial District	,,	27	27	26	27	27	28	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	49·23	29·54	2,463	33/6⅔	31/7
Wellington City	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
Christchurch City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	150	57/8½	57/8½
Dunedin City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
		1,675	1,707	1,717	1,743	1,747	1,760	1,755	1,746	1,739	1,694	1,731	1,735	1,760	51·15	1,800·54	192,945	42/10½	42/2

Bootmaking (Females).

Auckland City	Machinists	208	215	211	212	209	210	210	212	207	192	197	196	215	50·16	215·66	10,348	19/2½	18/6
Wellington City	"	95	94	97	99	110	110	115	116	112	114	119	119	119	46·82	111·42	6,151	22/1	19/10½
Christchurch City	"	178	191	181	190	193	202	201	201	196	188	184	179	202	48·95	197·76	10,875	22/	20/8½
Dunedin City	"	127	129	127	130	118	125	130	129	128	123	126	120	130	51·72	134·48	7,518	22/4½	22/3
Southland Provincial District	"	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	52·00	11·44	487	17/0½	17/0½
Auckland City	Sizers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	109	20/11½	20/11½
Wellington City	"	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	46·50	5·58	288	20/8	18/5½
Christchurch City	"	12	12	11	13	11	12	13	13	13	11	10	10	13	50·38	13·10	600	18/4	17/9
Dunedin City	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	40·00	1·60	54	13/6	10/4½
Auckland City	Packers	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	40·50	3·24	143	17/8	3/9
Wellington City	"	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	49·33	2·96	82	11/1	10/6
Dunedin City	"	6	7	8	8	9	9	12	10	8	8	7	7	12	31·83	7·64	421	22/0½	13/6
Auckland City	General hands	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	50·77	13·20	502	15/2½	14/10
Taranaki Provincial District	All	9	8	8	7	5	8	11	11	11	4	6	6	11	33·54	7·52	369	19/7½	12/11
Wellington Provincial District	"	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	13	10	10	10	10	15	44·80	13·44	600	17/10½	15/4½
Marlborough Provincial District	"	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48·00	0·96	17	7/1	6/6½
Canterbury Provincial District	"	8	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	6	7	7	10	43·30	8·66	448	20/8	17/3
		695	717	707	725	720	741	755	753	733	694	703	691	755	49·72	750·74	39,012	20/9½	19/10½

There were also 396 employers personally engaged, and £1,238 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Boot-polish Manufacturing (Females).

Wellington Provincial District	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	49·00	1·96	74	15/1	14/3

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

Box and Beehive Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	22	19	23	47·00	21·62	2,180	40/4	36/5½
Dunedin City	"	16	17	14	17	16	19	21	23	23	17	16	16	23	41·00	18·86	1,359	28/10	22/8½
Taranaki Provincial District	"	29	29	25	24	28	31	37	38	41	39	36	32	41	41·09	33·70	4,129	49/	38/9
Wellington Provincial District	"	8	8	9	8	2	5	6	7	8	8	6	4	9	35·89	6·46	681	42/2	29/1
Taranaki Provincial District	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	158	60/9	60/9
		74	75	69	70	67	76	86	90	95	88	81	72	95	42·99	81·68	8,507	41/8	34/5½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £719 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Bread and Pastry Baking (Males).

Auckland City	Bread	111	111	113	113	113	116	119	122	122	114	120	121	122	49·94	121·86	15,097	49/7	47/7
Wellington City	"	74	74	74	76	77	76	78	75	75	76	79	78	79	49·93	78·86	10,072	51/1	49/0½
Christchurch City	"	60	59	61	62	61	61	62	64	66	65	65	63	66	48·23	63·66	8,367	52/7	48/9
Dunedin City	"	78	79	80	79	77	78	81	77	78	79	76	76	81	50·47	81·76	10,068	49/3	47/9½
Auckland City	Pastry	43	42	44	43	44	43	41	42	42	41	43	42	44	50·66	44·58	5,764	51/8½	50/4½
Wellington City	"	25	24	27	28	29	33	33	34	34	34	36	35	36	44·00	31·68	3,951	49/10½	42/2½
Christchurch City	"	28	28	27	38	42	40	41	41	40	39	38	37	42	45·17	37·94	3,857	40/8	35/4
Dunedin City	"	34	36	35	35	35	34	36	38	39	39	40	39	40	48·27	38·62	3,970	41/1½	38/2
Auckland City	Packers	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	49·43	6·92	705	40/9	38/8½
Auckland Provincial District	Bread and small goods	102	101	104	110	112	112	110	118	121	118	121	119	121	47·58	115·14	13,911	48/4	44/2½
Taranaki Provincial District	"	48	44	47	47	50	54	54	54	58	61	66	65	66	42·15	55·64	6,277	45/1½	36/7
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	27	28	28	33	33	33	39	41	45	49	52	52	52	38·13	39·66	4,827	48/8	35/8½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Bread and Pastry Baking (Males)—*continued.*																			
Wellington Provincial District ..	Bread and small goods ..	90	90	88	91	100	97	101	105	106	107	110	110	110	47·18	103·80	13,335	51/5	46/7½
Marlborough Provincial District	„ ..	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	14	14	13	13	14	46·50	13·02	1,465	45/	40/3
Nelson Provincial District ..	„ ..	39	40	42	42	43	44	43	38	38	42	45	45	45	46·80	42·12	4,693	44/6½	40/1½
Westland Provincial District ..	„ ..	32	32	34	33	34	35	35	35	36	37	38	37	38	47·42	36·04	4,642	51/6	47/
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„ ..	75	74	76	78	80	80	79	81	88	86	85	84	88	47·61	83·28	10,198	49/	44/7
Otago Provincial District ..	„ ..	79	82	81	81	83	83	86	86	90	88	90	89	90	48·88	87·98	9,257	42/1	39/6½
Southland Provincial District ..	„ ..	65	65	67	68	67	68	68	68	68	69	70	72	72	49·38	71·10	8,528	48/	45/6½
		1,028	1,027	1,047	1,076	1,099	1,106	1,125	1,138	1,166	1,165	1,194	1,184	1,194	48·31	1,153·66	138,984	48/2½	44/9
Bread and Pastry Baking (Females).																			
Auckland City	Pastry	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	43·25	3·46	112	12/11	10/9
Christchurch City	„	..	1	1	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	33·80	3·38	157	18/7	12/1
Auckland City	Packers	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	241	15/5	15/5
		10	11	11	13	12	14	14	12	13	13	12	13	14	46·71	13·08	510	15/7	14/
There were also 642 employers personally engaged, and £1,419 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Brewing, Malting, and Bottling (Males).																			
Auckland City	General hands	191	189	192	193	178	179	185	196	216	213	190	189	216	46·20	199·60	23,677	47/5½	42/2
Wellington City	„	47	46	46	47	45	46	48	47	51	49	50	49	51	48·93	49·90	7,558	60/7	57/
Christchurch City	„	103	105	105	107	105	108	108	103	100	94	97	97	108	49·14	106·14	13,399	50/6	47/8½
Dunedin City	„	114	117	117	119	114	115	115	116	116	115	113	112	119	50·84	121·00	14,080	46/6½	45/6
Auckland City	Carpenters	3	3	4	6	6	5	6	8	6	2	4	4	8	30·00	4·80	633	52/9	30/5
„	Coopers	5	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	50·00	8·00	1,059	52/11½	50/11
Wellington City	„	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	51·00	6·12	900	58/10	57/8
Christchurch City	„	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	46·75	7·48	1,104	59/0½	53/1
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	43·00	3·44	486	56/6	46/9
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	34·33	2·06	273	53/	35/
Westland Provincial District ..	„	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	25·00	0·50	71	56/9½	27/3½
Auckland Provincial District ..	Engine-drivers	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	9	11	11	47·27	10·40	1,780	68/6	62/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	562	72/0½	72/0½
Christchurch Provincial District	„	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·00	5·10	901	70/8	69/3½
Dunedin Provincial District ..	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	576	55/4½	55/4½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	35·60	3·56	516	57/11½	39/8½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	131	50/4½	50/4½
Westland Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1⅝	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	140	53/10	53/10

Auckland Provincial District ..	All	48	47	47	45	41	42	49	54	55	57	51	46	57	43·93	50·08	5,874	46/11	39/7½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	10	11	10	10	8	10	12	12	11	10	10	10	12	44·42	10·66	1,330	49/11	42/7½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	33	33	33	33	32	32	33	33	33	33	32	32	33	51·12	33·74	4,041	47/11	47/1
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	43	41	40	38	34	34	40	46	49	46	41	41	49	43·24	42·38	5,225	49/4	41/
Marlborough Provincial District	„	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	8	6	6	6	11	11	43·09	9·48	1,193	50/4	41/8½
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	29	30	31	31	31	31	31	32	33	32	32	30	33	48·00	31·68	4,170	52/7½	48/7
Westland Provincial District ..	„	16	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	15	14	16	45·75	14·64	2,144	58/7	51/6½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	51·73	15·52	1,989	51/3	51/
Otago Provincial District ..	„	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	52·00	12·48	1,321	42/4	42/4
Southland Provincial District ..	„	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	52·00	18·72	2,382	50/11	50/11
		742	744	747	751	717	723	750	769	792	773	741	737	792	49·04	776·84	97,515	50/2½	47/4½

BREWING AND MALTING (FEMALES).

Wellington City	Labelling, &c.	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	40·00	2·40	87	14/6	11/2
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„ „	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	39	15/	15/
		3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	43·00	3·44	126	14/8	12/1½

There were also 30 employers personally engaged, and £1,178 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Auckland City	All	193	196	192	189	192	211	253	259	275	273	273	269	275	43·87	241·28	28,084	46/6	39/3½
Wellington City	„	79	77	81	79	91	94	106	106	111	110	113	107	113	36·96	83·52	9,009	43/1½	30/7½
Christchurch City	„	115	118	121	119	117	113	111	119	129	129	125	121	129	48·53	125·28	13,701	43/9	40/10
Dunedin City	„	68	69	66	66	57	69	68	68	66	68	69	68	69	50·22	69·30	7,216	41/7½	40/2½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	58	60	55	54	54	61	62	66	69	72	70	69	72	44·53	64·12	7,274	45/4½	38/10½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	14	13	11	11	12	13	12	14	14	9	9	10	14	44·28	12·40	1,319	42/6½	36/3
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	20	18	18	19	22	26	24	27	26	23	21	26	27	41·85	22·60	2,211	39/1½	31/6
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	71	69	56	69	75	89	94	98	96	90	93	94	98	43·19	84·66	9,722	45/11	38/
Marlborough Provincial District	„	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	5	5	6	4	6	8	41·12	6·58	644	39/2	30/11½
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	3	3	5	7	7	10	11	11	11	12	13	11	13	32·46	8·44	755	35/9½	22/4
Westland Provincial District ..	„	15	15	16	16	16	15	13	12	21	21	19	19	21	43·95	18·46	1,972	42/9	36/1½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	67	64	56	54	60	67	79	79	80	71	72	74	80	44·32	70·92	7,356	41/6	35/4½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	46	46	48	51	53	55	55	54	53	54	50	53	55	49·25	54·38	6,689	49/2½	46/9
Southland Provincial District ..	„	31	27	29	28	28	41	52	51	51	51	51	50	52	42·65	44·36	4,592	41/5	33/11½
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	6	6	6	7	6	7	35·14	4·92	663	53/11	36/5
Wellington City	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46·00	3·68	528	57/4½	50/9
Christchurch City	„	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	44·50	3·56	468	52/7	45/
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	44·20	4·42	680	61/6½	52/3½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	37·50	3·00	428	57/1	41/2
Westland Provincial District ..	„	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50·00	2·00	277	55/5	53/3
		806	802	780	788	811	892	969	992	1,030	1,011	1,003	998	1,030	45·04	927·88	103,588	44/8	38/8

There were also 59 employers personally engaged, and £2,368 was paid in wages to casual hands.

BRUSH AND BROOM MANUFACTURING (MALES).

Auckland City	..	22	24	24	24	23	23	23	22	24	23	23	24	24	50·58	24·28	2,331	38/5	37/4½
Wellington City	All	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52·00	8·32	851	50/11	50/11
Christchurch City	„	40	41	42	42	41	41	40	40	41	41	41	41	42	49·67	41·72	4,562	43/9	41/9⅔
Dunedin City	„	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	41·28	24·64	2,683	43/6½	41/3½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	30·00	1·20	20	6/8	3/10
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	106	40/9	40/9
		94	97	99	99	97	97	98	96	100	99	99	101	101	50·10	101·20	10,553	41/8½	40/2

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Brush and Broom Manufacturing (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	11	12	12	12	13	12	12	10	11	11	9	9	13	44·62	11·60	540	18/7½	16/
Wellington City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	167	21/5	21/5
Christchurch City	,,	16	18	14	13	13	13	11	12	13	14	18	17	18	41·33	14·88	568	15/3	12/1½
Dunedin City	,,	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	12	13	13	13	15	47·93	14·38	640	17/9½	16/5
Wellington Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	36·00	0·72	34	18/10½	13/1
		46	49	45	43	44	43	41	40	39	41	43	43	49	45·61	44·70	1,949	17/5½	15/3½
There were also 15 employers personally engaged, and £20 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Butchers' Small-goods Manufacturing (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	35	36	36	36	36	36	37	37	38	40	41	41	41	46·90	38·46	4,409	45/10	41/4
Wellington City	,,	31	31	31	32	29	30	31	31	34	34	33	33	34	47·92	32·58	2,989	36/8	33/9½
Christchurch City	,,	63	64	65	65	66	66	67	68	71	71	71	71	71	50·27	71·38	8,269	46/4	44/9½
Dunedin City	,,	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	38	38	51·16	38·88	5,264	54/2	53/3
Auckland Provincial District	,,	44	45	47	49	49	49	49	51	49	48	48	50	51	48·63	49·60	5,213	42/0½	39/4
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	31	31	31	30	29	32	32	32	35	34	34	34	35	47·40	33·18	3,559	42/11	39/
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	36	36	37	40	39	38	38	38	41	39	41	42	42	47·62	40·00	4,726	47/3	43/3½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	59	59	59	59	59	60	63	64	63	64	65	63	65	48·57	63·14	7,131	45/2	42/2½
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	40·83	4·90	650	53/0½	41/8
Nelson Provincial District	,,	17	17	17	17	17	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	47·05	18·82	1,897	40/4	36/6
Westland Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	48·86	6·84	830	48/6½	45/7½
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	31	31	31	31	31	31	30	30	32	33	33	34	34	48·03	32·66	3,398	41/7	38/6
Otago Provincial District	,,	23	23	23	25	25	23	22	23	23	23	22	23	25	48·08	24·04	2,312	38/5½	35/7
Southland Provincial District	,,	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	50·45	20·18	1,547	30/8	29/9
Auckland Provincial District	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	142	54/7½	54/7½
		437	440	444	451	447	451	456	462	477	477	480	483	483	49·24	475·70	52,336	44/	41/8
There were also 322 employers personally engaged, and £293 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Butter and Cheese Making, Cream-separating, and Milk-pasteurizing (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	19	19	18	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	22	46·31	20·38	2,243	44/	39/2½
Wellington City	,,	20	20	20	21	20	22	24	21	23	20	20	21	24	45·71	21·94	2,569	46/10	41/2
Christchurch City	,,	25	25	22	22	22	22	22	24	25	25	26	25	26	48·81	25·38	2,707	42/8	40/0½
Dunedin City	,,	46	46	46	46	49	50	51	52	55	57	55	51	57	46·39	50·88	5,913	46/8	39/10½
Auckland Provincial District	,,	221	214	201	191	213	264	284	302	311	306	306	296	311	43·07	267·88	32,348	48/3½	40/
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	256	235	186	160	187	264	318	376	388	379	354	321	388	38·73	300·60	37,481	49/10½	37/2
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	55	56	50	48	54	61	76	80	85	83	81	72	85	45·20	76·84	8,613	44/10	38/11½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	243	233	209	184	194	248	288	307	315	316	301	280	316	41·81	264·26	34,459	52/2	41/11½
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	12	11	11	8	8	12	19	20	22	22	20	18	22	32·64	14·36	1,893	52/9	33/0½

Nelson Provincial District ..	All	14	13	12	12	12	17	21	22		29	27	26	29	34·14	19·80	2,178	44/	28/10½
Westland Provincial District ..	„	15	13	10	10	10	11	15	16	16	17	17	16	17	42·41	14·42	1,339	37/11½	30/3⅓
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	88	86	82	80	84	90	105	111	113	115	113	108	115	44·29	101·88	10,785	42/4½	36/1
Otago Provincial District ..	„	59	55	53	53	53	57	63	72	77	73	73	67	77	42·18	64·96	7,347	45/2½	36/8½
Southland Provincial District ..	„	57	52	42	37	37	53	92	122	127	126	122	109	127	34·15	86·76	9,201	42/5	27/10
Auckland Provincial District ..	Boxmakers	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13·50	0·54	54	40/	10/4½
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	37·50	1·50	261	69/7	50/2
Christchurch City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	40·67	2·44	341	55/11	43/8½
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	41·66	2·50	460	73/7	58/11½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	43·29	6·06	817	53/10½	44/10½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	153	58/10	58/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	312	60/	60/
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	6	6	7	7	7	9	9	7	7	8	7	7	9	41·78	7·52	1,089	57/11	46/6½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	40·66	2·44	341	55/11	43/8½
		1,150	1,098	984	913	987	1,217	1,425	1,571	1,632	1,617	1,564	1,461	1,632	41·56	1,356·46	162,904	48/0½	38/4½

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING, ETC. (FEMALES).

Auckland City	..	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	42·28	5·92	391	26/5	21/6
Dunedin City	All	10	10	9	7	7	7	7	6	10	11	12	9	12	33·92	8·14	288	14/2	9/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	91	35/	35/
		15	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	18	19	20	17	20	37·75	15·10	770	20/5	14/9½

There were also 92 employers personally engaged, and £973 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES).

Auckland City	Cabinetmakers	140	148	150	165	166	174	182	180	183	184	187	194	194	45·82	177·80	17,453	39/3	34/7
Wellington City	„	131	132	139	129	125	125	127	126	123	123	125	127	139	47·61	132·34	14,746	44/6½	40/9
Christchurch City	„	156	160	166	171	169	173	171	175	176	179	182	180	182	49·83	181·40	17,964	39/7	37/11½
Dunedin City	„	123	124	126	126	122	125	125	124	125	124	132	132	132	49·64	131·04	13,570	41/5	39/7
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	148	148	149	152	154	156	150	150	158	156	159	153	159	49·24	156·60	16,941	43/3	41/
Southland Provincial District ..	„	40	38	38	40	40	37	38	40	40	39	40	40	40	51·62	41·30	4,150	40/2⅔	39/11
Auckland City	Chairmakers	8	7	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	13	13	39·31	10·22	1,102	43/1⅓	32/7
Wellington City	„	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	45·50	7·28	929	51/0½	44/8
Dunedin City	„	34	36	34	34	33	35	35	36	37	36	35	36	37	49·06	36·30	3,894	42/11	40/5½
Auckland City	Upholsterers	52	52	53	54	60	61	59	61	67	63	61	59	67	45·28	60·68	7,028	46/4	40/4
Wellington City	„	43	44	43	43	44	44	44	47	45	43	44	45	47	49·15	46·20	5,623	48/8	46/
Christchurch City	„	55	56	57	58	57	58	59	59	58	56	56	56	59	50·13	59·16	6,542	44/3	42/8
Dunedin City	„	38	38	38	36	39	40	38	38	40	38	41	41	41	48·36	39·66	4,449	44/10½	41/9
Southland Provincial District ..	„	9	9	10	10	10	9	11	10	9	9	9	10	11	47·18	1·38	1,001	42/5	38/6
Auckland City	Polishers	25	25	26	28	28	29	32	33	32	32	34	36	36	43·11	31·04	2,977	38/4½	31/9
Wellington City	„	21	21	20	20	19	22	20	20	20	20	22	18	22	47·73	21·00	2,262	43/1	39/6⅓
Christchurch City	„	28	28	28	29	30	29	30	30	29	28	27	27	30	49·30	29·58	3,264	44/9	41/10
Dunedin City	„	31	32	35	32	30	31	31	30	34	34	31	31	35	47·74	33·42	3,399	40/8	37/4½
Southland Provincial District ..	„	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	44·85	7·18	710	39/6⅔	34/1½
Christchurch City	Machinists	27	27	28	27	27	27	25	25	28	30	31	31	31	46·90	29·08	3,417	47/	42/4½
Dunedin City	„	30	31	29	30	31	30	29	29	31	31	31	30	31	50·42	31·26	2,930	37/6	36/4½
Auckland Provincial District ..	All	100	102	103	96	100	100	105	117	122	120	118	118	122	46·02	112·30	11,200	39/10½	35/3½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	63	62	63	64	64	64	65	67	68	70	74	74	74	46·35	68·60	6,169	35/8	31/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	76	74	78	84	82	79	84	83	84	84	83	80	84	49·52	83·28	9,178	44/1	42/0½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Marlborough Provincial District	All	10	9	10	12	13	11	12	12	12	12	11	11	13	44·69	11·62	1,366	47/0½	40/5
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	28	27	26	24	23	23	24	24	26	25	25	24	28	45·25	25·34	2,508	39/7	34/5½
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	36	37	38	37	35	36	35	35	37	35	35	35	38	48·97	37·22	3,696	39/8½	37/5
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	36	36	37	37	37	37	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	47·13	41·14	3,789	36/10	33/
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	50·81	11·18	845	30/3	29/6½
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	30·66	1·84	302	65/8	38/8½
Christchurch City	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	426	54/7	54/7
		1,515	1,531	1,560	1,577	1,578	1,596	1,614	1,634	1,666	1,655	1,677	1,674	1,677	49·49	1,659·56	173,930	41/11	39/10½
CABINETMAKING AND UPHOLSTERING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	Upholsterers	17	17	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	18	22	23	23	44·22	20·34	857	16/10	14/4
Wellington City	,, ...	16	16	13	19	18	20	19	20	22	23	21	20	23	42·92	19·74	1,114	22/6½	18/7½
Christchurch City	,, ...	17	18	18	20	18	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	20	47·20	18·88	954	20/2½	18/4
Dunedin City	,, ...	23	23	23	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	50·00	23·00	1,020	17/9	17/0½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	1·08	156	30/	30/
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	44·00	1·76	80	18/2	15/4½
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	4	47·00	3·76	132	14/0½	12/8½
		81	81	80	87	85	89	88	88	90	88	88	88	90	49·20	88·56	4,313	19/6	18/5

There were also 323 employers personally engaged, and £1,730 was paid in wages to casual hands.

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10	11	46·72	10·28	1,292	50/3½	45/2
Wellington City	,, ...	6	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	43·86	6·14	679	44/3	37/3½
Dunedin City	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	46·00	5·52	840	60/10½	53/10
		20	21	21	21	21	20	20	22	22	22	22	21	22	49·86	21·94	2,811	51/3	49/1½
CARDBOARD-BOX MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	36	38	41	42	44	42	47	49	47	46	43	42	49	46·28	45·36	1,774	15/7½	13/11
Wellington City	,, ...	23	22	27	24	23	22	19	21	19	16	16	16	27	39·93	21·56	1,034	19/2½	14/8½
Dunedin City	,, ...	42	39	39	41	42	44	40	38	39	39	40	38	44	47·11	41·46	1,718	16/7	15/
		101	99	107	107	109	108	106	108	105	101	99	96	109	49·72	108·38	4,526	16/8½	15/11½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £395 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Carpentering and Joinery (Males).

Auckland City	Carpenters and joiners	144	147	150	155	157	162	170	167	169	165	171	179	179	46·47	166·38	19,332	46/6	41/6½
Wellington City	„	116	121	122	127	132	137	136	134	126	124	126	123	137	47·31	129·62	16,324	50/4½	45/10
Christchurch City	„	146	154	159	168	160	161	175	176	189	190	184	181	190	46·27	175·82	17,739	40/4	35/10
Dunedin City	„	80	82	83	82	90	98	110	108	111	114	109	109	114	44·21	100·80	11,814	46/10½	39/10
Auckland Provincial District	„	141	135	137	141	139	137	138	140	144	144	146	146	146	48·80	142·48	16,051	45/1	42/3½
Taranaki Provincial District	„	74	74	81	85	89	91	92	92	93	97	103	106	106	44·78	94·94	9,887	41/8	35/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	158	158	164	178	165	180	179	181	173	158	160	158	181	47·75	172·86	20,516	47/6	43/7
Wellington Provincial District	„	277	307	308	346	364	394	371	397	377	320	341	324	397	44·11	350·34	43,093	49/2½	41/8½
Marlborough Provincial District	„	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	33	35	36	37	34	37	46·55	34·44	3,980	46/2½	41/4½
Nelson Provincial District	„	125	133	131	127	122	125	125	129	128	123	127	126	133	49·56	131·82	17,530	44/1	42/
Westland Provincial District	„	61	65	64	67	70	65	65	64	65	62	64	68	70	48·34	67·68	9,152	54/1	50/3½
Canterbury Provincial District	„	174	164	176	179	177	190	200	197	187	195	197	211	211	46·39	195·80	21,050	40/3	38/4½
Otago Provincial District	„	79	80	79	79	80	79	80	87	88	90	89	88	90	48·67	87·66	9,602	43/11	41/0½
Southland Provincial District	„	86	87	87	90	98	102	103	103	105	105	109	109	109	47·72	104·02	10,528	40/6	37/2
Auckland City	Machinists	34	33	36	37	38	39	37	39	37	38	38	39	39	49·69	38·76	4,001	41/3½	39/5½
Christchurch City	„	11	11	11	12	10	12	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	45·50	12·74	1,596	50/1½	43/10
Dunedin City	„	8	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	46·46	12·08	1,534	50/9½	45/4½
Auckland Provincial District	„	24	25	26	26	27	26	30	33	35	37	36	37	37	42·41	31·38	3,626	46/2½	37/8½
Auckland City	Glaziers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	194	74/7½	74/7½
Auckland Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	39·50	3·16	282	35/8½	27/1½
Christchurch City	Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	38·66	2·32	209	46/4½	34/6
Auckland Provincial District	„	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	33·00	3·96	454	45/10½	29/1
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	47·75	3·82	471	49/4	45/3½
Taranaki Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	129	49/7½	49/7½
Marlborough Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	273	52/6	52/6
Westland Provincial District	„	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	29·75	2·38	303	50/11	29/1½
Auckland City	„	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	43·80	4·38	598	54/7½	46/
„	Firemen and stokers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	31·50	1·26	149	47/3½	28/8
		1,790	1,840	1,879	1,964	1,983	2,065	2,092	2,130	2,111	2,049	2,087	2,091	2,130	48·95	2,073·80	237,327	45/9½	42/10½

There were also 474 employers personally engaged, and £7,346 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Carpet-sewing (Males).

Christchurch City	All	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	13	14	14	13	13	15	47·66	14·30	1,416	39/7½	36/3½

Carpet-sewing (Females).

Christchurch City	All	5	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	46·85	6·56	350	21/4	19/3

Chaff-cutting, etc. (Males).

Christchurch City	All	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	11	11	11	39·36	8·60	875	40/8	30/7

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing and Packing (Males).

Auckland City	All	15	15	15	15	16	16	15	14	14	14	14	16	16	48·56	15·54	1,876	48/3½	45/1
Wellington City	„	12	12	11	13	15	18	18	12	11	9	9	10	18	36·56	13·16	1,258	38/3	26/10½
Christchurch City	„	14	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	18	16	16	17	18	46·94	16·90	987	23/4	21/1
Dunedin City	„	40	41	42	42	44	47	47	48	48	46	47	47	48	48·56	46·62	3,787	32/6	30/4
Auckland Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	33·50	4·02	345	34/4	22/1½
Westland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	38·50	1·54	32	8/3½	6/2
Otago Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	260	33/4	33/4
		88	91	91	94	99	105	106	100	100	95	97	101	106	47·59	100·90	8,545	33/10½	31/

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS MANUFACTURING AND PACKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	9	12	12	12	10	13	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	45·14	12·64	511	16/2	14/0½
Wellington City	„	17	18	17	17	17	17	16	15	15	14	12	17	18	46·56	16·76	724	17/3½	15/5½
Christchurch City	„	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	44·00	4·40	226	20/6½	17/4½
Dunedin City	„	37	37	36	35	34	34	39	39	39	35	33	32	39	47·79	37·28	1,311	14/1	12/11
Wellington Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	104	40/	40/
Otago Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	26	10/	10/
		69	73	71	71	67	70	75	74	73	69	65	69	75	48·77	73·16	2,902	15/10½	14/10½
There were also 30 employers personally engaged, and £188 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
CHEMICAL-MANURE MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	49	48	44	42	43	44	43	45	44	44	42	42	49	46·92	45·98	5,951	51/9	46/8½
Dunedin City	„	33	32	31	32	29	32	37	34	33	29	28	29	37	45·40	33·60	3,970	47/3	41/3
		82	80	75	74	72	76	80	79	77	73	70	71	82	48·52	79·58	9,921	49/10½	46/6½
There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £1,855 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
CIDER-MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Christchurch City	All	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	38·50	3·08	292	37/11	28/1
CLOTHING-MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	Foremen and Cutters	25	25	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	27	28	28	48·75	27·30	3,268	47/10½	44/10½
Wellington City	„	31	31	31	31	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	33	33	50·34	33·22	4,634	55/9½	54/0½
Christchurch City	„	45	46	47	46	46	46	47	49	49	48	48	53	53	46·79	49·60	5,899	47/7	42/5½
Dunedin City	„	35	37	37	37	37	39	39	39	39	38	38	38	39	50·59	39·46	4,862	49/3	47/11
Auckland City	Coat hands	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14·50	0·58	66	45/6	12/8½
Christchurch City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	45·00	0·90	222	98/8	85/4½
Dunedin City	„	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46·00	0·92	143	62/2	55/
Auckland City	Pressers	21	21	20	23	23	26	26	26	26	25	26	26	26	48·42	25·18	2,673	42/5½	39/6½
Wellington City	„	32	30	30	33	33	31	32	30	29	29	29	27	33	47·54	31·38	3,176	40/6	37/
Christchurch City	„	68	67	69	66	65	64	65	63	66	63	63	69	69	49·71	68·60	6,031	35/2	33/7½
Dunedin City	„	20	22	23	22	24	23	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	50·50	24·24	2,967	48/11½	47/6½
Auckland City	General hands	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	47·00	6·58	613	37/3	33/8
Wellington City	„	14	13	15	14	14	14	15	13	13	12	13	13	15	44·87	13·46	983	29/2½	25/2½
Christchurch City	„	23	23	21	21	21	21	19	19	19	17	17	19	23	45·22	20·80	1,954	37/7	32/8
Dunedin City	„	12	14	14	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	47·62	15·24	1,752	46/	42/1
Christchurch City	Machinists and finishers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	798	61/4½	61/4½
Auckland Provincial District	All	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	45·00	2·70	273	40/5½	35/
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	303	58/3	58/3
		345	349	353	354	357	355	357	353	354	346	351	363	363	50·61	367·44	40,617	44/2½	43/0½

Clothing-manufacturing (Females).

Auckland City	Coat hands	25	24	22	23	20	19	20	20	20	18	21	23	25	43·92	21·96	1,159	21/1½	17/10
Wellington City	,,	71	76	82	81	77	79	77	76	78	73	75	76	82	48·60	79·70	3,647	18/3½	17/1
Christchurch City	,,	68	71	69	69	70	69	71	71	72	72	78	78	78	47·86	74·66	3,407	18/3	16/9½
Dunedin City	,,	96	104	104	105	104	114	113	114	113	113	113	117	117	49·11	114·92	5,473	19/0½	18/
Auckland City	Trouser and vest hands	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	47·71	6·68	336	21/1½	18/5½
Wellington City	,,	16	16	16	16	17	21	21	20	21	20	22	21	22	44·78	19·70	953	19/4½	16/8
Christchurch City	,,	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	24	23	24	25	25	47·48	23·74	1,170	19/8½	18/
Dunedin City	,,	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	21	20	19	19	22	48·68	21·42	1,109	20/8½	19/4½
Auckland City	Forewomen	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	47·12	7·54	687	36/5½	33/
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	41·75	3·34	261	31/3	25/1
Auckland City	Pressers	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	38·25	3·08	157	20/4½	15/1½
,,	Machinists and finishers	202	205	211	212	212	214	215	219	214	217	230	231	231	48·20	222·72	10,720	19/3	17/10
Wellington City	,,	190	191	198	197	195	189	189	189	190	186	182	175	198	49·75	197·02	10,352	21/	20/1½
Christchurch City	,,	374	380	372	359	356	363	360	366	361	358	395	405	405	47·98	388·64	19,218	19/9½	18/3
Dunedin City	,,	227	239	234	240	240	241	244	246	248	250	257	254	257	49·57	254·82	11,854	18/7	17/9
Auckland City	Ticket and button sewers	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	35·60	3·56	131	14/8½	10/1½
Christchurch City	,,	16	18	19	18	18	18	19	20	21	21	21	21	21	47·05	19·76	950	19/3	17/4½
Dunedin City	,,	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	8	9	9	28·00	5·04	157	12/5½	6/8½
Auckland City	Denim and dungaree hands	40	48	46	52	52	51	49	49	47	47	47	49	52	46·92	48·80	2,494	20/5½	18/5
Christchurch City	,,	9	7	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	11	11	13	13	35·77	9·30	433	18/7	12/9½
Dunedin City	,,	6	7	11	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	12	12	12	41·08	9·86	521	21/1½	16/8
Auckland City	Costume hands	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	49·35	13·82	517	14/11½	14/2½
Wellington City	,,	36	38	38	37	37	37	37	35	34	37	43	45	45	42·80	38·52	1,294	13/5	11/0½
Dunedin City	Waterproof hands	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	171	21/11	21/11
Auckland City	General hands (unspecified)	10	10	10	8	8	10	11	11	11	10	9	11	11	47·00	10·34	263	10/2	9/2½
Wellington City	,,	30	34	37	35	37	39	33	33	33	35	36	37	39	46·51	36·28	1,142	12/7	11/3
Christchurch City	,,	10	12	13	17	16	16	16	17	19	16	17	17	19	42·21	16·04	731	18/2½	14/9½
Dunedin City	,,	13	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	13	48·53	12·62	666	21/1	19/8
Auckland Provincial District	All	17	17	19	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	25	25	43·08	21·54	716	13/3½	11/
		1,542	1,598	1,610	1,610	1,598	1,623	1,620	1,628	1,624	1,614	1,693	1,715	1,715	49·22	1,688·54	80,689	19/1½	18/1

There were also 23 employers personally engaged, and £1,117 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Coachbuilding (Males).

Auckland City	Bodymakers	55	55	54	53	55	56	59	61	61	59	59	59	61	48·72	59·44	6,024	40/6½	38/
Wellington City	,,	12	12	11	11	14	15	15	14	13	13	14	14	15	45·13	13·54	1,222	36/1	31/4
Christchurch City	,,	29	32	30	31	29	29	29	26	25	26	26	29	32	46·00	29·44	3,840	52/2	46/2
Dunedin City	,,	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	49·13	14·74	1,624	44/1	41/7½
Auckland Provincial District	,,	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	27	17	25	25	27	46·67	25·20	2,557	40/7	36/5
Auckland Provincial District	Blacksmiths	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	26	25	26	25	27	49·77	26·88	2,531	37/8	36/0½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	14	14	14	14	21	19	20	21	20	20	23	23	23	41·22	18·96	1,866	39/4½	31/2½
Christchurch Provincial District	,,	17	17	18	19	18	18	19	19	19	18	17	18	19	49·16	18·68	2,127	45/6½	43/0½
Dunedin Provincial District	,,	25	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	27	25	25	25	27	47·63	25·72	2,529	39/4	36/
Auckland Provincial District	,,	31	35	35	34	32	32	35	36	37	37	38	40	40	46·10	36·88	3,473	37/8	33/5
Otago Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	48·33	5·80	374	25/9½	23/11½
Southland Provincial District	,,	14	14	15	16	17	17	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	46·90	18·76	1,612	34/4½	31/
Auckland Provincial District	Coachpainters	25	26	25	25	26	26	28	27	28	28	30	31	31	45·83	28·02	3,018	43/1	37/5½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	10	8	8	8	11	13	13	13	14	14	16	18	18	34·94	12·58	1,453	46/2½	31/0½
Christchurch Provincial District	,,	35	34	35	34	33	33	37	36	36	36	36	36	37	48·59	35·96	4,092	45/6	42/6½
Dunedin Provincial District	,,	16	14	13	12	11	12	15	15	15	14	14	14	16	43·50	13·92	1,323	38/	31/9½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
COACHBUILDING (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Auckland Provincial District ..	Coachpainters	27	29	30	31	30	32	38	40	41	36	40	41	41	42·51	34·86	3,465	39/9½	32/6
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	13	13	12	12	13	46·62	12·12	1,191	39/3½	35/3
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	9	9	8	8	8	9	11	12	12	13	13	13	40·92	10·64	1,219	45/10	36/1
Auckland Provincial District ..	Trimmers	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	48·00	12·56	1,282	40/10	37/11
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	43·00	0·86	47	21/10½	18/1
Christchurch Provincial District	,, ...	8	8	8	7	9	8	8	9	9	9	8	7	9	48·77	8·78	867	39/6	37/0½
Dunedin Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50·00	2·00	247	49/5	47/6
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	51·33	3·08	397	51/6½	50/11
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	270	51/11	51/11
Auckland City	Wheelwrights	26	27	26	25	25	25	26	24	27	26	26	26	27	49·44	26·70	2,633	39/5½	37/6
Wellington City	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	6	6	7	7	29·86	4·18	621	59/5	34/1½
Christchurch City	,, ...	21	20	19	19	21	21	23	23	24	27	26	26	27	43·11	23·28	2,354	40/5½	33/6½
Dunedin City	,, ...	10	10	10	13	12	13	11	12	13	12	12	11	13	46·76	12·16	1,237	40/8	36/7
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	27	27	27	27	29	32	35	38	38	37	40	39	40	43·65	34·92	3,639	41/8	35/
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	14	13	13	13	11	14	45·71	12·80	1,320	41/3	36/3
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	21	21	21	20	20	21	21	21	22	23	23	23	23	48·48	22·30	2,750	49/4	46/
Auckland Provincial District ..	Helpers	12	9	8	8	8	10	10	10	13	14	18	21	21	28·14	11·82	752	25/5½	13/9½
Dunedin Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	39·20	3·92	281	28/8	21/7
Christchurch Provincial District	,, ...	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	47·50	9·50	699	29/5	26/10½
Auckland City	Strikers	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	46·50	5·58	570	40/10½	36/6½
Christchurch City	,, ...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	52·00	15·60	1,396	35/9½	35/9½
Auckland City	Machinists	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	44·50	3·56	391	43/11	37/7
,, ...	General hands	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	34·00	2·72	339	49/10	32/7
Wellington City	,, ...	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	5	5	39·20	3·92	271	27/8	20/10
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	31	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	41	41	42	45·00	37·84	4,031	42/7½	36/11
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	5	6	8	47·62	7·62	767	40/3	36/10½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	10	42·60	8·52	738	34/8	28/4½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	115	113	111	114	116	119	118	125	121	124	131	131	131	46·73	122·42	13,023	42/6½	38/3
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	82	84	86	86	85	89	88	86	87	87	88	88	89	51·18	91·10	9,285	40/9	40/1
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	184	169	191	181	185	188	201	201	203	197	196	214	214	46·83	200·44	22,777	45/5½	40/11
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	18	19	19	41·63	15·82	1,502	37/11½	30/5
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	27	27	27	26	29	30	31	32	31	29	30	30	32	46·78	29·94	2,820	37/8	33/10½
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	17	17	17	16	16	18	19	19	19	18	16	15	19	46·42	17·64	2,050	46/6	41/6
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	89	89	88	90	90	90	94	94	97	95	98	97	98	48·91	95·86	10,604	44/3	41/7½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	4	4	4	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	45·67	5·48	602	43/11½	38/7
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	49·86	6·98	738	42/3½	40/6½
		1,184	1,170	1,185	1,178	1,206	1,234	1,287	1,305	1,327	1,303	1,335	1,362	1,362	47·88	1,304·12	136,840	41/11½	38/7½

There were also 256 employers personally engaged, and £1,402 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Coffee and Spice Grinding (Males).

Auckland City	All	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	48·38	12·58	1,298	41/3½	38/5
Christchurch City	„	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	6	7	30·85	4·32	328	30/4½	18/0½
Dunedin City	„	18	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	18	17	17	18	50·66	18·24	1,628	35/8½	34/9
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	32·00	1·28	151	47/2	29/0½
Southland Provincial District	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	637	49/	49/
		39	38	39	40	40	40	41	40	40	43	43	42	43	48·40	41·62	4,042	38/10	36/2

Coffee and Spice Grinding (Females).

Dunedin City	All	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·75	3·82	132	13/10	12/8

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £33 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Concrete-pipe Making (Males).

Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	5	5	7	7	8	11	10	10	14	14	16	15	16	32·75	10·48	1,437	54/10	34/6½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £52 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Coopering (Males).

Auckland City	All	15	15	15	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	51·50	16·48	1,764	42/10	42/5
Wellington City	„	10	9	7	5	5	4	5	6	7	10	13	16	16	27·38	8·76	1,202	54/10½	28/10½
Christchurch City	„	10	10	9	7	5	5	7	8	7	9	8	9	10	39·30	7·86	903	45/11½	34/9
Dunedin City	„	35	37	38	38	35	35	35	37	37	37	35	37	38	49·65	37·74	4,857	51/6	49/2
Taranaki Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	30·50	1·22	159	52/1½	30/7
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	45·00	9·00	964	42/10	37/1
Wellington Provincial District		12	13	12	9	9	11	14	16	18	18	16	16	18	41·11	14·80	1,389	37/6½	29/8
„	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40·00	0·80	99	49/6	38/1
		95	96	92	85	79	78	86	93	97	102	100	106	106	45·59	96·66	11,337	46/11	41/1½

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £26 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Cork-cutting (Males).

Auckland City	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There were 2 employers personally engaged, but no labour was employed.

Corset and Belt Making (Females).

Christchurch City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	38·33	2·30	95	16/6	12/2
Dunedin City	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	3	13·00	0·78	50	25/8	6/5
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	6	6	6	25·67	3·08	145	18/10	9/3½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

Cycle and Motor Engineering (Males).

Auckland City	All	28	30	31	30	32	30	31	33	37	36	36	36	37	45·10	33·60	3,284	39/1	34/1½
Wellington City	„	32	33	32	32	32	33	39	41	44	44	50	48	50	39·60	39·60	4,002	40/5	30/9½
Christchurch City	„	111	115	113	116	117	120	129	131	135	134	138	137	138	46·71	128·92	13,320	41/4	37/1½
Dunedin City	„	63	64	64	65	66	67	75	80	83	85	87	85	87	44·05	76·66	6,980	36/5	30/10
Auckland Provincial District	„	23	25	24	24	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	27	27	47·07	25·42	2,023	31/10	28/10
Taranaki Provincial District	„	21	21	20	25	26	26	29	29	30	31	31	32	32	42·90	27·46	2,396	34/11	28/9½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	39	42	42	41	39	51	51	51	54	50	55	56	56	43·50	48·72	4,740	38/11	32/6½
Wellington Provincial District	„	74	75	81	81	82	84	83	83	93	88	89	91	93	46·71	86·83	7,479	34/5	30/11
Marlborough Provincial District	„	8	9	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	8	8	11	41·55	9·14	766	33/6½	26/8½
Nelson Provincial District	„	19	22	23	24	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	22	24	47·93	23·02	2,029	35/3	32/6

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Cycle and Motor Engineering (Males)—*continued.*																			
Westland Provincial District ..	All	12	13	12	12	11	14	13	16	18	18	17	20	20	37·00	14·80	1,098	29/8	21/1½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	58	57	59	59	57	59	70	72	73	75	74	81	81	42·11	68·22	6,331	37/1½	30/1
Otago Provincial District ..	„	19	19	19	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	46·73	20·56	1,375	26/9	24/
Southland Provincial District ..	„	41	42	44	44	47	52	52	53	55	54	53	55	55	47·00	51·70	4,523	35/	31/7½
		548	567	575	581	584	610	647	669	696	692	710	720	720	45·47	654·70	60,346	36/10½	32/3
There were also 263 employers personally engaged, and £456 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Dentistry—Mechanical (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	25	25	26	49·92	25·96	3,193	49/2½	47/3
Wellington City	„	19	19	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	24	48·42	23·24	3,018	51/11½	48/4½
Christchurch City	„	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	49·91	33·94	3,464	40/11	39/3
Dunedin City..	„	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	20	49·75	19·90	2,189	44/	42/1
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	49·00	6·86	753	43/11	41/4½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	40·25	6·44	910	56/6½	43/9
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	49·37	7·90	1,038	52/10	49/11
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	17	17	17	18	16	18	20	22	20	19	19	19	22	32·68	14·38	1,192	33/2	20/10
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	3	3	3	7	42·00	5·88	1,086	73/10½	59/8
Westland Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	9	10	8	8	7	6	6	7	10	9	8	8	10	41·90	8·38	419	37/3	30/
Otago Provincial District ..	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52·00	8·32	606	29/1½	29/1½
Southland Provincial District ..	„	17	18	17	17	17	16	17	17	18	17	17	16	18	49·67	17·88	1,353	30/3	28/11
		174	177	176	178	176	178	179	182	184	179	180	177	184	48·95	180·12	19,273	42/9½	40/3½
Dentistry—Mechanical (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	48·93	13·70	729	21/3½	20/0½
Wellington City	„	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	44·50	3·56	326	36/7½	31/4
Christchurch City	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·80	5·18	192	14/10	14/9
Dunedin City..	„	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	44·77	8·06	344	17/1	14/8½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	11	11	31·55	8·48	300	14/2	10/6
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	40·73	8·96	430	19/2½	15/0½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	16	17	17	18	17	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	18	47·00	16·92	756	17/10½	16/2
Marlborough Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	36	13/10	13/10
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·25	3·78	248	26/3	23/10
Westland Provincial District ..	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	285	21/11	21/11
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	47·83	17·22	819	19/0½	17/6
Otago Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	0·78	90	34/7½	34/7½
Southland Provincial District ..	„	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	49·00	6·86	335	19/6½	18/5
		90	92	92	95	96	96	96	96	98	99	102	104	104	47·95	99·74	4,890	19/7½	18/1
There were also 213 employers personally engaged, and £50 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
It is probable that most of these females were employed as attendants, and were engaged only occasionally in the workrooms.																			

Dressmaking and Millinery (Males).

Christchurch City	Costume-makers ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	412	158/5½	158/5½
Dunedin City..	Mantle-makers ..	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	48·20	9·64	1,177	48/10	45/3
		11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	48·55	10·68	1,589	59/6	55/6½

Dressmaking and Millinery—Dressmakers (Females).

Auckland City	Dressmakers	347	356	356	351	337	356	370	383	388	325	339	346	388	47·82	371·06	13,782	14/10½	13/8
Wellington City	„	405	414	410	381	354	383	414	411	415	361	355	357	415	48·53	402·82	19,790	19/8	18/4
Christchurch City	„	678	661	652	645	653	686	717	722	722	503	554	684	722	47·48	685·74	29,681	17/4	15/9½
Dunedin City..	„	491	502	477	456	473	507	538	541	548	472	520	528	548	47·95	525·64	22,749	17/3½	15/11½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	160	171	170	169	156	153	175	181	188	174	173	158	188	46·37	174·36	6,159	14/2	12/7
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	62	64	67	67	67	67	70	70	72	63	69	72	72	47·76	68·78	2,515	14/7½	13/5
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	143	146	147	153	155	167	185	188	191	164	182	192	192	45·02	172·88	7,762	17/11½	15/6½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	209	215	215	220	203	208	227	245	249	229	211	276	276	41·19	227·42	9,948	17/6	13/10½
Marlborough Provincial District	„	45	45	45	41	41	41	43	43	44	43	38	38	45	48·49	43·64	1,980	18/2	16/11
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	104	110	102	97	90	97	99	112	105	82	71	72	112	43·09	96·52	4,403	18/3	15/1½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	232	227	239	228	229	244	269	275	265	244	239	278	278	42·49	258·28	11,653	18/0½	16/0½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	88	89	91	89	86	90	109	110	110	100	100	101	110	46·17	101·58	3,878	15/3	13/6½
Southland Provincial District ..	„	203	211	210	206	218	212	233	252	247	201	216	225	252	45·40	228·86	8,952	15/8	13/8
		3,167	3,211	3,181	3,103	3,062	3,205	3,449	3,533	3,544	2,961	3,067	3,327	3,544	47·37	3,357·58	143,252	17/1	15/6½

Dressmaking and Millinery—Milliners (Females).

Auckland City	Milliners	153	160	150	145	154	176	185	184	193	135	145	183	193	45·48	175·56	5,969	13/7	11/10½
Wellington City	„	142	138	132	142	156	166	165	170	163	139	152	157	170	44·45	151·12	5,667	15/	12/10
Christchurch City	„	172	168	163	162	175	189	207	207	195	177	185	189	207	45·64	188·94	7,679	16/3	14/3
Dunedin City..	„	126	126	113	104	122	132	140	141	139	115	138	139	141	48·60	137·04	5,312	15/6	14/6
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	28	31	31	29	31	33	35	34	34	33	34	34	35	47·69	33·38	2,099	25/2	23/1
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	52·00	15·60	954	24/5½	24/5½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	31	30	30	30	33	31	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	50·09	33·06	2,054	24/10½	23/11½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	49	50	52	48	53	54	61	62	62	52	57	60	62	45·19	55·88	2,859	20/5½	17/9
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	51·13	15·34	1,019	26/7	26/1½
Westland Provincial District ..	„	19	19	18	19	16	19	18	19	19	17	17	16	19	49·63	18·86	929	19/8½	18/9½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	37	36	33	29	34	38	39	39	38	31	33	35	39	47·15	36·78	2,419	26/4	23/10½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	14	15	15	14	14	15	15	16	16	15	14	15	16	47·93	15·34	724	18/10½	17/5
Southland Provincial District ..	„	22	22	16	11	15	23	25	24	25	10	14	18	25	38·76	19·38	1,149	23/8½	17/8
		823	855	783	763	833	906	953	959	947	786	851	908	959	46·73	896·28	38,833	17/1	15/0½

Dressmaking and Millinery—Costume and Mantle Makers (Females).

Christchurch City	Costume-makers ..	47	47	48	52	49	53	61	63	61	48	64	69	69	41·72	57·58	2,442	16/11½	13/7
„	Mantle-makers	10	10	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	50·64	11·14	562	20/2	19/7
		57	57	59	63	59	64	72	74	72	60	75	80	80	42·95	68·72	3,004	17/4½	14/5
Total of all branches ..	..	4,047	4,093	4,023	3,929	3,954	4,181	4,474	4,566	4,563	3,806	3,993	4,316	4,566	47·33	4,322·58	185,089	17/1½	15/7

There were also 667 employers personally engaged, and £860 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Dyeing and Cleaning (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	13	46·54	12·10	1,159	38/4	34/3½
Wellington City	„	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	39·33	7·08	796	44/11½	34/
Christchurch City	„	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	41·57	5·82	533	36/7½	29/3½
Dunedin City	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	698	44/9	44/9
Auckland Provincial District	„	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	47·50	1·90	282	59/4½	54/3
Wellington Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18·00	0·36	14	15/6½	5/4½
Nelson Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	73	28/1	28/1
Canterbury Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	116	44/7½	44/7½
		31	33	34	35	33	35	35	35	35	35	38	38	38	46·82	35·58	3,671	41/3	37/2
Dyeing and Cleaning (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	5	40·00	4·60	149	14/11	11/5½
Wellington City	„	8	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	46·08	11·06	438	15/10	14/0½
Christchurch City	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	43·00	4·30	191	17/9	14/8
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	146	28/1	28/1
Auckland Provincial District	„	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48·75	3·90	143	14/8	13/9
Wellington Provincial District	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3·00	0·06	3	20/	1/2
Southland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/
		22	25	25	26	27	26	26	27	28	25	24	26	28	47·21	26·44	1,200	18/2	16/6

There were also 43 employers personally engaged, and £76 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Electric Light, Heat, and Power Generating (Males).

Auckland City	Engineers and fitters	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	12	48·42	11·62	2,128	73/3	68/2½
Wellington City	„	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	50·69	26·36	5,437	82/6	80/5
Christchurch City	„	16	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	50·83	18·30	3,707	81/	79/2½
Dunedin City	All	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	52·00	20·80	3,768	72/5½	72/5½
Auckland City	Firemen, greasers, and trimmers	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	50·71	17·24	2,546	59/1	57/7
Wellington City	Ditto	31	31	31	31	32	34	34	34	35	34	33	32	35	48·57	34·00	5,197	61/1½	57/1½
Christchurch City	„	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	24	23	23	22	25	50·04	25·02	3,475	55/6½	53/5½
Auckland City	General hands	13	13	13	15	15	14	16	13	14	14	14	13	16	45·75	14·64	1,696	46/4	40/9
Taranaki Provincial District	All	28	28	29	27	28	27	27	26	26	28	28	29	29	48·48	28·12	3,968	56/5½	52/7½
Wellington Provincial District	„	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	9	46·11	8·30	1,131	54/6	48/4
Nelson Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	364	70/	70/
Canterbury Provincial District	„	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	51·86	9·34	1,214	52/	51/10
		206	206	206	207	210	209	212	207	205	211	208	205	212	50·90	215·82	34,631	64/2	62/10

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £104 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Electrical Engineering (Males).

Auckland City	All	34	34	43	43	50	48	50	51	57	57	63	69	69	37·71	52·04	5,069	38/11½	28/3
Wellington City	„	48	51	58	56	56	52	50	50	53	50	51	49	58	46·93	54·44	5,291	38/10½	35/1
Christchurch City	„	44	42	44	42	41	42	45	45	43	37	40	41	45	49·08	44·18	3,213	29/1	27/5½
Dunedin City	„	28	30	37	38	37	38	39	38	39	36	39	39	39	49·28	38·44	3,619	37/8	35/8
Auckland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/
Canterbury Provincial District	„	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	42·75	3·42	217	25/3	20/10½
Auckland City	Storemen and labourers	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	5	5	3	3	5	32·20	3·22	359	44/7	27/7½
		161	164	188	187	190	186	191	191	201	189	200	206	206	47·76	196·78	17,820	36/2½	33/3½

There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £322 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Electroplating and Engraving (Males).

Auckland City	All	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	6	6	4	3	4	6	26·83	3·22	235	29/2½	15/1
Wellington City	„	15	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	15	50·00	15·00	1,631	43/6	41/10
Christchurch City	„	11	11	11	16	17	17	18	18	19	18	19	19	19	44·32	16·84	1,800	42/9	36/5
Dunedin City	„	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	48·92	11·74	1,236	42/1½	39/7½
		40	39	39	45	45	45	48	50	51	48	46	47	51	45·88	46·80	4,902	41/11	36/11½

Electroplating and Engraving (Females).

Auckland City	All	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14·00	0·28	14	20/	5/4½
Wellington City		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	167	21/5	21/5
		4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	42·50	3·40	181	21/3½	17/5

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Embroidery-manufacturing (Males).

Wellington Provincial District	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	32	12/3½	12/3½

Embroidery-manufacturing (Females).

Wellington City	All	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	22·67	1·36	18	5/3½	2/3½
Wellington Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	51·50	4·12	191	18/6½	18/4½
		4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	7	39·14	5·48	209	15/3	11/6

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

Engineering (Males).

Auckland City	Patternmakers	16	16	19	19	18	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	19	48·32	18·36	2,267	49/4½	45/10½
Wellington City	„	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	14	15	14	15	43·67	13·10	1,375	42/	35/3
Christchurch City	„	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	48·31	12·56	1,400	44/7	41/5
Dunedin City	„	32	30	29	30	30	32	29	27	28	30	30	30	32	50·78	32·50	2,915	35/10½	35/0½
Southland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	36·00	1·26	206	66/5	39/7
Auckland City	Moulders	54	57	59	59	64	65	63	61	59	57	55	56	65	47·03	61·14	7,413	48/6	43/10½
Wellington City	„	43	43	44	43	43	46	45	46	48	49	47	46	49	48·86	47·88	6,564	54/10	51/6½
Christchurch City	„	58	58	58	58	56	58	60	60	60	57	55	54	60	50·05	60·06	7,186	47/10½	46/1
Dunedin City	„	104	114	117	119	117	116	114	115	115	120	125	122	125	48·32	120·80	14,008	46/4½	43/1
Otago Provincial District	„	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	47·14	6·60	828	50/2	45/6
Southland Provincial District	„	16	14	16	16	19	19	20	21	22	23	23	25	25	40·00	20·00	1,980	39/7	30/5½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
		ENGINEERING (MALES).																	
Auckland City	Fitters and turners	210	210	208	207	203	208	207	205	201	194	197	192	210	50·54	212·26	19,108	36/	35/
Wellington City	"	25	25	28	28	27	29	26	27	31	29	31	30	31	46·97	29·12	3,217	44/2½	39/11
Christchurch City	"	71	68	70	74	76	78	76	75	80	80	83	83	83	47·85	79·44	7,636	38/5½	35/4½
Dunedin City	"	49	48	49	48	54	52	50	49	52	53	55	55	55	48·22	53·04	5,072	38/3	35/5½
Southland Provincial District	"	31	34	34	35	37	36	38	40	48	52	50	51	52	40·32	41·94	3,027	28/10	22/4½
Auckland City	Machinists	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	16	17	17	16	19	49·10	18·66	652	13/11½	13/2½
Wellington City	"	86	89	93	93	92	98	99	96	97	100	99	101	101	48·72	98·42	5,599	22/9	21/4
Christchurch City	"	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	549	52/9	52/9
Dunedin City	"	117	114	110	111	114	114	114	114	113	109	109	110	117	50·50	118·18	9,359	31/8	30/9
Otago Provincial District	"	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	32·25	2·58	128	19/10	12/3½
Auckland City	Blacksmiths	44	45	47	50	48	54	56	54	55	56	51	51	56	46·86	52·48	6,408	48/10	44/
Wellington City	"	12	13	15	15	16	14	13	15	15	16	18	17	18	43·00	15·48	2,058	53/2	43/11½
Christchurch City	"	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	16	18	18	17	18	18	47·44	17·08	2,237	52/4½	47/10
Dunedin City	"	73	69	71	73	74	77	72	72	68	62	65	67	77	47·61	73·32	8,022	43/9	40/1
Otago Provincial District	"	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	43·83	5·26	632	48/0½	40/6
Southland Provincial District	"	14	14	13	14	15	15	18	16	19	21	21	20	21	42·71	17·10	1,866	43/8	34/2
Auckland City	Boilermakers	83	129	149	140	113	118	101	89	80	73	66	69	149	35·28	105·12	11,576	44/0½	29/10½
Wellington City	"	29	33	35	38	40	40	33	29	26	28	32	36	40	43·90	35·12	4,404	50/2	42/4
Christchurch City	"	18	18	19	24	28	30	27	25	25	24	24	22	30	40·93	24·56	2,782	45/3½	35/8
Dunedin City	"	80	72	66	69	79	72	80	90	83	67	72	86	90	44·39	79·90	8,326	41/8	35/7
Otago Provincial District	"	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	45·50	3·64	526	57/9½	50/7
Southland Provincial District	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	41·50	3·32	540	65/1	51/11
Auckland City	Range and stove workers	45	48	50	50	47	48	47	50	49	50	48	50	50	49·88	49·88	5,809	46/7	44/4
Wellington City	"	27	27	27	26	25	24	23	23	22	20	20	20	27	45·07	24·34	2,718	44/8	38/8½
Christchurch City	"	31	32	32	34	33	32	34	34	37	37	37	37	37	48·64	36·04	4,608	51/2	47/11
Dunedin City	"	132	132	132	132	133	135	135	135	134	134	133	132	135	51·23	138·32	17,372	50/3	49/6
Auckland City	Brass founders and finishers	32	30	30	30	33	31	30	31	28	29	31	30	33	47·73	31·50	3,080	39/1½	35/11
Wellington City	"	30	31	33	32	31	34	33	32	32	34	28	30	34	47·27	32·12	3,422	42/7½	38/8½
Christchurch City	"	39	40	40	41	45	47	48	47	49	52	50	49	52	45·32	47·14	4,761	40/5	35/3
Dunedin City	"	87	92	88	88	85	86	85	87	88	86	88	88	92	49·00	90·16	8,982	39/10	37/6½
Auckland City	Coppersmiths	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00	7·28	701	38/6	38/6
Wellington City	"	16	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	21	19	21	45·67	19·18	1,913	39/10½	35/0½
Christchurch City	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	41·75	3·34	404	48/4½	38/10
Dunedin City	"	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	20	20	20	45·75	18·30	1,905	41/7½	36/7½
Auckland City	Sheet-metal and galvanized-iron workers	98	97	98	103	109	111	106	109	114	113	113	111	114	48·62	110·86	13,010	46/11½	43/11
Christchurch City	Ditto	51	52	49	49	47	49	48	49	49	51	52	52	52	49·19	51·16	5,804	45/4½	42/11
Dunedin City	"	19	18	19	19	17	17	17	15	17	17	17	17	19	47·21	17·94	1,756	39/2	35/6½
Auckland City	Plumbers and tinsmiths	30	33	36	37	40	42	41	43	45	45	44	41	45	45·96	41·36	4,615	44/7½	39/5½

Dunedin City	Plumbers and tinsmiths ..	25	22	22	24	24	22	21	23	23	24	22	25	25	47·88	23·94	2,303	38/6	35/5
Auckland City	Labourers and yardmen ..	57	76	94	97	78	83	75	65	59	56	52	51	97	37·40	72·56	8,145	44/11	32/3½
Wellington City	„ ..	16	17	19	15	19	19	19	19	21	16	18	21	21	45·24	19·00	1,915	40/4	35/1
Christchurch City	„ ..	27	27	30	31	37	39	41	39	41	41	39	38	41	41·39	37·32	3,919	42/	36/9
Dunedin City	„ ..	59	46	44	49	58	65	73	72	71	62	64	78	78	40·69	63·48	6,698	42/2½	33/
Southland Provincial District ..	„ ..	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	14	14	39·93	11·18	1,335	47/9	36/8
Auckland City	General hands	70	72	73	74	73	76	74	71	75	81	82	81	82	47·61	78·08	6,494	33/3	30/5½
Christchurch City	„	32	33	34	33	33	32	34	35	34	34	37	35	37	42·94	31·78	2,732	34/4½	28/4½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	9	10	9	8	8	11	45·64	10·04	1,277	50/10½	44/8
Southland Provincial District ..	„	42	44	45	47	42	43	40	29	17	18	18	18	47	36·53	34·34	2,389	27/9½	19/6½
Auckland Provincial District ..	All	216	221	223	227	223	219	224	234	236	245	250	239	250	47·49	237·46	27,189	45/10	41/10
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	47	49	47	48	49	48	49	47	47	46	42	44	49	49·77	48·98	5,333	43/6½	41/10½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	133	137	149	154	159	164	171	167	161	159	159	158	171	46·43	158·94	16,885	42/6	38/
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	108	112	110	109	109	112	125	127	124	126	128	122	128	46·34	118·64	11,211	37/9½	33/8
Marlborough Provincial District	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52·00	8·32	896	43/1	43/1
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	60	57	49	50	50	50	51	54	54	55	50	52	60	46·23	55·48	5,252	37/9½	33/8
Westland Provincial District ..	„	138	138	133	127	129	120	124	121	128	136	147	139	147	46·52	136·78	15,082	44/1½	39/5½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	52	51	50	52	50	51	53	55	58	54	54	56	58	47·34	54·92	6,176	44/11½	40/11½
Marlborough Provincial District..	Iron fencing-standards ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	118	45/4½	45/4½
Auckland Provincial District ..	Machine-tool makers ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	3	20·67	1·24	134	43/3	17/2
Christchurch City	Automatic-stamp and other small-machine makers	17	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	24	22	21	23	24	36·89	19·18	2,091	43/7½	33/6
Auckland City	Wood-workers	6	7	16	21	18	22	19	24	19	13	12	8	24	33·17	15·92	2,192	55/1	35/1½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	47·67	2·86	326	45/7	41/9½
Dunedin City	Iron-rollers	45	45	45	44	43	43	43	44	41	34	38	38	45	47·73	42·96	5,621	52/4	48/0½
„	Managers and foremen ..	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	52·00	15·60	3,054	78/3½	78/3½
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	40·25	3·22	445	55/3½	42/9½
Wellington City	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	43·50	3·48	462	53/1½	44/5
Christchurch City	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	42·20	4·22	621	58/10	47/9
Dunedin City	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	42·20	4·22	708	67/1½	54/5½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43·50	1·74	238	54/8½	45/9
		3,224	3,305	3,373	3,413	3,412	3,464	3,453	3,434	3,440	3,412	3,427	3,431	3,464	50·81	3,520·28	371,967	42/3	41/3½

ENGINEERING (FEMALES).

Dunedin City	Coremakers and finishers..	14	14	13	13	13	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	14	40·86	11·44	499	17/5½	13/8½

There were also 252 employers personally engaged, and £13,100 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FELLMONGERY (MALES).

Auckland City	With meat-freezing ..	88	83	65	59	58	55	51	53	69	86	89	78	89	41·12	73·20	7,803	42/7½	33/8½
Wellington City	„ ..	156	142	98	53	47	44	41	48	115	155	171	174	174	31·69	110·28	18,450	66/11	40/9
Christchurch City	„ ..	344	342	307	200	121	91	89	142	213	254	346	366	366	33·54	245·48	28,997	47/3	30/5½
Dunedin City	„ ..	25	25	27	25	24	24	23	21	18	18	20	22	27	40·93	22·10	2,638	47/9	37/7
Auckland Provincial District ..	All	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	2	3	34·67	2·80	237	45/7	30/5
„ ..	With meat-freezing ..	84	77	77	21	14	16	16	39	64	73	114	82	114	26·72	60·92	6,969	45/9	23/6
Taranaki Provincial District ..	All	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	12	13	13	13	13	46·92	12·20	1,267	41/6½	37/6
„ ..	With meat-freezing ..	18	17	11	8	1	1	1	1	15	16	18	20	20	30·10	12·04	1,418	47/1½	27/3
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„ ..	84	72	61	51	20	13	13	61	93	84	93	90	93	34·05	63·34	7,869	49/8½	32/6½
„ ..	All	39	38	40	44	43	46	47	56	57	55	55	54	57	42·07	47·96	5,401	45/0½	36/5½
Wellington Provincial District ..	..	35	36	37	37	38	39	37	32	34	38	40	32	40	46·22	36·98	4,229	45/9	40/8
„ ..	With meat-freezing ..	54	46	40	16	8	5	5	9	57	80	93	91	93	22·59	42·02	5,809	55/3½	24/0½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
FELLMONGERY (MALES)—*continued*																			
Marlborough Provincial District	All	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	38·44	6·92	784	44/6½	33/6
,, ..	With meat-freezing ..	20	22	18	11	4	3	4	6	18	23	22	25	25	30·72	15·36	1,758	45/9½	27/0
Nelson Provincial District ..	All	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	7	9	9	9	40·00	7·20	766	44/6½	32/9½
,, ..	With meat-freezing ..	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	4	17·00	1·36	144	42/4	13/1
Westland Provincial District ..	All	6	6	7	7	6	5	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	43·86	6·14	988	64/4½	54/30
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	50	55	46	44	38	36	38	42	84	107	137	136	137	25·77	70·60	7,419	42/0½	20/1½
,, ..	With meat-freezing ..	186	146	195	180	55	39	10	30	33	96	113	187	195	30·49	118·90	15,918	53/6½	31/50
Otago Provincial District ..	All	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	43·87	7·02	844	48/1	40/7
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	66	66	65	61	50	46	44	44	43	44	51	51	66	41·27	54·48	5,595	41/1	32/7
,, ..	With meat-freezing ..	38	37	36	36	18	13	15	11	8	16	24	34	38	32·97	23·06	3,429	54/8½	34/8
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	44·67	5·36	800	59/8½	51/3½
Christchurch City	,, ...	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	51·00	4·08	598	58/7½	57/6½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	44·66	2·68	417	62/3	53/5½
		1,339	1,257	1,172	892	581	516	480	640	971	1,203	1,448	1,503	1,503	35·01	1,052·48	130,547	49/7½	33/5

There were also 40 employers personally engaged, and £811 was paid in wages to casual hands.

FIBROUS-PLASTER WORKING (MALES).

Auckland City	All	14	14	14	15	15	18	22	23	25	27	28	27	28	37·43	20·96	2,736	52/2½	37/7
Wellington City	,, ...	20	21	20	21	21	21	17	20	17	16	16	16	21	46·00	19·32	2,641	54/8	48/4½
Christchurch City	,, ...	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	12	11	12	12	13	45·15	11·74	1,040	35/5	30/9
Dunedin City..	,, ...	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	18	17	17	16	14	20	45·05	18·02	1,654	36/8½	31/9½
		64	66	65	67	67	70	69	74	71	71	72	69	72	48·64	70·04	8,071	46/1	43/1½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged. and £217 wsa paid in wages to casual hands.

FIREWOOD-CUTTING AND GRAIN-CRUSHING, ETC. (MALES).

Auckland City	All	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	18	18	48·56	17·48	1,703	38/11½	36/4½
Wellington City	,, ...	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	47·27	10·40	1,016	39/1	35/10½
Christchurch City	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	114	43/10	43/10
Dunedin City..	,, ...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	46·90	9·38	905	38/7	34/9½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	237	45/7	45/7
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	40·25	6·44	762	47/4	36/7½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	39·00	3·90	488	50/0½	37/6½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	51·70	10·34	1,149	44/5½	44/2½
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	29	28	25	26	27	27	27	26	22	26	30	29	30	44·96	26·98	2,932	43/5½	37/7
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	11	9	13	12	12	12	12	12	15	13	13	15	42·00	12·60	1,328	42/2	34/0½
Marlborough Provincial District	Engine-drivers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	42·75	3·42	409	46/8	37/6
		99	99	94	99	99	100	100	99	97	106	110	109	110	47·30	104·06	11,043	42/5½	38/7½

There were also 112 employers personally engaged, and £441 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Fireworks-manufacturing (Males).

Christchurch City	All	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	27·25	2·18	114	20/11	10/11½

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Fish-curing (Males).

Auckland City	..	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	19	22	20	22	22	22	50·68	22·30	2,508	45/	43/10
Wellington City	All	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	11	10	10	11	44·54	9·80	1,432	58/5½	50/1
Dunedin City..	„	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	49·89	8·98	1,025	45/8	43/9½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	25	23	20	24	24	26	33	34	30	27	24	25	34	39·62	26·94	2,670	39/8	30/2½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	321	61/9	61/9
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
Westland Provincial District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	11·75	0·94	125	53/2½	12/
Otago Provincial District ..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	204	39/3	39/3
Southland Provincial District ..	All	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	9	9	9	12	12	12	47·92	11·50	1,278	44/5½	40/11½
Westland Provincial District ..	Tinsmiths	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	25·00	1·50	185	49/4	23/8½
		81	79	77	81	82	89	95	91	85	81	82	83	95	45·87	87·16	9,904	45/5½	40/1

Fish-curing (Females).

Westland Provincial District ..	All	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	11·33	0·68	37	21/9	4/9

There were also 30 employers personally engaged, and £116 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Flax-milling (Males).

Auckland Provincial District ..	All	92	90	61	48	45	49	70	93	101	58	54	47	101	35·65	72·00	6,215	34/6½	23/10½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	7	6	..	..	4	10	11	14	13	16	18	19	19	26·94	10·24	1,138	44/5½	23/0½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	23	20	18	17	13	17	23	19	17	16	14	..	23	35·91	16·52	2,015	48/9½	33/8½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	529	529	453	341	364	503	627	650	618	500	492	493	650	40·28	523·70	71,307	54/5½	42/2½
Marlborough Provincial District	„	45	48	21	6	5	31	62	73	59	26	27	17	73	27·12	39·60	3,847	38/10½	20/3
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	30	25	24	28	27	25	35	34	38	26	13	9	38	35·87	27·26	2,766	40/7	28/
Westland Provincial District ..	„	14	15	11	10	9	9	10	18	20	19	10	8	20	33·10	13·24	1,541	46/6½	29/7½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	63	64	66	69	70	70	69	54	55	39	36	35	70	41·88	58·64	5,723	39/0½	31/5½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	34	27	17	19	30	38	38	39	37	37	36	34	39	44·18	34·46	3,424	39/8	33/9
Southland Provincial District ..	„	44	40	15	10	24	37	50	54	54	30	28	22	54	32·67	35·28	2,844	32/3	20/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	General (carpenters) ..	5	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	36·80	3·68	514	55/10½	39/6½
Auckland Provincial District ..	Engine-drivers	6	6	4	3	2	2	3	6	6	5	4	5	6	37·67	4·52	486	43/	31/2
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	40	37	35	29	38	46	51	54	53	47	49	43	54	36·98	39·94	6,708	67/2	47/9½
Marlborough Provincial District	„	4	3	2	1	1	3	5	2	2	..	..	..	5	21·80	2·18	221	40/6½	17/
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	30·33	1·82	221	48/7	28/5½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	46·33	2·78	397	57/1½	50/11
Southland Provincial District ..	„	4	4	1	1	3	3	4	5	5	2	2	1	5	29·20	2·92	357	48/10½	27/5½
		945	921	735	590	643	851	1,067	1,125	1,087	828	791	740	1,125	39·50	888·78	109,724	49/4½	37/6

There were also 58 employers personally engaged, and £6,524 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Flock and Kapoc Milling (Males).

Auckland City	All	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	31·00	1·86	86	18/6	11/0½
Wellington City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	220	42/3½	42/3½
Dunedin City	„	6	6	7	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	7	44·71	6·26	568	36/3½	31/2½
		9	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	46·36	10·20	874	34/3½	30/6½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
FLOCK AND KAPOC MILLING (FEMALES).																			
Wellington City	All	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	47·00	2·82	113	16/0½	14/6
There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £19 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	42	42	42	42	40	37	38	37	36	36	36	38	42	48·57	40·78	5,228	51/3½	47/10½
Christchurch City	,, ...	48	49	47	45	44	42	43	42	44	48	49	47	49	48·61	47·64	5,613	47/1½	44/0½
Dunedin City	,, ...	34	35	32	35	36	34	28	26	31	30	32	30	36	47·83	34·44	3,868	44/11	41/4
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	221	42/6	42/6
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	26	27	26	25	26	27	27	27	25	26	30	31	31	44·87	27·82	3,093	44/5½	38/4½
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	518	49/9½	49/9½
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52·00	8·32	845	40/7½	40/7½
Canterbury Provincial District	,, ...	66	69	69	68	70	70	67	68	69	70	69	70	70	50·81	71·14	8,558	48/1½	47/0½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	60	60	57	53	56	55	55	55	51	53	53	58	60	47·85	57·42	7,025	48/11½	45/0½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	15	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	11	11	13	13	15	44·13	13·24	1,530	46/2½	40/5
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	51·56	9·28	1,484	63/11½	63/5
Christchurch City	,, ...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	27·00	1·62	222	54/10	28/5½
Dunedin City	,, ...	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	36·00	2·88	389	54/	37/5
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	439	56/3½	56/3½
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	266	51/2	51/2
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	5	5	6	7	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	39·43	5·52	997	72/3	54/9½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	43·50	1·74	205	47/1½	39/5
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	41·80	4·18	579	55/5	44/6½
Auckland City	Firemen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	266	51/2	51/2
,, ...	Bag-sewing	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	51·38	8·22	495	24/1	23/9½
Dunedin City	Foremen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	354	68/1	68/1
		350	353	342	338	344	333	323	321	320	325	335	341	353	49·55	349·84	42,195	48/3	45/11
FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLING (FEMALES).																			
Christchurch City	All	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	46·50	1·86	84	18/1	16/2
There were also 54 employers personally engaged, and £1,324 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
FLY-PAPER MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	103½	13/2½	13/2½
There was also 1 employer personally engaged.																			

Fruit-preserving and Jam-making (Males).

Auckland City	All	32	31	32	31	32	34	36	34	36	40	41	39	41	43·54	35·70	2,979	33/4½	27/11½
Christchurch City	„	6	5	5	4	5	2	3	3	5	9	9	5	9	33·11	5·96	518	34/9	22/1½
Dunedin City	„	21	21	22	22	24	21	20	21	21	21	22	19	24	43·21	20·74	1,838	35/5½	29/5½
Auckland Provincial District	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	11·00	0·44	21	19/1	4/0½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	19	15	15	15	15	15	17	19	22	19	22	21	22	42·64	18·76	2,088	44/6	36/6
Nelson Provincial District	„	30	29	29	27	27	25	25	29	38	42	42	43	43	39·06	33·60	3,004	35/9	26/10½
Southland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	97	37/6	37/6
Dunedin City	Tinsmiths	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35·67	2·14	88	16/5½	11/3½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	14	11	11	11	7	6	7	8	8	8	10	8	14	32·57	9·12	843	36/11½	23/2
Nelson Provincial District	„	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	26·50	1·06	103	38/10½	19/9½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	Boxmakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	27·66	1·66	224	54/	28/8½
„ „	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49·00	0·98	99	40/5	38/1
Nelson Provincial District	„	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	25·00	0·50	70	56/	26/11
		128	118	119	114	114	109	116	123	142	149	158	147	158	41·68	131·70	11,972	36/4½	29/1½

Fruit-preserving and Jam-making (Females).

Auckland City	All	20	18	19	22	22	20	20	22	24	26	28	24	28	40·18	22·50	785	13/11½	10/9½
Christchurch City	„	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	6	4	2	6	24·67	2·96	95	12/10	6/1
Dunedin City	„	14	11	11	11	11	13	13	14	20	21	21	17	21	37·95	15·94	590	14/9½	10/9½
Auckland Provincial District	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	11·00	1·10	46	16/9	3/6½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	48	22	17	16	14	13	17	23	32	31	27	33	48	28·44	27·30	1,140	16/8	9/1½
Nelson Provincial District	„	18	21	20	12	9	11	12	14	24	34	34	34	34	32·91	22·38	916	16/4½	10/4½
Southland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	45·50	3·64	175	19/2½	16/10
		106	78	72	65	61	62	66	80	108	122	123	119	123	38·94	95·82	3,747	15/7½	11/8½

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £511 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Fur-rug Making (Males).

Wellington City	All	1	1	..	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	33·33	2·00	215	43/	27/7

Fur-rug Making (Females).

Wellington City	All	3	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	35·20	3·52	132	15/	10/2

Gas, Coke, and Coal-tar Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	Fitters	34	34	38	39	41	42	42	41	43	43	42	42	43	47·88	41·18	5,348	51/11½	47/10
Wellington City	„	30	30	30	34	37	36	34	33	34	35	36	37	37	47·89	35·44	5,176	58/5	53/9½
Dunedin City	Fitters and turners	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	28·00	2·24	314	56/1	30/2½
Auckland City	Machinists	21	22	22	24	26	25	26	25	25	24	24	27	27	46·59	25·16	3,734	59/4½	53/2½
Wellington City	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	1,257	80/7	80/7
Dunedin City	„	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	45·67	5·48	917	66/11	58/9½
Wellington Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	501	64/3	64/3
Auckland City	Stokers	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	9	10	10	10	11	48·82	10·74	1,808	67/4	63/2½
Wellington City	„	33	35	39	38	38	36	35	31	33	32	31	32	39	46·77	36·48	5,954	65/3½	58/8½
Dunedin City	„	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	13	15	15	14	16	49·56	15·86	2,670	67/4	64/2

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
GAS COKE, AND COAL-TAR MANUFACTURING (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Auckland City	Labourers and general hands	103	108	108	115	114	108	100	105	102	107	105	105	115	47·72	109·76	14,343	52/3	47/11½
Wellington City	,,	14	15	16	16	17	19	19	19	18	17	17	16	19	47·74	18·14	2,032	44/9½	41/1½
Dunedin City	,,	26	27	28	30	29	25	29	33	30	28	30	31	33	47·82	31·56	3,487	44/2½	40/7½
,,	Foremen and artisans	7	8	9	8	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	8	9	47·22	8·50	1,407	66/2½	60/1½
,,	Meter-testers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	749	57/7½	57/7½
Wellington City	Service-layers	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	10	8	7	7	10	38·90	7·78	1,260	64/9½	48/5½
Dunedin City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	291	55/11½	55/11½
Wellington City	Boilermen	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	568	72/10	72/10
Christchurch City	All	51	55	57	57	59	55	52	51	51	49	48	50	59	46·93	55·38	7,730	55/10	50/4½
Auckland Provincial District	,,	60	57	56	56	56	58	56	55	58	57	58	61	61	49·44	60·32	7,428	49/3	46/10
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	51·73	19·66	3,054	62/1½	61/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	74	75	74	73	70	69	69	70	70	67	68	66	75	49·10	73·66	9,551	51/10½	48/11½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	59	58	60	59	61	60	62	62	70	66	70	69	70	46·54	65·16	9,188	56/4½	50/6
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	51·28	7·18	1,026	57/2	56/4½
Nelson Provincial District	,,	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	18	18	17	18	18	51·66	18·60	2,856	61/5	61/0½
Westland Provincial District	,,	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	15	16	14	16	48·06	15·38	2,288	59/6	55/
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	28	29	29	30	29	29	29	25	27	25	25	26	30	47·66	28·60	3,912	54/8½	50/2
Otago Provincial District	,,	11	10	10	12	16	12	11	11	13	10	10	10	16	36·94	11·82	1,535	51/11½	36/11
Southland Provincial District	,,	26	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	51·78	29·00	4,872	58/11	58/8
		696	711	721	636	745	726	717	722	728	714	719	724	745	50·53	752·84	105,254	55/11	54/4
There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £2,580 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
GAS METER AND RANGE REPAIRING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	7	6	6	6	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	41·90	8·38	1,035	49/5	39/9½
Christchurch City	,,	30	32	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	32	31	33	51·18	33·78	4,111	48/8	47/11
		37	38	38	39	41	41	41	42	42	43	42	41	43	49·02	42·16	5,146	48/10	46/0½
GLASS BEVELLING AND SILVERING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	12	12	12	11	10	10	11	9	9	10	10	10	12	45·33	10·88	833	30/7½	26/8½
Wellington City	,,	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	12	15	47·27	14·18	1,400	39/6	35/10½
		26	26	27	26	25	25	25	22	22	22	22	22	27	46·41	25·06	2,233	35/7½	31/9½
There were also 6 employers personally engaged.																			
GLUE-MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	46·20	4·62	550	47/7½	42/3½
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	37·00	4·44	516	46/6	33/1
		9	9	9	9	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	11	41·18	9·06	1,066	47/1	37/3½

Glue-manufacturing (Females).

Auckland City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	56	10/9	10/9

£12 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Gun and Lock Smithing and Sporting-goods Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	41·00	4·10	442	43/1½	34/
Wellington City	,,	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	44·62	7·14	662	37/1	31/10
Christchurch City	,,	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	44·00	2·64	399	60/5½	51/2
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	51·25	4·10	530	51/8½	50/11½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	143	55/	55/
Wellington Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	30·00	1·20	171	57/	32/10½
Southland Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	320	41/0½	41/0½
		24	23	23	22	21	21	21	23	24	24	24	24	24	48·63	23·34	2,667	45/8½	42/9

Gun and Lock Smithing and Sporting Goods Manufacturing (Females).

Dunedin City	All	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00	7·28	414	22/9	22/9

There were also 8 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Hair-working—Wigs, etc. (Males).

Dunedin City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	51·00	2·04	240	47/0½	46/2

Hair-working—Wigs, etc. (Females).

Christchurch City	All	7	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	8	40·75	6·52	350	21/5½	16/10
Dunedin City	,,	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	49·00	14·70	670	18/3	17/2
		21	22	21	21	20	19	20	20	20	19	19	20	22	48·23	21·22	1,020	19/2½	17/10

There were also 7 employers personally engaged.

Hat and Cap Making (Males).

Auckland City	All	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	11	15	17	18	47·44	17·08	2,294	53/8½	49/
Wellington City	,,	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	9	13	46·54	12·10	1,558	51/6	46/1
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	256	49/3	49/3
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	5	35·40	3·54	267	30/2	20/6½
Dunedin City	Straw-hatters	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	42·50	3·40	306	36/	29/5
,,	Felt-hatters	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	48·60	19·44	2,407	49/6½	46/3½
,,	Capmakers	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	51·37	8·22	689	33/6½	33/5½
,,	Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	268	51/6½	51/6½
		63	64	65	68	66	65	67	66	66	58	64	64	68	49·96	67·94	8,045	47/4½	45/6

Hat and Cap Making (Females).

Auckland City	All	38	40	43	46	47	47	47	48	47	16	37	42	48	45·27	43·46	2,561	23/7	20/6½
Wellington City	,,	17	19	20	20	17	17	17	17	12	12	13	9	20	41·30	16·52	880	21/3½	16/11
Christchurch City	,,	22	21	22	21	18	17	18	18	18	17	18	20	22	45·91	20·20	854	16/11	14/11
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	8	8	10	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	48·27	10·62	420	15/10	14/8
Dunedin City	Straw-hatters	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	13	13	15	15	43·07	12·92	666	20/7½	17/1
,,	Felt-hatters	24	24	24	24	25	26	25	24	24	25	25	24	26	49·04	25·50	1,178	18/5½	17/5
,,	Capmakers	38	39	41	42	43	40	42	40	42	41	42	43	43	49·81	42·84	1,947	18/2½	17/5
		158	163	172	176	173	170	171	170	165	134	158	163	176	48·88	172·06	8,506	19/9½	18/7

There were also 14 employers personally engaged, and £53 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
HEEL AND TOE PLATE MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	42·60	4·26	292	27/5	22/5½
There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
HONEY-PACKING (MALES).																			
Wellington Provincial District ..	All	3	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14·67	0·88	84	38/2	10/9
There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
HOSIERY-KNITTING (MALES).																			
Wellington City	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	63	24/2½	24/2½
Christchurch City	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	472	60/6	60/6
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	13	5/	5/
		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	635	40/8½	40/8½
See also Hosiery-workers in Woollen-milling.																			
HOSIERY-KNITTING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	12	12	13	12	9	9	8	8	7	8	7	7	13	38·08	9·90	357	14/5	10/6½
Wellington City	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	162	15/7	15/7
Christchurch City	„	29	29	34	34	33	32	33	33	34	33	35	35	35	48·09	33·66	1,348	16/	14/9½
Dunedin City	„	16	17	18	18	18	19	18	16	13	12	13	13	19	43·68	16·60	493	11/10½	10/
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	11	12	15	15	14	13	10	10	10	8	12	12	15	40·07	12·02	471	15/8	12/1
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	44·50	1·78	62	13/11	11/11
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	104	13/4	13/4
Southland Provincial District ..	„	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	45·00	4·50	131	11/7½	10/1
		82	84	94	93	88	86	82	80	77	74	78	78	94	45·61	85·74	3,128	14/7	12/8
There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £20 was paid in wages to casual hands. See also Hosiery-workers in Woollen-milling.																			
INCANDESCENT-MANTLE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	65	25/	25/
Wellington City	„	16	19	19	17	16	17	18	18	19	19	16	16	19	48·05	18·26	760	16/8	15/4½
		17	20	20	18	17	18	19	19	20	20	17	17	20	48·25	19·30	825	17/1	15/10½
There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £12 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			

Ink-manufacturing (Males).

Christchurch City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	49·00	1·96	89	18/2	17/2
Dunedin City	„	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	2	1	3	3	4	34·75	2·78	382	54/11½	36/8½
Southland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	37·00	0·74	46	24/10	17/8½
		6	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	4	3	5	5	7	39·14	5·48	517	37/9	28/5

There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Iron Bedstead and Fender Making (Males).

Auckland City	All	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	44·69	14·30	1,430	40/	34/4½
Christchurch City	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	655	50/4½	50/4½
Dunedin City	„	23	23	26	27	26	21	24	24	23	23	26	25	27	47·07	25·42	2,557	40/3	36/5
		40	40	43	44	43	40	43	43	44	44	47	46	47	47·79	44·92	4,642	41/4	38/

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £32 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Kauri-gum Sorting and Packing (Males).

Auckland City	All	122	118	116	117	118	114	114	103	104	109	117	115	122	48·69	118·80	14,823	49/11	46/
Auckland Provincial District	„	16	16	16	16	15	16	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	49·88	15·96	1,692	42/5	40/8
		138	134	132	133	133	130	128	117	118	123	133	131	138	48·83	134·76	16,515	49/	46/0½

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £408 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Lamp Making and Repairing (Males).

Christchurch City	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	140	53/10	53/10

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

Lapidary-work (Males).

Auckland City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	40·00	2·40	207	34/6	26/6½
Dunedin City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	143	55/	55/
		3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	43·00	3·44	350	40/8½	33/8

There were also 6 employers personally engaged.

Laundry-work—European (Males).

Auckland City	All	22	22	23	22	23	23	23	25	24	24	25	25	25	48·64	24·32	2,830	46/6½	43/6½
Wellington City	„	17	17	17	16	18	18	17	15	16	15	15	15	18	46·16	16·62	3,154	75/11	67/4½
Christchurch City	„	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	44·62	7·14	608	34/0½	29/3
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	40·50	3·24	380	46/11	36/6½
Auckland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/
Taranaki Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	39·00	1·56	154	39/5½	29/7½
Wellington Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	117	45/	45/
Marlborough Provincial District	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	8·00	0·16	4	10/	1/6½
Nelson Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	32·50	2·60	321	49/4½	30/10½
Westland Provincial District	„	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43·50	1·74	286	65/9	55/
Otago Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	39	15/	15/
Southland Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	40·50	1·62	204	50/4½	39/3
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	36·00	1·44	183	50/10	35/2½
Wellington City	„	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	49·40	4·94	772	62/6	59/4
Christchurch City	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	50·33	3·02	426	56/5	54/7½
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	316	60/9	60/9
		68	68	69	67	73	76	74	74	75	71	75	74	76	49·11	74·64	9,976	53/5½	50/6

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Laundry-work—European (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	95	95	90	89	88	93	95	93	96	96	99	87	99	48·55	96·12	4,767	19/10	18/6
Wellington City	„	153	160	161	169	171	171	178	170	182	170	172	163	182	48·46	176·30	9,144	20/9	19/4
Christchurch City	„	105	94	101	105	103	110	105	109	110	111	104	101	111	50·04	111·10	5,809	20/11	20/1½
Dunedin City	„	55	55	55	57	57	58	62	62	61	61	65	68	68	45·63	62·06	3,068	19/9½	17/4
Auckland Provincial District	„	25	23	23	23	23	22	21	23	26	28	30	29	30	46·34	27·80	1,339	19/1	17/2
Taranaki Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	47·75	3·82	229	23/11½	22/
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	16	15	15	13	14	13	15	15	14	12	13	12	16	45·06	14·42	574	15/11	13/9½
Wellington Provincial District	„	21	21	24	23	25	26	25	28	30	32	29	28	32	41·27	26·42	1,171	17/9	14/1
Marlborough Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	40·50	1·62	80	19/9	15/4½
Nelson Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	38·33	2·30	131	22/9½	16/9½
Westland Provincial District	„	9	9	9	10	10	12	11	11	13	12	13	12	13	43·23	11·24	477	16/11½	14/1½
Canterbury Provincial District	„	12	12	12	13	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	16	16	39·50	12·64	470	14/10½	11/3½
Southland Provincial District	„	9	9	10	12	11	10	11	11	10	9	10	10	12	43·16	10·36	407	15/8½	13/0½
		508	501	508	522	523	535	541	539	559	550	555	534	559	49·75	556·20	27,666	19/11	19/0½

There were also 118 employers personally engaged, and £1,109 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Laundry-work—Chinese (Males).																			
Wellington City	All	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	45·85	6·42	526	32/9	28/11½
Taranaki Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	30·00	1·20	90	30/	17/3½
Wellington Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	42·00	3·36	287	34/2	27/7
Westland Provincial District	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	8·00	0·16	8	20/	3/1
Otago Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	153	29/5	29/5
		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	16	15	16	41·31	13·22	1,064	32/2½	25/6½

There were also 243 employers personally engaged.

Lead-headed-nail and Traps, etc., Making (Males).																			
Wellington City	All	11	12	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	14	47·78	13·38	1,331	39/9½	36/7
Christchurch City	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	5	46·80	4·68	443	37/10½	34/1
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	46·33	2·78	328	47/2½	42/0½
		18	19	20	21	22	22	22	21	21	20	20	18	22	47·36	20·84	2,102	40/4	36/5

There were also 4 employers personally engaged, and £18 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Leadlight-work (Males).

Auckland City	All	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	11	11	12	12	12	41·25	9·90	1,200	48/6	38/5¾
Wellington City	„	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	12	13	13	13	14	50·00	14·00	1,651	57/2	45/4
Christchurch City	„	20	20	21	21	22	21	24	24	26	27	27	27	27	45·78	24·72	2,295	37/1½	32/8½
Dunedin City	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	47·66	5·72	597	41/9	38/3
		45	47	48	47	49	49	53	53	55	57	57	57	57	47·67	54·34	5,743	42/3½	38/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £32 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Lime and Cement Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	10	10	10	9	11	11	11	11	6	6	4	11	43·00	9·46	1,160	49/0½	40/6½
Dunedin City	„	68	71	70	73	79	78	75	75	71	75	76	74	79	49·20	77·74	11,061	56/11	53/10
Auckland Provincial District	„	160	153	153	156	173	188	197	175	186	197	214	215	215	45·67	196·40	23,387	47/7½	41/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	35·66	2·14	287	53/7½	36/9½
Wellington Provincial District	„	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	7	6	6	6	7	10	37·50	7·50	876	46/9	33/8½
Nelson Provincial District	„	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	27·00	1·62	162	40/	20/9
Westland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	38·00	1·52	144	37/10½	27/8½
Otago Provincial District	„	47	47	45	45	47	46	48	52	50	44	44	42	52	47·27	49·16	5,283	43/	39/1
Auckland Provincial District	Chemists	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	45·20	4·52	811	71/9	62/4½
„	Carpenters	7	8	8	10	10	12	11	11	12	12	10	8	12	43·50	10·44	1,576	60/4½	50/6
„	Plumbers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	19·00	0·38	48	50/6½	18/5½
„	Draughtsmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	10·00	0·20	34	68/	13/1
„	Fillers	9	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	9	36·78	6·62	1,048	63/4	44/9½
„	Engine-drivers	7	8	9	11	12	14	16	16	16	15	16	18	18	39·06	14·06	2,369	67/4½	50/7½
„	Firemen and greasers	5	5	6	7	6	7	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	41·33	7·44	1,017	54/8	43/5½
„	Electricians	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	28·50	1·14	221	77/6½	42/6
		329	323	322	338	366	384	395	373	376	382	398	394	398	49·04	390·34	49,484	50/8½	47/10

There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £1,026 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Manure-mixing (Males).*

Auckland City	All	5	6	6	6	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	41·75	6·68	682	40/10	32/9½
Christchurch City	„	16	17	17	18	19	19	19	19	18	15	14	14	19	46·84	17·80	2,205	49/6½	44/8
Dunedin City	„	5	5	5	6	10	11	13	13	13	5	3	4	13	35·69	9·28	911	39/3	26/11½
Auckland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	26·75	2·14	273	51/0½	26/3
Taranaki Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	124	47/8½	47/8½
Nelson Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	51·33	3·08	398	51/8½	51/0½
Westland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	41·00	3·28	315	38/5	30/3½
Southland Provincial District	„	16	18	15	17	29	33	30	30	25	20	18	16	33	33·61	22·18	2,758	49/9	32/2
		54	58	55	56	73	80	77	77	71	54	50	49	80	40·93	65·48	7,666	46/10	36/10½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £542 was paid in wages to casual hands.

* See also "Oleo, Tallow, and Manure" carried on in connection with meat-freezing industry.

Marine-stores Preparing (Males).

Auckland City	All	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	14	15	15	15	15	45·93	13·78	1,387	40/3	35/7
Wellington City	„	9	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	10	10	10	10	12	46·08	11·06	1,042	37/8	33/5
Christchurch City	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	257	24/8½	24/8½
Dunedin City	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	299	38/4	38/4
		29	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	50·19	32·12	2,985	37/2	35/10½

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
MARINE-STORES PREPARING (FEMALES).																			
Wellington City	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	29·00	1·74	70	16/1	9/10
There were also 24 employers personally engaged, and £67 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
MAT AND RUG MAKING (MALES).																			
Dunedin City	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	35·00	1·40	92	26/3½	17/7½
Auckland City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	202	38/10	38/10
		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	43·50	3·48	294	33/9½	28/3
MAT AND RUG MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Dunedin City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	49·50	1·98	121	24/5½	23/3
Auckland City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	104	20/	20/
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	50·75	4·06	225	22/2	21/7½
There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	Yard and pen men ..	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	47·63	7·62	994	52/2	47/9½
Wellington City	„ ..	22	22	18	15	13	12	12	12	15	16	17	17	22	37·91	16·68	2,213	53/1	38/8
Christchurch City	„ ..	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	12	12	46·92	11·26	1,474	52/4½	47/3
Dunedin City	„ ..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	33·00	1·32	168	50/11	32/3½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„ ..	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	8	2	9	9	7	9	43·00	7·74	1,313	67/10½	56/1½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„ ..	14	14	13	13	11	11	10	11	13	13	13	14	14	46·43	13·00	1,708	52/6½	46/11
Otago Provincial District ..	„ ..	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	37·00	1·48	182	49/2½	35/
Southland Provincial District ..	„ ..	10	10	10	9	6	6	6	4	5	5	7	9	10	38·50	7·70	852	44/3	32/9
Auckland City	Slaughtermen	35	27	18	8	4	2	2	5	15	24	32	31	35	26·83	18·78	2,651	56/5½	29/1½
Wellington City	„	136	125	94	74	56	54	53	64	126	157	152	145	157	35·37	111·06	21,716	78/3	53/2
„	Slaughtermen (assistants)	138	121	96	78	57	50	48	63	114	132	134	131	138	36·92	101·90	13,230	51/11	36/10½
Christchurch City	Slaughtermen	195	188	177	120	37	6	4	45	88	89	150	153	195	29·65	115·62	17,921	62/	35/4
Dunedin City	„	37	31	35	34	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	36	37	25·81	19·10	2,921	61/2	30/4½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	65	62	59	28	10	12	13	41	63	81	106	104	106	26·89	57·00	9,558	67/1	34/8
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	24	30	28	25	8	8	9	21	35	36	37	39	39	35·05	27·34	5,235	76/7	51/7½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	144	119	103	114	19	18	19	119	157	114	119	115	157	30·34	95·28	14,469	60/9	35/5½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	47	34	30	22	15	14	14	14	54	81	93	88	93	22·92	42·64	7,959	74/8	32/11
Marlborough Provincial District	„	55	54	46	27	16	14	15	15	39	50	54	53	55	32·04	35·24	4,894	55/6½	34/2½
Nelson Provincial District ..	..	13	13	10	2	1	1	1	1	2	12	14	12	14	25·00	7·00	773	44/2	21/3
Canterbury Provincial District ..	Slaughtermen	290	314	290	222	18	15	14	14	146	223	262	308	314	28·01	175·90	25,191	57/3½	30/10½

Otago Provincial District ..	Slaughtermen	39	45	34	26	..	..	..	..	..	30	26	..	45	20·33	18·30	1,985	43/4½	16/11½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	66	67	65	54	21	15	17	6	8	31	54	71	71	29·51	41·90	7,584	72/5	41/1
Auckland City	Freezers and chamber hands	23	23	18	14	13	17	17	16	16	18	19	19	23	41·17	18·94	2,606	55/0½	43/7
Wellington City	,,	46	44	40	28	27	26	26	31	43	49	52	47	52	38·77	40·32	6,650	65/11½	49/2
Christchurch City	,,	63	73	72	59	28	26	19	28	49	58	70	71	73	35·56	51·92	7,409	57/1	39/
Dunedin City	,,	19	19	21	20	5	4	4	4	4	4	8	16	21	30·38	12·76	1,554	48/8½	28/5½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,,	81	84	79	53	9	7	8	34	56	75	93	82	93	30·99	57·64	7,819	54/3	32/4
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,,	57	60	54	47	24	25	28	38	53	52	53	57	60	41·91	50·30	6,169	49/0½	39/6½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	42	39	36	36	17	13	17	31	38	34	33	33	42	38·40	32·26	4,585	56/10	42/
Wellington Provincial District ..	,,	19	19	19	14	13	9	8	12	23	30	46	39	46	23·02	21·18	3,111	58/9	26/
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,,	75	100	97	75	53	29	22	20	38	65	71	85	100	35·55	71·10	8,106	45/7	31/2
Otago Provincial District ..	,,	9	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	11	23·91	5·26	604	45/11	21/1½
Southland Provincial District ..	,,	38	39	37	37	27	21	19	18	20	18	19	24	39	35·69	27·84	3,793	54/6	37/5
Auckland City	Preservers	52	50	47	51	50	49	47	49	52	52	49	50	52	51·17	53·22	6,081	45/8½	45/
Wellington City	,, ...	40	46	40	32	22	17	15	16	31	36	39	35	46	36·22	33·32	4,339	52/1	36/3½
Christchurch City	,, ...	60	65	64	61	50	47	33	21	38	50	57	59	65	40·32	52·42	5,234	39/11½	30/11½
Dunedin City	,, ...	16	16	15	14	14	15	16	16	15	15	15	16	16	49·81	15·94	2,067	51/10½	49/8
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	23	22	20	17	3	2	3	5	9	13	22	20	23	30·30	13·94	1,557	44/8	26/
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	17	23	23	17	16	14	4	8	16	18	20	20	23	38·56	17·74	1,874	42/3	31/4
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	6	6	6	8	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	38·75	6·20	923	59/6½	44/4½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	17	17	16	15	10	7	7	8	9	10	10	13	17	34·65	11·78	1,505	51/1	34/0½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	15·00	0·30	17	22/8	6/6½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	16	16	16	16	14	11	10	7	5	11	12	14	16	41·06	13·14	1,614	49/1	38/9
Auckland City	General hands and labourers	27	29	20	15	16	18	16	16	17	18	20	17	29	37·27	21·62	2,661	49/3	35/3½
Wellington City	General hands	42	42	43	41	42	40	39	39	43	44	43	43	44	49·16	43·26	5,292	48/11	46/3
,, ...	Labourers	75	70	61	48	47	52	64	71	78	82	87	87	87	43·05	74·90	9,604	51/3	42/5
Christchurch City	General hands and labourers	106	103	100	84	75	75	69	93	91	104	106	98	106	44·82	95·02	9,897	41/8	35/11
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	2	4	7	7	9	12	13	5	13	27·76	7·22	807	44/8½	23/10½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,,	71	68	64	53	46	43	46	55	60	65	76	73	76	45·29	68·84	7,571	44/	38/4
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	48	51	46	43	31	31	32	48	53	47	49	50	53	42·66	45·22	5,410	47/10½	39/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	,,	39	33	31	29	29	23	22	28	44	56	56	58	58	33·22	38·54	5,142	53/4½	34/1
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,,	15	15	15	15	22	37	36	33	36	28	27	22	37	34·89	25·82	2,801	43/4½	29/1½
Otago Provincial District ..	,,	15	17	16	12	3	4	4	3	3	13	13	1	17	26·00	8·84	945	42/9	21/4½
Southland Provincial District ..	General hands	36	31	30	16	14	14	14	10	10	15	23	28	36	31·91	22·98	2,944	51/3	31/5½
,, ..	Labourers	30	36	42	32	28	29	26	26	31	27	27	28	42	39·26	32·98	3,520	42/8½	32/3
Christchurch Provincial District	Coopers	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	8	8	38·75	6·20	935	60/4	44/11½
Dunedin City	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	52·00	2·08	287	55/2	55/2
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	11	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	11	32·82	7·22	844	46/9	29/6
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	9	9	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	7	9	45·33	8·16	1,003	49/2	42/10
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	12	12	10	13	16	16	26	25	22	20	18	26	33·46	17·82	2,636	59/2	39/
Auckland City	Tinsmiths	11	11	10	11	13	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	46·46	12·08	1,275	42/2½	37/9
Wellington City	,, ...	28	26	25	21	20	18	18	18	25	26	26	28	28	43·53	24·38	3,179	52/2	43/8
Christchurch City	,, ...	13	12	12	12	11	8	7	9	10	13	12	11	13	43·15	11·22	1,164	41/6	34/5½
Dunedin City*	,, ...	15	15	13	12	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	15	41·66	12·50	908	29/1	20/3½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	39·00	0·78	104	53/4	40/
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	5	3	3	2	3	4	8	11	11	11	26·45	5·82	938	64/6	32/9½
Wellington City	Calico-bag making ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	139	53/5½	53/5½
Christchurch City	,, ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	34·50	1·38	203	58/10	39/0½
Auckland Provincial District ..	Bagmakers	7	7	7	7	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	7	40·14	5·62	360	25/8	19/9½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	36·67	2·20	152	27/7½	19/6
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	44·00	2·64	212	32/1½	27/2

* Most of these hands were boys and youths engaged in the tin department of meat preserving and canning works.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
		MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING (MALES)—*continued.*																	
Wellington City	Carpenters	13	13	11	10	15	31	34	34	26	21	24	26	34	32·94	22·40	3,263	58/3	36/11
Christchurch City	,, ...	7	7	7	8	11	16	18	17	15	15	15	15	18	35·55	12·80	2,023	63/2½	43/2½
Dunedin City	,, ...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	25·50	2·04	283	55/6	27/2½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	7	7	8	11	18	18	14	16	16	18	22	22	31·41	13·82	1,966	56/11	34/4½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	684	65/9	65/9
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24·00	0·48	78	65/	30/
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	9	16	17	15	15	18	22	23	19	19	17	23	38·52	17·72	2,419	54/7½	40/5½
Wellington City	Blacksmiths	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	7	7	7	7	39·00	5·46	661	48/5	36/4
Christchurch City	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	49·50	3·96	549	55/5½	52/9
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	7	7	9	40·33	7·26	856	47/2	36/7
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	43·75	3·50	465	53/1½	44/8½
Wellington City	Boilermakers	3	3	3	3	5	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	37·25	5·96	945	63/5	45/5
,, ...	Electricians	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	11	48·55	10·68	1,471	55/1	51/5
Christchurch City	,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	6	6	6	16·67	2·00	303	60/7	19/5
Southland Provincial District ..	Bricklayers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	17·00	0·68	96	56/5	18/5½
Auckland City	Tanners	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	1	2	6	45·17	5·42	699	51/2½	44/9½
Wellington City	Fitters and turners ..	33	33	33	34	36	37	38	39	38	38	39	36	39	47·69	37·28	5,916	63/5½	58/4
Christchurch City	,, ..	20	20	19	20	24	28	27	28	31	30	30	27	31	41·94	26·00	4,095	63/	50/9½
Dunedin City	,, ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	9	9	7	9	30·44	5·48	844	61/7½	36/1
Auckland Provincial District ..	Engine-drivers	18	19	18	17	17	17	18	19	20	19	23	24	24	40·96	19·66	3,112	63/4	49/10½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	19	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	49·91	23·96	3,792	63/3½	60/9
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	38	38	35	33	34	36	38	38	40	39	39	39	40	46·48	37·18	6,057	65/2	58/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	19	18	17	17	16	14	15	20	25	31	32	30	32	33·53	21·46	3,514	65/6	42/3
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	470	90/4½	90/4½
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	32·66	1·96	335	68/4½	42/11½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	21	21	21	21	27	27	28	29	31	29	29	28	31	43·71	27·10	4,224	62/4	52/5
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	3	7	41·28	5·78	851	58/11	47/
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	14	15	15	46·86	14·06	2,455	69/10	62/11½
Auckland Provincial District ..	Firemen and greasers ..	11	11	12	14	15	13	13	14	13	15	18	18	18	39·72	14·30	1,907	53/4	40/9
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ..	7	7	7	6	4	5	5	4	7	7	8	7	8	39·37	6·30	794	50/5	38/2
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ..	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	49·90	20·96	2,828	53/11½	51/9½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	3	28·33	1·70	214	50/4	27/5
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ..	12	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	43·69	11·36	1,691	59/6½	50/0½
Auckland City	Engine-drivers, firemen, &c.	24	24	24	25	29	35	37	36	37	37	33	31	37	44·32	32·80	4,833	58/11½	50/3
Wellington City	Engine-drivers, stokers, and greasers	38	38	38	37	35	34	34	34	37	37	37	37	38	49·74	37·72	5,654	59/11½	57/2½
Christchurch City	Ditto ..	22	23	24	23	21	20	21	21	21	20	18	18	24	45·75	21·96	2,982	54/4	47/9½
Dunedin City	Engine-drivers, &c. ..	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	49·55	8·92	1,345	60/4	57/6
		3,137	3,132	2,905	2,408	1,620	1,559	1,546	1,881	2,552	2,917	3,229	3,225	3,229	40·93	2,643·08	368,215	55/8½	43/10½
..	Slaughtermen* ..	1,146	1,119	989	756	208	162	164	348	736	931	1,120	1,155	1,155	33·12	765·16	122,857	64/2½	40/11

* These figures are for slaughtermen only, and are shown thus separately as these workers are employed only during the killing season. They are included in the main total shown above.

Meat Slaughtering and Freezing (Females).

Wellington City	Calico-bag makers	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	42·75	3·42	225	26/4	21/7½
Christchurch City	„	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	9	9	9	8	9	36·11	6·50	286	17/7	12/2½
Dunedin City	Preservers	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	39·12	6·26	239	15/3½	11/6
		19	19	16	15	15	10	10	11	19	19	19	18	19	42·58	16·18	750	18/6½	15/2

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £5,169 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Milk Condensing and Preserving (Males).*

Southland Provincial District	General hands	9	9	8	8	8	8	10	11	12	11	12	12	12	44·41	10·66	1,540	57/9½	49/4½
„	Boxmakers	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	38·75	3·10	248	32/	23/10
„	Tinsmiths	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	17	14	16	15	10	17	36·47	12·40	816	26/4	18/5½
„	Engine-drivers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	51·00	4·08	666	65/3½	64/
		24	24	23	21	22	22	25	35	34	34	34	29	35	43·20	30·24	3,270	43/3	35/11

Milk Condensing and Preserving (Females).

Southland Provincial District	Packers and fillers	17	13	12	9	8	14	16	21	23	22	19	20	23	40·00	18·40	778	16/11	13/
„	Milk-testers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	73	28/1	28/1
		18	14	13	10	9	15	17	22	24	23	20	21	24	40·50	19·44	851	17/6	13/7½

* See also "Butter and Cheese Manufacturing.

Monumental Masonry (Males).

Auckland City	All	69	68	67	67	66	65	67	69	70	69	71	69	71	49·56	70·38	8,939	50/9½	48/5
Wellington City	„	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	12	39·42	9·46	1,159	49/	37/2
Christchurch City	„	24	23	22	21	23	24	25	23	21	20	24	24	25	47·52	23·76	2,761	46/5½	42/5½
Dunedin City	„	8	9	9	10	8	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	48·50	9·70	1,219	50/3	46/10½
Auckland Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	47·33	2·84	295	41/6½	37/10
Taranaki Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	45·28	6·34	746	47/1	40/1
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	479	61/5	61/5
Wellington Provincial District	„	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	15	15	40·27	12·08	1,181	39/1½	30/3½
Nelson Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	303	58/3	58/3
Westland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	32·00	1·28	82	25/7½	15/9
Canterbury Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	617	39/6½	39/6½
Otago Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/
Southland Provincial District	„	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	45·66	5·48	877	64/	56/2½
		151	150	146	145	144	144	148	149	148	144	153	156	156	49·29	153·80	18,788	48/10½	46/4

There were also 41 employers personally engaged, and £131 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Musical-instrument Making and Repairing (Males).

Auckland City	All	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48·25	3·86	424	43/11	40/9
Wellington City	„	17	18	18	17	15	14	15	16	16	16	15	15	18	46·78	16·84	2,580	61/3⅓	55/1½
Christchurch City	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	8	8	36·62	5·86	826	56/4½	39/8½
Dunedin City	„	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	47·37	15·16	1,665	43/11	40/
Auckland Provincial District	„	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	34·50	1·38	184	53/4	35/4½
Taranaki Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/
		40	41	41	42	41	39	42	43	43	45	45	46	46	47·98	44·14	5,861	53/1½	49/

There were also 9 employers personally engaged, and £13 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Neck-tie Making (Females).																			
Wellington City	All	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	9	8	7	10	45·70	9·14	391	17/1½	15/
There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £9 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Oil Canning and Packing (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	27·80	2·78	339	48/9	26/1
Wellington City	„	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	7	46·14	6·46	712	44/1	39/1½
Christchurch City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	234	45/	45/
		11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	43·54	11·32	1,285	45/5	41/2
£330 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Oilskin-manufacturing (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	43·00	2·58	246	38/1½	31/6½
Christchurch City	„	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	12	13	13	48·15	12·52	1,462	46/8½	43/3
		13	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	50·33	15·10	1,708	45/3	43/9½
Oilskin-manufacturing (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	13	13	15	15	15	14	13	14	15	14	16	16	16	45·18	14·46	617	17/1	14/10
Christchurch City	„	23	26	27	28	27	30	30	30	28	32	32	32	32	46·37	29·68	1,289	17/4½	15/6
		36	39	42	43	42	44	43	44	43	46	48	48	48	45·98	44·14	1,906	17/3½	15/3½
There were also 3 employers personally engaged.																			
Oleo, Tallow, and Manure Hands (Males).*																			
Auckland City	All (including meat-freezing)	40	42	42	40	38	39	41	38	38	37	28	27	42	47·26	39·70	4,487	45/2½	41/
Wellington City	With meat-freezing ..	43	42	33	27	24	22	21	29	33	38	39	39	43	40·84	35·12	5,364	61/1	48/
Christchurch City	„ ..	45	45	44	37	28	27	27	25	28	28	32	33	45	38·16	34·34	3,974	46/3½	33/11½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„ ..	20	20	22	14	10	11	9	12	19	22	26	28	28	31·36	17·56	2,203	50/2	30/3
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„ ..	29	30	29	25	20	19	19	21	29	27	29	31	31	40·16	24·90	2,940	47/2½	36/5½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„ ..	40	37	35	29	17	18	17	33	40	30	32	30	40	39·58	31·66	3,874	48/11½	37/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	„ ..	30	30	27	22	14	14	14	15	32	41	44	45	45	30·62	27·56	3,529	51/2½	30/2
Marlborough Provincial District	„ ..	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	31·60	3·16	329	41/8	25/3½
Nelson Provincial District ..	„ ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	19·50	0·78	85	43/7	16/4
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„ ..	49	58	55	44	29	26	25	27	35	34	36	52	55	37·84	41·62	4,797	46/1	33/6½
Otago Provincial District ..	„ ..	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	5	35·00	3·50	402	45/11½	30/11
Southland Provincial District ..	„ ..	27	26	24	19	14	12	10	10	10	13	18	21	27	33·92	18·32	2,216	48/4½	31/7
		332	339	319	264	199	193	189	214	270	278	294	315	339	41·04	278·22	34,200	49/2	38/9½
£30 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			

* See also "Manure-mixing."

Optical and Scientific Instrument Making (Males).

Auckland City	All	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	49·40	4·94	531	43/	40/10
Wellington City	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·40	5·14	552	42/11	42/5½
		10	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	10	50·40	10·08	1,083	42/11½	41/2½

There were also 4 employers personally engaged.

Paint and Varnish Manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	50·11	9·02	1,043	46/3	44/7
Dunedin City	„	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00	7·28	744	40/10½	40/10½
Auckland Provincial District	„	7	7	6	8	8	9	11	11	11	12	12	11	12	40·67	9·76	1,290	52/10½	41/4
Wellington Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	46·00	1·84	254	55/2½	48/10
Otago Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·25	3·78	182	19/3	17/6
		28	28	27	29	30	31	33	32	33	32	32	31	33	48·00	31·68	3,513	44/4½	40/11½

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £178 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Paper-milling (Males).

Auckland City	All	27	28	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	51·46	28·82	2,897	40/3	39/9½
Dunedin City	Foremen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	208	80/	80/
„	All others	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	50·65	26·34	3,020	45/10½	44/8
Southland Provincial District	„	35	37	37	36	38	37	38	38	39	37	37	35	39	51·67	40·30	3,777	37/6	37/3
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	330	63/5½	63/5½
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	302	58/1	58/1
Southland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	558	53/8	53/8
		96	99	98	97	100	99	100	100	102	100	100	98	102	51·38	104·82	11,092	42/4	41/10

Paper-milling (Females).

Dunedin City	General hands	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	8	9	9	11	47·45	10·44	306	11/8½	10/8½
„	Sorters	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	51·67	6·20	229	14/9½	14/8
Southland Provincial District	„	15	15	14	13	14	13	15	15	15	13	14	14	15	49·20	14·76	484	13/1½	12/5
		32	32	31	30	31	29	31	31	30	27	29	29	32	49·06	31·40	1,019	13/	12/3

There was also 1 employer personally engaged.

Perambulator-making (Males).

Auckland City	All	12	16	16	15	11	13	13	14	16	16	15	15	16	45·19	14·46	1,038	31/6	27/4
Christchurch City	„	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	44·62	7·14	515	28/10	24/9
Dunedin City	„	8	6	6	5	6	7	9	8	8	6	6	7	9	41·44	7·46	799	42/10	34/1½
		27	29	28	26	23	27	29	29	31	29	29	30	31	46·87	29·06	2,452	32/9	30/5

Perambulator-making (Females).

Auckland City	All	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	50·25	8·04	411	20/5	19/9
Christchurch City	„	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48·25	3·86	176	18/3	16/11
Dunedin City	„	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	34·75	2·78	142	20/5	13/8
		15	15	16	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	16	45·88	14·68	729	19/0½	17/6½

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £49 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued*.

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in: April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Photography (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	41·11	7·40	717	38/9	30/7½
Wellington City	„	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	11	12	11	12	10	12	41·25	9·90	1,201	48/6½	38/6
Christchurch City	„	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	47·70	9·54	1,008	42/3	38/9
Dunedin City	„	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	51·60	10·32	1,000	38/9	38/5½
Auckland Provincial District	„	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	38·00	2·28	191	33/6	24/6
Taranaki Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	91	35/	35/
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	312	60/	60/
Wellington Provincial District	„	12	12	12	12	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	48·67	11·68	1,087	37/2½	34/10
Westland Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	194	37/3½	37/3½
Canterbury Provincial District	„	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	29·50	1·18	146	49/6	28/1
Otago Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·25	3·78	381	40/4	36/7½
Southland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	109	41/11	41/11
		58	60	59	59	59	59	59	62	63	63	65	62	65	47·94	62·32	6,437	41/4	38/1
Photography (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	32	32	31	31	32	32	33	35	34	32	32	32	35	47·89	33·52	1,860	22/2	20/5
Wellington City	„	15	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	15	16	17	17	17	48·41	16·46	767	18/7½	17/4
Christchurch City	„	21	21	21	22	21	20	19	19	18	19	19	19	22	46·86	20·62	1,285	24/11	22/5½
Dunedin City	„	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	17	18	18	17	18	49·39	17·78	850	19/1½	18/2
Auckland Provincial District	„	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	11	12	14	14	35·50	9·94	379	15/3	10/5
Taranaki Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	44·14	6·18	193	12/5½	10/7
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	130	25/	25/
Wellington Provincial District	„	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	12	11	11	12	12	45·58	10·94	554	20/3	17/9
Nelson Provincial District	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	51·87	8·30	349	16/10	16/9½
Westland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	48·75	3·90	93	9/7	8/11½
Canterbury Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	6	43·50	5·22	228	17/5½	14/7½
Otago Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	222	14/2½	14/2½
Southland Provincial District	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	220	16/11	16/11
		141	143	142	142	141	137	141	142	142	142	142	143	143	51·18	146·38	7,130	19/6	19/2

There were also 84 employers personally engaged, and £111 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Pickle, Sauce, and Condiment Making (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	34	33	33	32	31	33	34	36	36	34	35	34	36	48·28	34·76	3,228	37/2	34/6
Wellington City	„	27	29	27	26	26	29	28	28	28	28	30	29	30	49·23	29·54	2,996	40/7	38/5
Christchurch City	„	23	22	21	22	23	21	22	19	20	21	21	21	23	48·13	22·14	2,158	39/	36/1
Dunedin City	„	4	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	41·50	4·98	513	41/2½	32/10½

Wellington Provincial District ..	All	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	546	52/6	52/6
Nelson Provincial District ..	Vinegar-making ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	39·00	1·56	143	36/8	27/6
Wellington City	Tinsmiths	10	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	12	40·75	9·78	1,070	43/9	34/3½
„	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	27·00	1·08	151	55/11	29/0½
		105	104	99	98	99	102	104	104	106	106	110	108	110	49·09	108·00	10,805	40/	37/9½

PICKLE, SAUCE, AND CONDIMENT MAKING (FEMALES).

Auckland City	All	18	19	18	18	20	18	19	21	20	19	20	20	21	47·29	19·86	825	16/7½	15/1½
Wellington City	„	41	38	37	37	39	47	47	44	43	44	44	38	47	45·72	42·98	1,713	15/11½	14/
Christchurch City	„	19	19	21	20	20	22	21	21	23	21	24	24	24	44·25	21·24	816	15/4	13/1
Dunedin City	„	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	6	6	6	7	7	37·86	5·30	203	15/4	11/2
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	47·70	9·54	349	14/7½	13/5
		90	88	89	89	93	101	101	103	101	99	104	99	104	47·56	98·92	3,906	15/9½	14/5½

There were also 12 employers personally engaged, and £207 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PICTURE-FRAMING (MALES).

Auckland City	General hands	17	17	16	16	18	19	19	19	18	18	19	19	19	49·05	18·64	1,775	38/1	35/11
„	Glaziers	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	47·60	4·76	530	44/6½	40/9
Wellington City	All	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	772	49/6	49/6
Christchurch City	„	11	11	10	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	50·00	12·00	1,125	37/6½	36/1
Dunedin City	„	11	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	47·50	13·30	1,149	34/6½	31/7
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	124	47/8½	47/8½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	30·00	1·80	240	53/4	30/9
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	520	40/	40/
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	301	38/7	38/7
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	8	9	9	7	7	8	9	9	7	8	8	7	9	47·11	8·48	987	46/6½	42/2
Otago Provincial District ..	„	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	41·16	4·94	685	55/7½	43/11
Southland Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	38·00	1·52	95	25/	18/3
		72	74	72	75	77	79	80	81	79	80	81	81	81	50·02	81·04	8,303	41/	39/5

PICTURE-FRAMING (FEMALES).

Auckland City	All	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	45·00	2·70	107	15/10	13/8½
Christchurch City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	49	18/10	18/10
Dunedin City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	52	20/	20/
		4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	47·80	4·78	208	17/5	16/

There were also 64 employers personally engaged, and £14 was paid in wages to casual hands.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES).

Auckland City	All	134	135	144	150	145	143	145	146	147	147	146	140	150	49·65	148·96	13,626	36/7	34/11
Wellington City	„	148	153	163	165	171	168	166	164	169	164	161	163	171	49·47	169·18	17,020	40/3½	38/3½
Christchurch City	„	116	119	120	124	131	132	136	136	139	147	144	142	147	46·72	137·36	11,472	33/5	30/
Dunedin City	„	144	150	146	145	145	148	151	147	147	141	143	143	151	50·75	153·26	12,314	32/1½	31/4½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	114	116	117	123	126	138	136	135	135	139	140	139	140	47·84	133·96	11,835	35/4	32/6
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	50	49	46	48	49	54	55	55	53	54	54	58	58	46·48	53·92	4,306	31/11	28/6½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	68	66	66	71	74	78	79	80	79	76	74	75	80	48·23	77·16	7,025	36/5	33/9½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	128	129	132	133	133	135	136	136	142	136	141	141	141	48·75	137·48	13,501	39/3½	36/10

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
PLUMBING AND GASFITTING (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Marlborough Provincial District	All	14	14	15	17	17	16	15	16	16	17	19	19	19	44·58	16·94	1,237	29/2½	25/1½
Nelson Provincial District	„	43	46	47	48	47	48	48	47	51	49	42	43	51	46·07	47·00	3,724	31/8½	28/1
Westland Provincial District	„	24	24	25	24	23	23	23	25	26	25	28	28	28	46·32	25·94	2,709	41/9½	37/2½
Canterbury Provincial District	„	59	63	66	71	71	74	83	84	75	70	73	73	84	44·19	74·24	6,461	34/9½	29/7
Otago Provincial District	„	31	33	33	31	33	32	33	33	33	31	31	31	33	50·51	33·34	2,592	31/1	30/2½
Southland Provincial District	„	65	72	77	80	82	80	84	85	90	88	92	88	92	40·10	73·78	6,574	35/7½	27/6
		1,138	1,169	1,197	1,230	1,247	1,269	1,290	1,289	1,302	1,284	1,288	1,283	1,302	49·25	1,282·52	114,396	35/8	33/9½
There were also 317 employers personally engaged, and £2,319 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MAKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	27	26	26	26	28	28	25	26	25	23	25	25	28	48·46	27·14	2,731	40/3	37/6
Wellington City	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	633	40/7	40/7
Christchurch City	„	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	33·50	2·68	307	45/10	29/6
Dunedin City	„	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	50·00	6·00	453	30/2½	29/0½
		40	39	40	40	42	43	39	40	39	38	40	41	43	48·91	42·06	4,124	39/2½	36/10½
PORTMANTEAU AND LEATHER-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	17	17	17	49·00	16·66	965	23/2	21/10
Christchurch City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	38·50	1·54	113	29/4	21/9
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	43·00	2·58	149	23/1	19/1
		19	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	20	21	22	21	22	47·23	20·78	1,227	23/7½	21/3½
There were also 10 employers personally engaged, and £23 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
POULTRY-FOOD PREPARING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	49·00	4·90	396	32/3½	30/5½
There were also 5 employers personally engaged.																			
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	Type-setting machine operators	71	72	75	74	73	73	71	72	72	74	73	75	75	50·75	76·12	12,247	64/4	62/9½
Wellington City	Ditto	54	53	54	53	53	53	53	52	51	52	55	55	55	48·91	53·80	10,187	75/9	71/3
Christchurch City	„	36	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	50·58	39·46	7,417	75/2	73/2
Dunedin City	„	42	42	41	42	42	42	43	44	42	42	43	41	44	49·80	43·82	8,270	75/6	72/3½
Auckland Provincial District	„	17	17	16	17	18	18	20	22	21	21	21	21	22	44·72	19·68	3,210	65/3	56/1½

Taranaki Provincial District ..	Type-setting machine operators	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	47·00	8·46	1,507	71/3	64/4½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	Ditto	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	17	16	16	17	17	45·12	15·34	2,826	73/3	63/11
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	24	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	23	24	25	48·76	24·38	4,392	72/0½	67/7
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	52·00	14·56	1,929	47/6	47/6
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	16	16	16	16	17	18	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	49·27	17·74	3,024	68/2	64/7½
Auckland City	Compositors	83	84	84	87	89	92	94	95	94	95	95	97	97	49·21	95·46	12,414	52/	49/2½
Wellington City	,, ...	110	116	115	115	114	113	112	109	111	113	113	114	116	50·68	117·58	16,674	56/8½	55/3½
,, ...	Compositors (stone hands)	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	50·25	4·02	891	88/8	85/8
Christchurch City	Compositors	80	80	79	81	81	81	86	85	85	77	78	72	86	48·52	83·46	11,414	54/8½	51/1
Dunedin City	,, ...	91	96	94	90	92	93	96	99	103	97	95	97	103	48·11	99·12	12,381	49/11½	46/3
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	99	100	101	105	103	105	103	104	105	104	109	110	110	48·58	106·88	12,534	46/11	43/10
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	43	43	46	46	46	47	46	45	46	45	45	44	47	49·80	46·82	5,068	43/3½	41/5½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	74	74	73	73	74	70	71	70	73	77	78	77	78	49·40	77·06	8,892	46/2	43/10
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	138	138	136	139	142	141	141	137	136	132	129	123	142	48·03	136·40	16,229	47/7	43/11½
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	14	18	18	18	19	18	17	17	18	19	20	20	20	46·50	18·60	1,547	33/3	29/9
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	44	44	44	45	45	45	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	50·53	47·50	5,383	45/4	44/0½
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	22	22	23	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	25	25	26	49·50	25·74	2,967	46/1½	43/10½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	76	75	75	75	75	76	75	76	78	75	77	79	79	50·31	79·50	9,517	47/10½	46/4
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00	7·28	881	48/5	48/5
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	45·15	11·74	1,811	61/8½	53/7
Auckland City	Stereotypers	9	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	50·45	11·10	1,265	45/7	44/3
Wellington City	,, ...	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	51·63	8·26	1,310	63/5½	63/
Christchurch City	,, ...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	51·77	14·50	2,192	60/5½	60/2½
Dunedin City	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52·00	8·32	1,236	59/5	59/5
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	326	62/8½	62/8½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	47·00	6·58	908	55/2	49/10½
Auckland City	Machinists	92	97	102	99	102	99	101	103	103	101	104	100	104	50·48	105·00	11,384	43/4	42/1
Wellington City	,, ...	80	81	78	77	75	76	74	75	76	76	83	78	83	48·90	81·18	8,820	43/6	40/10½
Christchurch City	,, ...	73	73	73	75	79	80	79	77	76	80	80	80	80	50·28	80·46	9,079	45/1½	43/8
Dunedin City	,, ...	52	52	53	52	54	57	57	56	55	56	58	59	59	48·64	57·40	5,850	40/9	38/1½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	16	18	17	19	19	19	18	19	17	17	16	18	19	48·26	18·34	1,996	43/6½	40/5
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	47·58	11·42	1,101	38/7	35/3½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	48·60	9·72	911	37/6	35/
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	31	30	29	29	29	29	31	29	29	24	24	22	31	46·48	28·82	2,641	36/8	32/9
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	51·14	7·16	626	34/11½	34/5
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	11	12	12	12	48·83	11·72	1,716	58/7	55/
Auckland City	Lithographers	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	25	25	25	25	25	27	50·30	27·16	3,982	58/8	56/9
Wellington City	,, ...	19	20	20	20	20	20	19	18	18	20	22	23	23	44·87	20·64	2,160	41/10½	36/1½
Christchurch City	,, ...	20	20	19	20	21	21	20	19	20	20	20	20	21	48·90	20·54	2,099	40/10½	38/5½
Dunedin City	,, ...	21	22	21	21	21	20	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	48·35	22·24	2,132	38/4	35/8
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	42·25	3·38	461	54/6½	44/4
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	171	65/9	65/9
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50·00	1·00	74	29/7	28/5½
Auckland City	Bookbinders	39	39	37	38	38	41	41	40	41	40	42	45	45	46·60	41·94	4,815	45/11	41/2
Wellington City	,, ...	32	34	33	35	35	35	36	35	37	36	37	39	39	47·28	36·88	4,302	46/8	42/5
Christchurch City	,, ...	38	37	38	40	40	40	42	42	40	41	41	42	42	49·64	41·70	5,241	50/3½	48/
Dunedin City	,, ...	37	38	37	38	40	42	42	38	38	38	39	41	42	48·05	40·36	4,399	43/7½	40/3½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	395	50/7½	50/7½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·50	3·80	548	57/8	52/8½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	51·50	6·18	847	54/11	54/3½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	9	9	8	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	43·67	10·48	1,509	57/7	48/4½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	40·50	3·24	274	32/7	26/4

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
		PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING (MALES)—*continued.*																	
Auckland City	Paper-rulers, cutters, &c...	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	20	22	22	22	22	23	51·00	23·46	3,116	53/2	52/1
Wellington City	,, ..	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	48·82	10·74	1,124	41/10½	39/3½
Christchurch City	,, ..	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	47·14	6·60	952	57/8½	52/3½
Dunedin City	,, ..	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	49·79	13·94	2,007	57/7	55/1½
Wellington City	Cardboard-box makers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christchurch City	,, ..	6	5	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	44·66	5·36	674	50/3½	43/2½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
Auckland City	Paper-bag makers ..	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	49·50	3·96	357	36/1	34/4
,, ...	Publishing hands ..	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	12	14	14	13	14	49·43	13·84	1,747	50/6	48/
Christchurch City ..	,, ..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	48·59	21·38	3,685	68/11½	64/5
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ..	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	49·40	4·94	737	59/8	56/8½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ..	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	52·00	13·52	2,611	77/3	77/3
Auckland City	Box and case makers ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	34·00	1·36	198	58/3	38/1
,, ...	Storemen and packers ..	22	23	22	22	22	21	24	23	25	24	23	22	25	47·36	23·68	2,539	42/11	39/1
Dunedin City	Foremen and factory-managers	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	51·00	10·20	2,417	94/9½	92/11½
,, ...	Litho. machinists ..	5	9	9	11	9	8	8	6	9	9	6	11	11	39·45	8·68	843	38/10	29/5½
Auckland City	Artists, designers, and process hands	44	45	45	45	45	44	43	44	44	43	41	41	45	50·40	35·36	5,867	51/9	50/1½
Wellington City	Ditto	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	51·50	12·36	2,269	73/5	72/8½
Christchurch City	,, ...	35	36	36	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	51·27	37·94	5,728	60/5	59/6½
Dunedin City	,, ...	13	13	13	13	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	48·60	14·58	2,255	61/10½	57/10
Auckland City	General hands	31	31	31	32	30	27	31	29	26	31	31	30	32	49·09	31·42	2,251	28/8	27/0½
Wellington City	,, ...	16	19	18	16	18	17	19	17	17	20	16	18	20	45·75	18·30	1,670	36/6	32/1½
Christchurch City	,, ...	35	35	36	33	34	36	36	35	36	37	38	38	38	48·86	37·14	3,747	40/4½	37/11
Dunedin City	,, ...	29	32	32	33	34	34	35	33	35	37	38	36	38	45·21	34·36	2,224	25/10½	22/6
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	42·50	3·40	304	35/9	29/2
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	37·67	2·26	85	15/0½	10/10½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	21	21	22	24	23	23	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	48·66	23·36	2,359	40/2½	37/9½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	25	25	27	27	25	26	26	27	29	27	27	28	29	47·79	27·72	2,027	29/3	26/10½
Dunedin City	Linotype engineers ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	966	61/11	61/11
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	44·66	2·68	733	109/5	93/11½
Auckland City	Engineers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	826	79/5	79/5
Wellington City	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	8	46·75	7·48	1,463	78/3	70/4
Christchurch City	,, ...	20	20	20	21	20	21	21	21	22	21	22	22	22	49·95	21·98	3,521	64/1	61/6½
Dunedin City	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	372	71/6½	71/6½
		2,335	2,383	2,381	2,405	2,416	2,424	2,448	2,429	2,451	2,449	2,466	2,467	2,467	51·31	2,511·44	320,212	51/	50/

Printing and Bookbinding (Females).

Auckland City	Compositors	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	33·00	1·98	128	25/10	16/5
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	35	35	38	37	36	36	37	37	35	32	34	34	38	48·68	37·00	1,867	20/2	18/11
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	48·33	5·80	208	14/4	13/4
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	34·33	4·12	182	17/8	11/8
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17·00	0·34	10	11/9	3/10
Nelson Provincial District ..	,, ...	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	21	20	21	24	48·83	23·44	781	13/4	12/6
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	17	17	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	51·06	17·36	882	20/4	19/11½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	51·67	3·10	85	10/11½	10/11
Wellington City	Machinists	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	47·78	8·60	421	19/7	18/
Christchurch City	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	51·88	8·30	376	18/1½	18/1
Dunedin City	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	51·00	4·08	174	17/0½	16/9
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	12	11	11	10	9	10	0	11	11	10	11	10	12	44·00	10·56	386	14/7½	12/4½
Auckland City	Lithographic machinists ..	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	48·92	11·74	432	14/9	13/10
Wellington Provincial District ..	,,	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	5	6	7	6	7	41·43	5·80	208	14/4	11/5
Auckland City	Bookbinders	109	113	111	107	105	107	103	102	101	101	107	109	113	49·50	111·88	4,633	16/7	15/9
Wellington City	,, ...	60	63	67	67	68	72	73	73	74	72	73	78	78	46·79	73·00	3,305	18/1½	16/3½
Christchurch City	,, ...	71	70	74	75	73	72	73	75	76	77	81	80	81	47·88	77·58	3,591	18/6	17/0½
Dunedin City	,, ...	70	74	78	77	79	80	79	80	80	79	83	85	85	48·11	81·78	3,133	15/4	14/2
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	176	22/7	22/7
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	3	4	3	7	41·28	5·78	196	13/6½	10/9
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	41·80	4·18	96	9/2	7/4½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	29	27	27	28	26	26	25	24	24	20	23	25	29	44·48	25·80	890	13/10	11/9½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	11	12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	12	37·08	8·90	675	30/5	21/7½
Auckland City	Paper-rulers, cutters, &c...	50	47	46	48	46	45	45	42	42	44	46	43	50	47·20	47·20	1,721	14/7	14/
Christchurch City	,, ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	154	14/9½	14/9½
Dunedin City	,, ..	7	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	49·00	9·80	256	10/5½	9/10
Auckland City	Paper-bag makers ..	16	15	16	16	15	16	16	17	17	17	17	15	17	50·12	17·04	584	13/8½	13/2½
Wellington City	Cardboard-box makers ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	10	10	10	35·50	7·10	396	22/4	15/3
Christchurch City	,, ..	19	20	21	20	23	24	25	24	27	28	27	28	28	43·89	24·58	1,005	16/4½	13/10
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	20·75	1·66	31	7/5½	3/
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	93	11/11	11/11
Dunedin City	Proof-readers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	172	22/0½	22/0½
,, ...	Embossers and die stampers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	42·60	4·26	181	17/	13/11
Auckland City	General hands	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	32·00	1·92	89	18/6½	11/5
Wellington City	,, ...	6	7	7	8	9	9	8	9	8	10	11	10	11	39·45	8·68	409	18/10	14/3½
Christchurch City	,, ...	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14·50	0·58	31	21/4½	5/11½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	36·66	2·20	159	36/2	20/4½
Auckland City	Publishing hands ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	50·50	6·06	341	22/6	21/10½
Christchurch City	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	192	24/7½	24/7½
Auckland City	Packers	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	44·87	7·18	289	16/1	14/
,, ...	Artists and designers ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	136	26/2	26/2
		643	650	663	659	654	662	658	666	665	657	684	687	687	50·08	688·10	29,074	16/11	16/3½

Pumice Insulating (Males).

Auckland Provincial District ..	All	11	12	12	15	15	16	15	16	15	15	15	15	16	46·25	14·80	1,677	45/4	40/4

£301 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
QUILT, DOWN, AND KAPOC MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	1	4	27·25	2·18	64	11/9	6/2
Wellington City	„	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	37·33	2·24	89	15/10½	11/5
		6	6	3	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	7	3	7	31·57	4·42	153	13/10	8/5
£3 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
RABBIT-PACKING (MALES).																			
Dunedin City	All	24	22	17	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	8	6	24	26·83	12·88	1,551	48/2	24/10½
Southland Provincial District	„	6	6	4	5	5	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	6	20·50	2·46	281	45/8	18/
		30	28	21	16	16	15	11	10	9	9	8	6	30	25·57	15·34	1,832	47/10	23/6
There were also 2 employers personally engaged, and £35 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	31	33	33	34	34	32	32	31	26	33	33	31	34	48·53	33·00	2,969	36/	33/7
Christchurch City	„	38	43	44	43	40	39	37	26	24	21	21	23	44	39·22	34·52	2,441	28/3½	21/4
Dunedin City	„	53	54	56	54	51	54	52	49	49	31	32	36	56	44·46	49·80	3,551	28/6½	24/4½
Wellington Provincial District	„	10	16	19	20	16	25	26	31	35	32	28	30	35	33·74	23·62	3,247	55/	35/8
Canterbury Provincial District	„	24	23	23	23	23	22	22	13	13	13	16	20	24	43·42	20·84	1,820	34/11	29/2
Otago Provincial District	„	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	9	9	8	9	46·33	8·34	582	27/11	24/10½
Southland Provincial District	„	2	16	16	18	18	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	18	23·06	8·30	831	40/0½	17/9
Dunedin City	Netmaking	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41·00	0·82	107	52/2½	41/2
Christchurch City	Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	40·00	1·60	249	62/3	47/10½
Dunedin City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43·50	1·74	162	37/3	31/2
Wellington City	„	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	24·50	0·98	141	57/6½	27/1½
Southland Provincial District	„	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	24·50	0·98	175	71/5	33/8
		171	199	205	206	196	202	200	163	162	144	144	153	206	44·80	184·54	16,275	36/1½	30/4½
ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).																			
Wellington Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	8	9	9	8	8	9	22·78	4·10	153	14/11	6/6½
SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	159	160	168	164	162	168	174	178	181	183	192	194	194	46·68	181·12	17,880	39/6	35/5½
Wellington City	„	49	50	50	50	51	52	51	52	52	54	57	57	57	47·49	54·14	6,558	48/5½	44/3
Christchurch City	„	47	50	50	51	51	52	51	50	50	47	46	48	52	49·46	51·44	5,196	40/5	38/5
Dunedin City	„	37	39	38	39	38	38	39	39	39	38	39	41	41	48·88	40·08	3,259	32/6½	30/7
Auckland Provincial District	„	82	83	84	85	87	86	84	87	91	87	93	99	99	45·86	90·82	8,240	36/3½	32/

Taranaki Provincial District ..	All	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	34	32	31	33	35	35	48·45	33·92	2,771	32/8	30/5½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	60	58	57	57	53	51	53	58	57	55	56	53	60	48·01	57·62	6,286	43/7½	40/3½
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	64	63	64	66	62	62	63	63	65	66	68	70	70	47·65	66·72	6,869	41/2	37/9
Marlborough Provincial District	„	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	47·00	6·58	672	40/10	36/11
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	13	14	15	15	16	48·93	15·66	1,774	45/4	42/7½
Westland Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	24·00	2·40	146	24/4	11/3
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	48	47	48	45	45	47	48	47	46	46	47	48	48	50·60	48·58	4,755	39/2	38/1
Otago Provincial District ..	„	17	17	17	15	14	13	13	14	13	13	13	15	17	44·12	15·00	1,395	37/2½	31/6½
Southland Provincial District ..	„	29	29	29	29	29	27	28	30	32	33	32	32	33	46·55	30·72	3,010	39/2½	35/1
		648	652	660	656	647	651	658	675	682	678	702	719	719	48·32	694·80	68,811	39/7½	36/10

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING (FEMALES).

Auckland City	All	25	24	23	25	24	25	25	26	27	25	26	26	27	48·59	26·24	1,372	20/11	19/6½
Wellington City	„	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	6	38·00	4·56	136	11/6	18/8½
		28	28	29	31	28	29	29	30	31	29	32	31	32	48·13	30·80	1,508	19/7	18/1½

There were also 262 employers personally engaged, and £217 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (MALES).

Auckland City	All	27	27	29	26	25	27	29	30	30	31	29	27	31	47·32	29·34	3,623	49/4½	44/11½
Wellington City	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	44·00	4·40	617	56/1	47/5½
Christchurch City	„	11	10	9	8	9	9	8	10	8	8	8	8	11	41·91	9·22	902	39/1½	31/6½
Dunedin City	„	18	19	19	18	18	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	49·05	18·64	1,834	39/4½	37/1½
Auckland Provincial District ..	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	444	34/2	34/2
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	46·00	5·52	355	25/8½	22/9
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	117	45/	45/
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	48·22	8·68	824	37/4½	25/2½
Marlborough Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	20	7/8½	7/8½
Nelson Provincial District ..	„	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	43·33	2·60	266	40/11	34/1½
Westland Provincial District ..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	12·00	0·24	36	60/	13/10
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	41·50	3·32	387	46/7½	37/2½
Otago Provincial District ..	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	557	42/1	42/1
Southland Provincial District ..	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	52·00	4·16	423	41/7½	41/7½
		98	98	98	92	89	90	93	95	94	97	97	96	98	50·31	98·60	10,405	42/2½	40/0½

SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS-GOODS MAKING (FEMALES).

Auckland City	All	9	9	8	9	9	10	12	12	12	11	11	11	12	43·50	10·44	477	18/3½	15/4
Wellington City	„	11	11	10	10	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	11	47·91	10·54	584	22/2	20/5
Christchurch City	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	109	20/11½	20/11½
Dunedin City	„	18	18	19	19	19	21	22	24	24	25	25	27	27	41·74	22·54	1,030	18/3½	14/8
Taranaki Provincial District ..	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	91	17/6	17/6
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	35·80	7·04	305	17/0½	14/8
Wellington Provincial District ..	„	8	8	8	7	4	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	44·50	7·12	325	18/3	15/7½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	34·50	1·38	114	33/0½	21/11
Southland Provincial District ..	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	92	17/8½	17/8½
		59	59	58	58	56	60	64	66	68	68	69	71	71	45·99	65·30	3,127	19/2	16/11½

There were also 32 employers personally engaged, and £129 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
SAND-SOAP MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Auckland Provincial District ..	All	6	7	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	8	8	6	8	39·87	6·38	717	44/11½	34/5½
SAND-SOAP MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland Provincial District ..	All	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	48·50	1·94	58	11/11½	11/2
SAUSAGE-CASING MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Wellington City	All	46	42	38	17	10	8	8	21	38	46	48	48	48	33·60	32·26	5,479	67/11	43/11
Christchurch City	,, ...	38	37	35	25	14	9	8	14	28	35	39	39	39	29·28	22·84	3,274	56/4½	32/3½
Dunedin City	,, ...	17	16	16	16	11	7	8	8	6	8	14	16	17	35·35	12·02	1,372	45/8	31/0½
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	17	17	16	2	2	2	4	13	22	22	23	23	23	30·47	14·02	2,109	60/2	35/3
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	7	5	4	1	1	1	3	7	8	9	10	10	27·30	5·46	674	49/4½	25/11
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	31	26	18	11	6	6	7	28	32	30	33	27	33	33·30	21·98	2,714	49/5	31/7½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	8	8	6	5	4	3	4	10	18	21	19	21	23·10	9·70	1,434	59/1½	26/3
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ...	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	27·60	2·76	460	66/8	35/4½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	35	41	37	28	10	4	4	4	15	21	28	25	37	27·57	20·40	2,899	56/10	29/1
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	11	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	..	11	24·00	5·28	428	32/5	14/11½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	41·83	5·02	598	47/9½	38/4
		222	215	194	126	65	46	48	100	167	205	233	217	233	32·56	151·74	21,441	56/6	35/4½

There were also 5 employers personally engaged, and £238 was paid in wages to casual hands.

SAW AND TOOL MAKING (MALES).

Wellington City	All	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	427	54/9	54/9
Christchurch City	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	30·00	1·20	132	44/	25/4½
Dunedin City	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	138	53/1	53/1
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	44·67	5·36	697	52	44/5

There were also 11 employers personally engaged.

SAWMILLING, ETC. (MALES).

Auckland Provincial District ..	Mill-managers	21	21	22	22	22	22	23	22	21	19	20	21	23	48·17	22·16	4,999	90/3	83/7
,, ..	Saw-sharpeners	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	16	17	47·06	16·00	2,432	60/10	55/
Auckland City	Sawyers	129	130	127	123	121	124	124	124	122	122	125	119	130	49·83	129·56	14,037	43/4	41/6½
,, ...	Machinists	96	98	99	97	97	102	103	112	108	107	112	107	112	48·30	108·20	9,492	35/1	32/7
Wellington City	Sawyers	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	47·25	7·56	1,105	58/5½	53/1½
,, ...	Machinists	24	24	23	23	24	24	23	25	26	24	22	26	26	47·42	24·66	3,084	50/0½	45/7½
Christchurch City	Machinists and saw-sharpeners	27	28	30	30	30	30	36	37	37	38	38	38	38	45·02	34·22	4,642	54/3	47

Auckland Provincial District ..	Sawyers and machinists ..	398	418	415	406	404	399	410	405	408	384	398	405	418	50·77	424·44	51,619	48/8	47/6
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ..	47	49	47	50	45	49	47	47	47	50	51	49	51	49·45	50·44	6,850	54/4	51/8
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	Machinists	22	22	23	23	22	22	23	24	23	21	21	20	24	47·66	22·88	3,369	58/11	54/
Wellington Provincial District ..	Sawyers	253	257	244	253	252	269	291	317	330	337	346	358	358	42·47	304·06	39,599	52/1	42/6½
,, ..	Machinists	38	38	37	38	41	41	43	44	44	45	42	42	45	46·42	41·96	5,760	54/11	49/3
Marlborough Provincial District ..	..	64	69	75	77	83	77	76	86	75	80	69	71	86	46·26	79·56	9,288	46/8½	41/6½
Nelson Provincial District ..	..	192	205	198	187	191	193	207	223	221	200	210	217	223	46·86	209·00	21,969	42/0½	37/10½
Otago Provincial District ..	Machinists	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	7	49·28	6·90	796	46/2	43/9
,, ..	Sawyers	14	16	16	15	14	13	13	16	16	16	17	14	17	46·82	15·92	1,863	46/11½	42/2
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	51	50	51	52	52	54	58	61	66	57	58	56	66	43·67	57·64	7,898	54/9½	46/0½
,, ..	Machinists	44	44	42	43	48	47	49	48	48	45	50	50	50	47·90	47·90	5,537	46/3½	42/7
Auckland Provincial District ..	Box and case makers ..	18	18	18	17	19	20	21	20	19	19	19	18	21	46·85	19·68	1,362	27/8	24/11½
Auckland City	Joiners	46	45	43	43	42	45	44	46	46	51	49	50	51	47·08	48·02	6,007	50/0½	45/3½
Wellington City	,, ...	54	57	55	53	51	53	57	64	64	60	59	60	64	46·34	59·32	8,039	54/2½	48/3½
Christchurch City	,, ...	38	40	41	41	43	42	45	48	49	51	50	51	51	45·43	46·34	5,283	45/7	39/10
Dunedin City	,, ...	67	67	65	69	69	65	59	63	64	56	59	61	69	47·59	65·68	7,341	44/8½	40/11
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	9	10	9	10	13	14	15	13	14	17	17	15	17	40·11	13·64	1,885	55/3½	42/8
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	39	42	43	44	43	41	42	41	41	39	39	39	44	49·00	43·12	5,116	47/5½	44/8½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	12	14	13	13	13	13	15	16	16	15	15	14	16	45·38	14·52	1,889	52/0½	45/4½
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	82	86	96	97	103	113	111	114	119	124	126	132	132	41·89	110·60	14,113	51/1	41/1½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	11	11	10	10	10	12	41·83	10·04	991	39/6	31/9
Auckland City	Yardmen and labourers ..	126	129	132	141	138	135	134	141	135	138	143	138	143	49·30	141·00	14,910	42/3½	40/1
Wellington City	,, ..	49	50	51	50	51	51	47	48	52	57	67	66	67	41·43	55·52	6,118	44/1	35/1½
Christchurch City	,, ..	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	5	5	6	41·67	5·00	637	50/11½	50/10
Dunedin City	,, ..	25	25	24	25	25	25	22	22	25	23	24	23	25	50·00	25·00	2,399	38/4½	36/11
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ..	401	332	449	427	427	409	425	433	443	469	485	471	485	47·68	462·50	51,704	44/9	41/
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ..	17	16	19	18	19	20	20	21	20	22	24	24	24	42·58	20·44	2,073	40/7	33/2½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ..	45	46	51	54	56	55	54	53	52	50	49	49	56	47·18	52·84	6,566	49/8½	45/1
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ..	178	169	167	159	168	171	180	205	193	203	206	203	206	43·80	180·44	23,597	52/3½	44/0½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	14	15	15	14	13	11	12	13	13	13	11	11	15	45·40	13·62	1,380	40/6½	35/4½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ..	32	30	31	29	34	35	35	35	33	32	32	31	35	49·51	34·66	3,762	43/5	41/4
Auckland City	Glaziers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	50·00	1·00	93	37/2½	35/9
Wellington City	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	48·60	4·80	655	53/11	50/4½
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	421	53/11½	53/11½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	130	50/	50/
Auckland City	General hands	187	194	192	192	192	188	189	190	190	186	189	187	194	50·85	197·30	21,488	43/7	42/7
Wellington City	,, ...	17	17	17	18	15	16	16	18	21	20	20	20	21	43·86	18·42	1,670	56/3	30/7
Christchurch City	,, ...	27	27	28	29	30	30	30	30	30	29	31	32	32	47·81	30·60	2,234	29/2½	26/10
Dunedin City	,, ...	24	23	24	24	24	24	17	18	18	19	19	18	24	45·75	21·96	2,627	47/10	42/1
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	95	100	102	104	105	107	112	117	119	115	115	118	119	47·58	113·24	13,927	49/2	45/
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	108	115	119	122	127	135	135	151	158	172	177	164	177	40·72	144·14	17,600	48/10	38/3
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	212	233	231	235	237	238	242	242	239	223	240	235	242	50·93	246·52	35,466	57/6½	56/4½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	36	36	35	36	36	41	38	37	36	38	36	34	41	46·24	37·92	3,696	39/	34/8
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	18	19	19	16	21	22	26	26	26	27	28	27	28	43·17	24·38	2,625	43/1	36/1
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	132	141	139	146	146	147	158	158	146	137	142	142	158	48·09	151·96	16,340	43/	39/9½
Auckland City	Blacksmiths	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	44·66	2·68	338	50/5½	43/4
Auckland Provincial District ..	,, ...	9	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	8	9	8	8	9	45·88	8·26	1,082	52/5	46/3
Taranaki Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	43·00	2·58	348	53/11½	44/7½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	282	54/3	54/3
Wellington Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	7	8	7	9	10	11	11	8	9	10	11	41·18	9·06	1,257	55/6	43/11
Westland Provincial District ..	,, ...	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	7	7	8	45·25	7·24	1,103	60/11½	53/0½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	44·50	3·56	540	60/8	51/11

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
SAWMILLING, ETC. (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Auckland City	Engine-drivers and stokers	30	30	28	25	26	27	27	28	28	27	26	26	30	47·36	28·42	3,784	53/3	48/6
Wellington City	,,	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	9	47·44	8·54	1,265	59/3	54/0½
Christchurch City	,,	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	42·47	14·44	1,902	52/8	43/0½
Dunedin City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	39·00	1·56	228	58/5½	43/10
Auckland Provincial District	,,	82	85	87	83	85	91	88	93	96	91	93	90	96	49·51	95·06	13,335	56/1½	53/5
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	17	15	15	15	16	16	14	16	15	14	15	16	17	47·52	16·16	1,975	48/10½	44/8
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	15	16	17	17	19	19	19	17	15	16	18	18	19	46·52	17·68	1,990	45/	40/3½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	68	71	73	77	76	82	76	79	82	83	93	93	93	33·04	81·46	10,912	53/7	45/1½
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	50·00	12·00	1,657	55/3	53/1½
Nelson Provincial District	,,	25	23	19	18	17	22	24	23	22	23	26	24	26	46·69	24·28	2,425	39/11½	35/10½
Westland Provincial District	,,	56	57	55	57	57	53	55	61	55	51	53	52	61	46·80	57·10	8,435	59/1	53/2
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	37·50	3·00	336	44/9½	32/3½
Otago Provincial District	,,	14	15	14	14	14	15	16	14	14	14	14	14	16	47·50	15·20	1,700	44/9	40/10
Southland Provincial District	,,	79	74	74	78	78	77	77	80	80	78	78	78	80	50·96	81·54	9,693	47/6½	46/7
		4,039	4,075	4,183	4,175	4,217	4,259	4,350	4,513	4,512	4,473	4,596	4,565	4,596	48·88	4,493·34	543,070	48/4	45/5
There were also 232 employers personally engaged, and £15,781 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	..	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	49·40	4·94	463	37/6	35/7½
Christchurch City	All	35	35	36	35	36	36	35	34	32	32	34	36	36	49·89	35·92	4,381	48/9½	46/9
Dunedin City	,,	20	20	18	16	18	16	16	16	16	19	16	16	20	45·60	18·24	2,152	47/2½	41/4½
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	45·85	6·42	1,013	63/1½	55/8
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	45·16	5·42	640	47/3	41/1
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	9	10	10	19·00	3·80	515	54/2½	19/9½
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13·00	0·52	48	36/11	9/3
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	20	21	22	24	24	47·21	22·66	2,896	51/1½	46/5
Otago Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	51·42	7·20	829	46/0½	45/6½
Southland Provincial District	,,	26	27	26	29	27	25	27	25	21	19	23	30	30	44·87	26·92	3,297	49/	44/3
		132	134	132	128	129	124	125	121	116	123	128	140	140	47·16	132·04	16,234	49/2½	44/7
SEED CLEANING AND PACKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00	7·28	262	14/4½	14/4½
Wellington City	,,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	37·50	1·50	39	10/5	7/6
		8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	48·78	8·78	301	13/8½	12/10½
There were also 11 employers personally engaged, and £480 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			

Sewing and Other Machine Repairing (Males).

Auckland City	All	5	5	5	4	4	14	4	6	5	5	5	4	6	39·17	4·70	446	37/11½	28/7
Wellington City	"	17	17	18	18	19	9	19	19	19	18	19	19	19	50·47	19·18	1,948	40/7½	39/5
Christchurch City	"	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	395	37/11½	37/11½
Dunedin City	"	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	10	49·00	9·80	941	58/5	36/2
		36	36	37	36	37	37	37	38	37	35	36	35	38	49·80	37·84	3,730	39/5	37/9

There were also 3 employers personally engaged, and £10 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Sheep-dip Manufacturing (Males).

Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46·50	3·72	433	46/6½	41/7½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

Shipwrighting and Boat-building (Males).

Auckland City	Shipwrights	102	94	102	116	124	128	130	126	122	116	118	117	130	46·94	122·04	12,180	39/11	36/0½
Wellington City	"	39	39	35	37	37	35	37	35	35	39	39	35	39	49·56	38·66	5,069	52/5½	50/
Dunedin City	"	20	29	47	43	50	73	64	45	26	24	46	27	73	29·25	42·70	6,160	57/8½	32/5½
Auckland City	Joiners	2	2	3	6	5	4	5	6	7	5	6	6	7	35·57	4·98	781	62/9	42/11
Wellington City	"	6	5	6	6	15	12	15	11	9	10	8	9	15	33·66	10·10	1,516	60/0½	38/10½
Dunedin City	"	17	15	15	18	19	27	49	33	15	13	16	15	49	23·16	22·70	3,538	62/4	27/9
Auckland City	Painters	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	42·50	5·10	584	45/9½	37/5
Wellington City	"	3	3	6	3	7	7	5	7	5	3	2	4	7	34·43	4·82	573	47/6½	31/6
Dunedin City	"	6	17	14	20	32	33	37	20	10	15	6	20	37	26·92	19·92	2,177	43/8½	22/7½
Auckland City	Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	221	85/	85/
Wellington City	"	18	19	20	16	16	16	19	17	16	15	15	16	20	44·05	17·62	2,415	54/10	46/5½
Dunedin City	"	31	39	46	40	52	74	67	40	22	43	26	26	74	29·62	43·84	6,817	62/2½	35/5
Auckland City	Blacksmiths	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	318	61/2	61/2
Wellington City	"	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	11	11	40·82	8·98	1,218	54/3	42/7
Auckland City	Boilermakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	169	65/	65/
Wellington City	"	9	9	10	10	12	12	14	16	13	11	14	14	16	41·56	13·10	1,882	57/5½	45/3
Dunedin City	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	9	8	4	9	13·44	2·42	147	24/3½	6/3½
Auckland City	Fitters	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	11·50	0·46	55	47/10	10/7
"	Labourers	7	8	10	11	12	13	12	12	11	8	8	8	13	39·62	10·30	1,122	43/7	33/2½
Wellington City	"	15	17	16	15	16	15	18	17	16	14	14	16	18	49·00	17·64	1,956	44/4	41/9½
"	Sailmakers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	612	58/10	58/10
Dunedin City	"	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	51·33	12·32	1,622	52/8	50/4½
"	Upholsterers	3	4	4	4	6	9	10	10	7	5	4	4	10	30·40	6·08	892	58/8	34/3½
Wellington City	Polishers	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	16·00	0·64	51	31/11	9/9½
Christchurch City	Small-boat building	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	51·60	10·32	1,432	57/5½	55/1
Dunedin City	"	5	5	6	7	9	9	9	7	7	5	5	6	9	39·11	7·04	525	29/10	22/5
"	Plumbers	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	35·75	2·86	329	46/	31/7½
"	Electrical-workers	3	4	4	5	5	7	7	6	5	6	6	5	7	45·86	6·42	880	54/10	48/4
Auckland Provincial District	All	22	22	23	19	18	15	14	15	14	16	16	19	23	40·26	18·52	1,906	41/2	31/10½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	37·33	2·24	251	44/10	32/2
Wellington Provincial District	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	42·00	0·84	118	56/2½	45/4½
Marlborough Provincial District	"	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	42·29	5·92	505	34/1½	27/9
		361	385	421	431	492	542	567	487	398	413	415	409	567	41·17	466·90	58,021	49/8½	39/4½

There were also 36 employers personally engaged, and £6,452 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
Shirt and Underclothing Making (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	25	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	22	21	27	48·93	26·42	3,487	52/9½	49/8
Wellington City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	169	65/	65/
Dunedin City	„	12	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	50·84	13·22	1,532	46/4½	45/4
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	49·00	2·94	329	44/9	42/2
		41	41	43	44	43	44	44	44	44	43	38	37	44	49·61	43·62	5,517	50/7	48/2½
Shirt and Underclothing Making (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	394	428	445	461	473	491	501	490	472	443	466	460	501	48·39	484·92	21,353	17/7½	16/4½
Wellington City	„	78	83	78	70	70	79	81	82	84	80	89	91	91	46·00	83·72	4,069	19/5½	17/2½
Christchurch City	„	88	89	91	92	99	96	95	94	90	101	106	102	106	46·11	97·76	4,355	17/10	15/9½
Dunedin City	„	156	159	170	171	178	172	174	176	176	171	177	175	178	50·79	180·84	7,618	16/10	16/5½
Auckland Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	58	11/2	11/2
Wellington Provincial District	„	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	42·50	3·40	91	10/8½	8/9
Canterbury Provincial District	„	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	7	9	9	11	44·45	9·78	391	16/	13/8
Otago Provincial District	„	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	3	3	6	42·00	5·04	135	10/8½	8/8
Southland Provincial District	„	16	16	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	47·44	15·18	502	13/2½	12/1
		754	796	820	829	855	875	887	877	856	827	870	860	887	49·76	882·72	38,572	17/6	16/8½
There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £525 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
Sign and Ticket Writing (Males).																			
Auckland City	All	14	16	17	20	21	21	23	23	23	23	22	22	23	45·43	20·90	2,672	51/1½	44/8
Christchurch City	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	7	7	13·00	1·82	241	52/11½	13/3
Dunedin City	„	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	42·66	2·56	344	53/9	44/1
Auckland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	371	35/8	35/8
		21	22	23	26	27	27	29	29	32	34	33	35	35	42·06	29·44	3,628	49/3½	39/10½
Sign and Ticket Writing (Females).																			
Auckland City	All	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20·00	0·40	10	10/	3/10
Christchurch City	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	20·33	1·22	19	6/3	2/5
		2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	27·00	1·62	29	7/2	3/8½
There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £26 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			

Soap, Starch, and Candle Making (Males).

Auckland City	All	74	77	73	70	69	68	66	62	60	68	65	62	77	45·39	69·90	7,041	40/3½	35/2
Wellington City	„	37	36	37	35	35	35	34	35	35	31	31	30	37	47·81	35·38	4,560	51/6½	47/5
Christchurch City	„	38	39	39	42	42	41	41	38	39	44	40	40	44	47·57	41·86	4,430	42/4	38/8½
Dunedin City	All	60	60	60	62	63	62	63	66	67	61	63	63	67	48·73	65·30	7,241	44/4	41/7
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	13	14	14	15	14	14	14	12	12	12	11	12	15	46·33	13·90	1,551	44/8	39/9
Wellington Provincial District	„	2	4	10	11	9	8	10	10	12	12	12	11	12	40·25	9·66	961	39/9½	30/10
Christchurch City	Engine-drivers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39·00	0·78	136	70/	52/4
		224	230	233	236	233	229	229	224	226	229	223	219	236	50·16	236·78	25,920	43/10	42/3

Soap, Starch, and Candle Making (Females).

Auckland City	All	26	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	25	21	23	23	26	35·54	18·48	709	15/4	10/6
Wellington City	„	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	42·50	1·70	56	13/2	10/9
Dunedin City	„	9	9	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	8	10	9	10	49·20	9·84	412	16/9	15/10
Wellington Provincial District	„	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	33·83	4·06	132	13/	8/5½
		38	38	38	37	38	37	39	39	42	36	40	39	42	40·57	34·08	1,309	15/4½	12/

There were also 20 employers personally engaged, and £59 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Steel-ceiling Making (Males).

Wellington City	All	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	552	53/1	53/1

Stone Quarrying and Crushing (Males).

Auckland City	All	49	53	52	62	65	59	56	48	48	48	46	42	65	42·25	54·92	6,316	46/	37/4½
Wellington City	„	3	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	43·17	5·18	728	56/2½	46/8
Christchurch City	„	69	80	91	93	87	97	89	76	78	69	65	69	97	43·51	84·42	9,515	45/1	37/7½
Dunedin City	„	50	50	50	50	53	55	52	55	52	47	45	49	55	48·88	53·76	6,216	46/3	43/6
Auckland Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	14	14	15	27	37	36	37	18·78	13·90	1,701	48/11½	17/8
Westland Provincial District	„	5	6	7	7	4	4	5	6	4	1	7	6	7	38·14	5·34	772	57/10	42/5
Otago Provincial District	„	9	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	48·35	13·54	1,514	44/8	41/7
Christchurch City	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	36·00	1·44	222	61/8	42/8
		190	211	224	236	234	204	236	220	217	212	220	222	240	48·44	232·50	26,984	46/5	43/3

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £981 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Sugar-refining (Males).

Auckland City	General hands	189	191	193	195	194	200	215	192	190	188	201	198	215	47·66	204·92	22,704	44/4	40/7⅓
„	Bagmakers	28	28	27	28	28	25	27	23	26	26	29	31	31	45·87	28·44	2,423	34/1	30/0½
„	Blacksmiths	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·20	5·12	663	51/9½	51/
„	Shipwrights	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	174	66/11	66/11
„	Painters	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	49·50	1·98	296	59/9½	56/11
„	Bricklayers	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	29·25	2·34	410	70/1	39/5
„	Plasterers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	7	5	7	17·57	2·46	408	66/4	22/5
„	Carpenters	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	11	19	17	19	23·63	8·98	1,299	57/10½	26/3½
„	Coopers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	40·75	3·26	409	50/2	39/4
„	Tinsmiths	16	19	20	19	18	16	17	17	16	16	14	14	20	44·25	17·70	1,791	40/5½	34/5½
„	Engineers	44	43	43	42	41	45	47	48	48	46	47	46	48	48·94	46·98	6,716	57/2	53/10
		295	298	301	304	301	306	326	304	305	309	333	327	333	48·53	323·22	37,293	46/2	43/1

£4,149 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
		TAILORING (MALES).																	
Auckland City	Cutters and foremen	24	24	22	24	24	23	23	22	24	24	25	24	25	49·24	24·62	4,829	78/5½	74/3½
Wellington City	,,	30	31	31	30	30	30	30	29	31	30	30	30	31	50·74	31·46	6,384	81/2	79/2½
Christchurch City	,,	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	16	16	14	12	17	46·76	15·90	3,237	81/5	73/3
Dunedin City	,,	6	6	5	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	48·16	5·78	1,235	85/6	79/2
Auckland City	Coat hands	128	135	135	135	129	130	140	147	155	134	132	136	155	46·59	144·44	18,401	50/11½	45/8
Wellington City	,,	68	69	69	70	71	79	93	98	98	87	79	77	98	41·73	81·80	11,637	56/11	45/8
Christchurch City	,,	125	130	127	122	121	126	140	145	147	131	131	135	147	47·22	138·82	17,177	49/6	44/11½
Dunedin City	,,	57	56	56	49	50	51	55	57	59	54	55	56	59	48·95	57·76	6,818	47/2½	44/5½
Auckland City	Trousers and vest hands	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	47·33	2·84	298	41/11½	38/2½
Dunedin City	,,	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	41·50	3·32	303	36/6	29/1½
Auckland City	Pressers	23	24	23	23	22	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	25	49·16	24·58	3,263	53/1	50/2½
Wellington City	,,	17	18	19	19	15	16	19	20	21	21	23	21	23	41·13	18·92	2,390	50/6½	39/11½
Christchurch City	,,	20	20	23	23	23	23	24	26	26	25	25	25	26	47·54	24·72	3,097	50/1½	45/10
Dunedin City	,,	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	47·57	6·66	764	45/10½	42/
Auckland City	Ladies' tailoring	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	47·77	8·60	1,465	68/2	62/7½
Wellington City	,,	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	43·80	4·38	686	63/5½	52/9
Christchurch City	,,	6	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	5	6	8	8	8	45·50	7·28	1,131	62/1½	54/4½
Auckland City	General hands	46	44	47	47	45	43	47	46	46	45	43	43	47	50·57	47·54	4,262	35/10½	34/10½
Wellington City	,,	77	73	71	68	68	70	69	72	77	72	76	76	77	48·95	75·38	9,255	49/1½	46/2½
Christchurch City	,,	19	22	22	22	23	23	25	23	22	21	23	22	25	46·48	23·24	1,658	28/6½	25/6
Dunedin City	,,	51	50	49	49	52	55	58	59	61	61	63	64	64	46·33	59·30	5,876	39/7½	36/5
Auckland Provincial District	All	92	96	100	106	116	116	122	124	126	118	121	122	126	46·56	117·32	13,951	47/7	42/7
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	47	49	50	49	48	51	53	52	52	52	52	53	53	49·41	52·38	5,872	44/10	42/7⅓
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	70	70	71	74	77	67	77	76	77	76	77	72	77	49·34	76·00	10,503	55/3½	52/5½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	113	120	123	129	132	131	142	146	150	142	145	144	150	46·47	139·40	18,247	52/4½	46/9½
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18	18	17	18	18	19	48·21	18·32	2,349	51/3½	47/6½
Nelson Provincial District	,,	46	49	49	50	52	53	54	54	55	46	45	46	55	47·05	52·16	5,404	41/5½	37/9½
Westland Provincial District	,,	29	29	29	32	35	39	44	43	42	39	39	39	44	42·91	37·76	4,204	44/6½	36/9
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	69	77	76	71	72	74	77	79	79	77	76	81	81	48·31	78·26	9,225	47/2	43/10
Otago Provincial District	,,	52	52	51	52	50	54	53	54	54	51	54	54	54	50·81	54·88	6,282	45/9½	44/0½
Southland Provincial District	,,	60	61	57	58	63	64	66	66	66	64	61	69	69	47·17	64·70	8,250	51/	46/
		1,331	1,368	1,369	1,374	1,388	1,412	1,506	1,533	1,562	1,462	1,469	1,481	1,562	47·97	1,498·52	188,453	50/3½	46/5
		TAILORING (FEMALES).																	
Auckland City	Coat hands	89	90	91	88	87	92	93	92	91	85	86	89	93	50·92	94·72	6,075	25/8	25/1½
Wellington City	,,	44	45	49	52	53	54	56	57	61	56	59	60	61	46·65	56·92	4,223	29/8	26/7½
Christchurch City	,,	80	83	87	82	84	92	98	100	95	88	86	85	100	46·32	92·64	5,998	25/11	23/1
Dunedin City	,,	43	46	44	43	42	47	45	45	45	44	43	41	47	49·60	46·62	2,735	23/6	22/5
Auckland City	Trousers and vest hands	202	215	219	216	215	229	245	249	249	224	223	225	249	47·99	239·00	13,507	22/7½	20/10½
Wellington City	,,	89	91	92	94	99	102	118	124	122	114	102	104	124	44·25	109·74	7,318	26/8	22/8½
Christchurch City	,,	201	203	202	208	204	221	237	238	237	213	218	221	238	48·27	229·78	13,339	23/2½	21/6½

Dunedin City	Trousers and vest hands	86	85	82	84	83	90	95	95	102	94	94	93	102	46·69	95·26	5,672	23/10	21/5
Auckland City	Machinists	32	32	34	33	33	33	32	32	35	27	28	27	35	47·51	33·26	2,276	27/4½	25/
Wellington City	"	28	27	29	25	27	28	32	31	33	34	38	36	38	41·92	31·86	2,278	28/5½	23/1½
Christchurch City	"	45	45	43	41	42	44	48	50	49	51	51	48	51	47·80	48·76	3,278	26/10½	24/8½
Dunedin City	"	25	25	27	25	25	26	28	30	30	29	29	29	30	47·07	28·24	1,976	28/	25/4
Auckland City	Ladies' tailoring	42	47	51	43	38	37	43	43	42	38	39	38	51	43·78	44·66	2,254	20/2½	17/0½
Wellington City	"	43	43	42	46	44	45	45	42	42	39	44	40	46	47·65	43·84	2,817	25/8½	23/7
Christchurch City	"	26	27	27	28	29	28	32	32	27	28	29	31	32	46·69	29·88	1,781	23/10	21/5
Dunedin City	"	11	12	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	12	43·33	10·40	573	22/0½	18/4½
Auckland City	General hands	51	48	46	49	50	55	59	60	63	52	54	56	63	45·89	57·82	2,501	17/3½	15/3
Wellington City	"	87	90	93	93	96	99	100	107	99	100	104	102	107	46·50	99·52	5,812	23/4	20/10½
Christchurch City	"	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	15	14	15	14	15	43·67	13·10	289	8/9½	7/5
Dunedin City	"	47	48	46	47	50	53	61	64	65	59	63	65	65	44·61	58·00	3,372	23/3	19/11½
Auckland Provincial District	All	132	133	137	145	152	159	176	184	180	163	161	172	184	45·13	166·08	8,656	20/10	18/
Taranaki Provincial District	"	67	72	75	73	72	73	77	82	83	81	82	81	83	48·21	80·04	3,787	18/11	17/6½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	93	98	102	99	97	95	105	102	102	95	99	93	105	46·42	97·50	6,167	25/4½	22/7
Wellington Provincial District	"	157	176	180	184	182	185	195	197	197	189	178	192	197	47·91	188·76	11,367	24/1	22/2½
Marlborough Provincial District	"	17	17	17	17	19	19	20	20	20	19	20	22	22	44·50	19·58	868	17/9	15/2
Nelson Provincial District	"	70	65	72	74	78	81	86	92	92	68	74	77	92	44·41	81·68	3,291	16/1½	13/9
Westland Provincial District	"	76	74	73	72	76	86	94	97	100	88	90	89	100	43·81	87·62	3,682	16/9½	14/2
Canterbury Provincial District	"	153	140	161	157	163	164	168	171	169	163	165	165	171	49·39	168·90	8,849	20/11	19/11
Otago Provincial District	"	66	70	73	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	76	75	76	50·18	76·28	3,762	19/8½	19/0½
Southland Provincial District	"	99	101	102	101	99	105	113	117	120	111	112	110	120	46·78	112·28	6,573	22/4	20/1½
		2,212	2,259	2,316	2,311	2,332	2,436	2,597	2,651	2,650	2,452	2,472	2,488	2,597	47·96	2542·74	145,076	22/10	21/0½

There were also 491 employers personally engaged, and £2,986 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TANNING (MALES).

Auckland City	Tanners	26	26	28	27	27	26	26	26	24	25	24	25	28	48·04	26·90	3,272	48/8	44/11½
Wellington City	Tanners (employers only).																		
Christchurch City	All	167	172	166	156	148	138	127	124	122	132	125	131	172	43·12	148·32	17,500	47/2½	39/1½
Dunedin City	"	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	45·83	5·50	654	47/7	41/11
Southland Provincial District	"	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	32·67	1·96	211	43/0½	27/0½
Auckland City	Beamsmen	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	20	19	20	20	20	21	50·53	21·22	2,622	49/5	48/0½
Wellington City	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	398	51/0½	51/0½
Dunedin City	"	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	11	11	12	13	14	14	48·64	13·62	1,597	46/11	43/10½
Southland Provincial District	"	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50·00	5·00	578	46/3	44/5½
Auckland City	Curriers	30	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	30	32	32	33	33	49·45	32·64	4,256	52/2	49/7
Wellington City	"	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	17	17	18	18	50·39	18·14	2,754	60/8½	58/10
Dunedin City	"	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	47·30	9·46	1,278	54/1	49/2
Southland Provincial District	"	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	44·80	4·48	491	43/10	37/9
Dunedin City	Finishers	33	33	34	36	36	37	38	36	35	35	39	39	39	47·82	37·30	3,786	40/7	37/4
Wellington City	Shedmen and packers	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	43·00	4·30	391	36/4½	30/1
Dunedin City	Labourers	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	4	5	8	42·75	6·84	816	47/8	39/3
Auckland Provincial District	All	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37·00	0·74	111	60/	42/8
Taranaki Provincial District	"	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	47·33	5·68	978	68/10	62/8½
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	475	61/2	61/2
Nelson Provincial District	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	51·00	3·06	350	45/9	44/10½
Dunedin Provincial District	Managers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	559	107/6	107/6
Auckland City	General hands	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	40	42	41	43	42	43	48·88	42·04	4,641	44/2	41/6
Wellington City	"	20	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	18	21	48·57	20·40	2,408	47/2½	44/1
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	292	56/2	56/2
Wellington City	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	150	57/8½	57/8½
Christchurch City	"	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	49·57	6·94	1,094	63/0½	60/1½
Dunedin City	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	465	59/7½	59/7½
		436	443	435	428	420	410	399	389	383	399	395	405	443	48·43	429·10	52,127	48/7	45/3

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	43	42	46	44	42	42	40	42	43	45	42	45	46	48·67	44·78	2,468	22/0½	20/7½
Wellington City	,,	25	24	26	26	24	24	24	25	23	24	24	24	26	48·69	25·32	1,725	27/3	25/6
Christchurch City	,,	31	30	32	31	32	31	31	30	31	32	35	35	35	46·80	32·76	2,243	27/4½	24/8
Dunedin City	,,	32	32	32	33	33	33	35	36	37	34	36	34	37	47·43	35·10	2,202	25/1	22/11
Wellington City	Tinsmiths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	120	46/2	46/2
,,	Box and case makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	124	47/8½	47/8½
		133	130	138	136	133	132	132	135	136	137	139	140	140	50·01	140·04	8,882	25/4½	24/5
TEA BLENDING AND PACKING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	All	12	15	14	13	12	14	16	16	16	11	15	16	16	45·56	14·58	492	13/6	11/10
Wellington City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	47·50	1·90	58	12/2½	11/2
Christchurch City	,,	14	14	14	15	15	14	14	14	16	16	17	21	21	37·67	15·82	561	14/2	10/3½
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	48·00	4·80	162	13/6	12/5½
		32	35	34	34	33	35	37	37	39	34	39	44	44	42·16	37·10	1,273	13/8½	11/1½
There were also 18 employers personally engaged, and £37 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
TINSMITHS (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	57	55	52	53	57	57	59	61	65	67	67	68	68	45·59	62·00	5,228	33/9	29/7
Wellington City	,,	58	59	59	59	60	62	60	59	63	60	59	60	63	49·31	62·14	6,674	42/11½	40/9
Christchurch City	,,	51	50	49	48	48	49	51	49	49	51	51	53	53	49·00	51·94	5,016	38/7½	36/5
Dunedin City	,,	49	50	52	53	54	54	53	51	50	48	51	51	54	49·63	53·60	4,773	35/7½	34/
Auckland Provincial District	,,	9	10	10	9	12	12	12	14	14	12	13	13	14	42·36	11·86	1,260	42/6	34/7½
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	47·12	7·54	579	30/8½	27/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	48·84	12·70	1,278	43/	37/10
Wellington Provincial District	,,	20	20	19	18	18	20	23	22	22	22	22	23	23	47·30	21·76	2,377	43/8½	39/9
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	47·40	9·48	942	39/9	36/3
Southland Provincial District	,,	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	44·27	13·28	1,113	33/6½	28/6½
		283	283	280	280	289	295	300	298	305	304	306	311	311	49·24	306·30	29,240	38/2	36/1
There were also 41 employers personally engaged, and £74 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
TOBACCO-CUTTING AND CIGARETTE-MAKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	29·00	1·74	222	51/0½	28/5½
Wellington City	,,	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	51·33	3·08	371	48/2	47/7
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	123	23/8	23/8
		6	6	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	43·13	6·90	716	41/6	34/5

Tobacco-cutting and Cigarette-making (Females).

Auckland City	All	8	8	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	8	45·63	7·30	321	17/7	15/5
Wellington City	,,	3	3	5	2	5	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	27·20	2·72	84	12/4	6/5½
		11	11	13	10	11	11	9	9	10	9	9	9	13	38·54	10·02	405	16/2	11/11¼

There were also 6 employers personally engaged, and £5 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Toy and Doll Making (Males).

Auckland City	All	12	13	13	13	14	9	10	13	10	8	7	7	14	39·57	11·08	752	27/2	20/8
Wellington Provincial District	,,	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	6	33·67	4·04	371	36/9	23/9½
		17	19	18	18	19	14	15	17	14	10	8	8	19	39·79	15·12	1,123	29/8½	22/9

There was also 1 employer personally engaged, and £22 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Tram-car Building and Repairing (Males).

Auckland City	All	107	112	115	117	119	117	114	113	103	102	106	111	119	48·89	116·36	15,899	54/8	51/5
Christchurch City	,,	27	29	27	27	28	27	27	28	29	30	31	30	31	47·32	29·34	3,809	51/11	47/3
Dunedin City	,,	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	29	30	30	30	30	30	50·46	30·28	4,650	61/5	59/7½
Wellington City	Car-equipment adjusters	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	52·00	14·56	2,371	65/1½	65/1½
,,	Coachworkers	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	49·94	17·98	2,955	66/2	63/1½
,,	Engineers, fitters, and turners	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	52·00	21·84	2,941	53/10½	53/10½
,,	Blacksmiths	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	624	60/	60/
,,	Labourers and pitmen	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	9	35·77	6·44	929	57/8½	39/8½
		225	232	233	235	237	234	231	232	224	224	229	237	237	50·84	240·96	34,178	56/9	55/5½

£1,459 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Umbrella Making and Repairing (Males).

Auckland City	All	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	42·00	5·64	550	39/	35/3
Wellington City	,,	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	49·40	9·88	1,520	61/6½	58/5½
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	189	36/4	36/4
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	21	8/1	8/1
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	33·00	1·98	67	13/6½	8/7
		20	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	19	20	19	19	21	49·10	20·62	2,347	45/6½	43/

Umbrella Making and Repairing (Females).

Auckland City	All	12	13	14	15	14	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	15	47·94	14·38	635	17/8	16/3½
Wellington City	,,	29	33	35	37	34	33	27	29	31	27	27	26	37	43·19	31·96	1,579	19/9	16/5
Christchurch City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	124	15/11	15/11
Dunedin City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	129	16/6½	16/6½
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	39	15/	15/
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	10	10	11	11	10	9	7	8	5	6	9	9	11	40·81	8·98	244	10/10½	8/6½
Westland Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	38	14/7½	14/7½
		59	64	68	71	66	65	57	59	58	54	57	56	71	44·82	63·64	2,788	17/6	15/1

There were also 19 employers personally engaged, and £6 was paid in wages to casual hands.

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (MALES).																			
Auckland City	All	111	112	114	112	109	110	109	108	105	102	103	102	114	49·30	112·40	10,945	38/11½	36/11½
Wellington City	,,	71	71	72	70	70	70	72	72	73	71	72	71	73	50·85	74·24	8,233	44/4½	43/4½
Christchurch City	,,	54	54	54	54	53	54	53	53	58	61	61	59	61	47·44	57·88	6,593	45/7	41/7
Dunedin City	,,	71	71	72	73	72	69	70	70	73	73	76	76	76	49·28	74·90	6,197	33/1	31/4½
Auckland Provincial District	,,	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	46·83	15·92	1,902	47/9½	43/0½
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	50·71	7·10	784	44/2	43/1
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	14	16	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	47·66	17·16	1,289	30/0½	27/6½
Wellington Provincial District	,,	40	39	41	39	37	37	37	38	41	44	44	41	44	46·59	41·00	4,243	41/4½	37/1
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00	4·16	524	50/4½	50/4½
Nelson Provincial District	,,	11	11	11	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	45·44	14·54	1,214	33/5	29/2
Westland Provincial District	,,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	51·00	8·16	1,136	55/8	54/7½
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	22	22	22	22	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	22	49·73	21·88	1,921	35/1½	33/7
Otago Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	47·57	6·66	573	34/5	31/6
Southland Provincial District	,,	12	12	13	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	12	14	49·43	13·84	1,270	36/8½	34/10½
		446	448	455	455	445	444	446	447	456	460	466	458	466	50·41	469·84	46,824	39/10½	38/8
WATCH AND JEWELLERY MAKING (FEMALES).																			
Wellington City	All	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	33·50	1·34	104	31/0½	20/
Dunedin City	,,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	30·00	1·20	16	5/4	3/1
		3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	31·75	2·54	120	18/11	11/6½
There were also 190 employers personally engaged, and £108 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			
WAX-VESTA MANUFACTURING (MALES).																			
Wellington City	All	20	21	20	19	22	23	22	18	20	20	18	15	23	45·78	21·06	2,810	53/4½	47/
Dunedin City	,,	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	11	12	12	14	46·36	12·98	767	23/8	21/1
		32	33	32	31	35	36	35	32	34	31	30	27	36	47·28	34·04	3,577	42/0½	38/2½
WAX-VESTA MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).																			
Wellington City	All	113	111	110	105	105	102	97	94	93	87	86	86	113	45·79	103·48	4,940	19/1	16/10
Dunedin City	,,	64	66	64	62	67	64	64	57	58	51	53	48	67	46·25	61·98	2,341	15/1½	13/5½
		177	177	174	167	172	166	161	151	151	138	139	134	177	46·74	165·46	7,281	17/7	15/10
£65 was paid in wages to casual hands.																			

Whip-manufacturing (Males).

Auckland City	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	5	5	5	17·00	1·70	159	37/5	12/3
Wellington City	„	..	..	..	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	38·60	3·86	215	22/3½	16/6½
Dunedin City	„	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44·00	0·88	24	10/11	9/3
					2	2	4	5	5	5	6	9	9	9	10	10	10	31·70	6·34	398	25/1½	11/5½

There were also 2 employers personally engaged.

Wine-making (Males).

Auckland Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	26·00	0·52	31	23/10	11/11
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	47·50	1·90	234	49/3	45/
Wellington Provincial District	„	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26·00	0·52	62	47/8	23/10
					3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	36·75	2·94	327	44/6	31/5½

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £27 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Wire-mattress, etc., Making (Males).

Auckland City	All	..	..	..	18	18	20	20	19	18	19	19	21	22	24	24	24	45·55	21·86	1,916	35/0½	30/8½
Wellington City	„	..	..	..	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	14	14	14	16	44·13	14·12	1,376	39/	33/1
Christchurch City	„	..	..	..	16	18	17	16	17	18	16	17	18	18	18	18	18	50·28	18·10	1,365	30/2	29/2
Dunedin City	„	..	..	..	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	20	20	19	19	18	22	48·68	21·42	2,641	49/4	46/2
Wellington Provincial District	„	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	269	51/9	51/9
Southland Provincial District	„	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	41·20	4·12	373	36/5	28/8½
					73	76	78	77	77	77	77	77	82	80	82	80	82	49·82	81·70	7,940	38/10½	37/2

Wire-mattress, etc., Making (Females).

Auckland City	All	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	33·34	2·00	83	16/7	10/7½
Christchurch City	„	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	61	23/5½	23/5½
					1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	38·00	3·04	144	18/11½	13/10½

There were also 31 employers personally engaged, and £26 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Wood Carving and Turning (Males).

Auckland City	All	..	..	..	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	18	19	18	19	40·95	15·56	1,063	27/4	21/6
Wellington City	„	..	..	..	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	39·67	4·76	363	30/6	23/3
Christchurch City	„	..	..	..	8	8	11	11	10	10	13	13	12	14	12	12	14	41·07	11·50	511	17/9½	14/0½
Dunedin City	„	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	38·25	3·06	196	25/7½	18/10
					32	31	32	32	31	31	35	34	36	40	39	37	40	43·60	34·88	2,133	24/5½	20/6

There were also 34 employers personally engaged, and £63 was paid in wages to casual hands.

Wool and Hemp Dumping (Males).

Auckland City	Wool-dumpers	..	..	..	16	13	9	8	7	8	9	10	13	12	12	8	16	34·00	10·88	1,309	48/1½	31/5½
Wellington City	„	..	..	..	12	12	11	12	9	8	11	17	24	26	24	18	26	25·38	13·20	892	27/0½	13/2½
Christchurch City	„	..	..	..	17	15	9	6	4	4	4	17	22	26	24	18	26	33·19	17·26	1,931	44/9	28/7
Dunedin City	„	..	..	..	45	45	44	40	39	39	39	41	66	70	71	79	79	33·62	53·12	6,638	50/	32/4
Auckland Provincial District	All	..	..	..	14	13	13	13	13	13	17	18	18	16	16	16	18	42·83	15·42	2,166	56/2	46/3½
Taranaki Provincial District	„	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	140	53/10	53/10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	..	..	..	15	14	13	13	14	14	22	35	43	42	28	17	43	27·02	23·24	3,261	56/1½	29/2

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks' Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
WOOL AND HEMP DUMPING (MALES)—*continued.*																			
Wellington City	All	14	16	14	12	14	15	16	19	19	20	22	19	22	39·00	17·16	2,316	54/	40/6
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	42·50	6·80	499	29/4	24/
Nelson Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	264	50/9	50/9
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	40·00	5·60	782	55/10½	43/
Otago Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	2	4	31·50	2·52	511	81/1½	49/1½
Southland Provincial District	,,	18	18	19	18	15	15	15	17	22	22	22	20	22	44·14	19·42	1,567	32/3½	27/4½
Wellington Provincial District	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	155	59/7½	59/7½
		167	162	148	138	130	131	151	194	249	257	242	216	257	..	188·78	22,431	47/6½	33/7

There were also 7 employers personally engaged, and £1,728 was paid in wages to casual hands.

WOOLLEN-MILLING (MALES).

Auckland City	Designers and pattern-makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	182	70/	70/
Wellington City	Ditto	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	517	66/3½	66/3½
Christchurch City	,,	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	39·80	3·98	503	50/6½	38/8½
Dunedin City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	546	105/	105/
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	195	75/	75/
Otago Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00	3·12	549	70/4½	70/4½
Auckland City	Wool department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	274	52/8½	52/8½
Wellington City	,,	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	10	9	9	10	45·30	9·06	1,142	50/5	43/11
Christchurch City	,,	11	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	11	12	12	11	12	43·42	10·42	1,290	49/6	41/4
Dunedin City	,,	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	28	26	27	28	28	28	51·93	29·08	3,186	43/10	43/9
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	51·50	10·30	934	36/3½	35/11½
Otago Provincial District	,,	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	48·00	8·64	945	43/9	40/4½
Wellington City	Milling department	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	8	43·88	7·02	725	41/3½	34/10½
Christchurch City	,,	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	44·38	7·10	773	43/6½	37/2
Dunedin City	,,	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	50·55	11·12	1,261	45/4½	44/1
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	46·40	4·64	516	44/6	39/8½
Auckland City	Dyeing department	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	49·67	2·98	360	48/4	46/2
Wellington City	,,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	46·44	8·36	960	45/11	41/0⅔
Christchurch City	,,	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·40	5·14	746	58/0½	57/4½
Dunedin City	,,	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	11	10	9	12	48·33	11·60	1,424	49/1	45/7⅔
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	42·58	5·96	569	38/2½	31/3½
Otago Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	45·85	6·42	821	51/2	45/1
Dunedin City	Worsted department	67	67	67	68	67	68	69	68	66	69	70	73	73	48·77	71·20	7,657	43/	40/4
Auckland City	Warping department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	226	43/5½	43/5½
Wellington City	,,	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	42·67	5·12	654	51/1	41/11
Christchurch City	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50·60	5·06	698	55/2	53/8½

Dunedin City	Warping department ..	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	46·00	5·52	734	53/2½	47/0½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	46·00	5·52	597	43/3	38/3
Auckland City	Carding department ..	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	45·12	7·22	665	36/10	32/
Wellington City	,, ..	13	11	11	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	13	13	41·77	12·86	1,138	35/5	33/8
Christchurch City	,, ..	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	49·29	16·76	1,814	43/3½	41/0½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ..	15	16	18	17	16	15	16	16	15	16	14	15	18	46·00	16·56	1,406	33/11½	30/0½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	49·25	7·88	1,017	51/7½	48/11
Auckland City	Spinning department ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	108	41/6	41/6
Wellington City	,, ..	13	13	14	14	13	13	12	12	13	13	13	12	14	47·00	13·16	1,199	36/5½	32/11½
Christchurch City	,, ..	32	32	35	35	38	37	35	34	38	37	37	35	38	48·42	36·80	3,195	34/8½	32/4
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ..	13	13	12	13	13	12	12	10	10	8	6	5	13	42·84	11·14	918	32/11	27/2
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	11	12	47·67	11·44	852	29/9½	27/3½
Dunedin City	Weavers	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	51·67	12·40	1,642	52/11½	52/7½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	42·23	10·98	1,179	42/11½	34/11
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	51·50	6·18	597	38/8	38/3
Auckland City	Tuners	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	52·00	2·08	242	46/6	46/6
Wellington City	,, ...	8	8	8	8	9	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	46·67	8·40	913	43/5½	39/
Christchurch City	,, ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	51·25	8·20	1,050	51/2½	50/6
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	43·25	3·46	526	60/9½	50/7
,, ..	Burling department ..	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	10	10	11	12	39·83	9·56	530	22/2	17/
Canterbury Provincial District ..	Watchers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	109	41/11	41/11
,, ..	Overseers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	176	67/8½	67/8½
Wellington Provincial District ..	Combing department ..	8	10	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	11	43·82	9·64	1,130	46/10½	39/6
Dunedin City	Carpenters	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	49·57	6·94	1,081	62/3½	59/4½
Wellington City	Hosiery department ..	4	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	44·50	5·34	554	41/6	35/6
Christchurch City	,, ..	17	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	15	15	16	17	17	48·71	16·56	1,568	37/10½	35/5½
Dunedin City	,, ..	29	28	30	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	26	26	30	49·37	29·62	4,219	56/11½	54/1
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	14	16	19	19	12·26	4·66	517	44/4½	10/5½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	1	1	1	3	5	5	1	4	3	..	4	5	5	28·00	2·80	393	56/1½	30/2½
Auckland City	General hands	6	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	6	6	8	42·75	6·84	994	58/1½	47/9
Wellington City	,, ...	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	9	8	8	7	5	9	40·78	7·34	796	43/4½	34/
Christchurch City	,, ...	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	51·60	10·32	1,367	53/	52/7
Dunedin City	,, ...	11	11	11	12	12	11	13	13	14	12	12	14	14	46·93	13·14	1,135	34/6½	31/2
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	23	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	28	28	46·57	26·08	3,428	52/7	47/1
Auckland City	Finishing department ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	284	54/7	54/7
Wellington City	,, ..	12	13	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	46·14	12·92	1,299	40/2½	35/8
Christchurch City	,, ..	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	48·94	15·66	1,480	37/9½	35/7
Dunedin City	,, ..	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	48·29	13·52	1,507	44/7	41/5
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ..	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	46·50	5·62	616	43/10	39/6
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00	6·24	764	49/	49/
Auckland City	Engine-drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	156	60/	60/
Wellington City	,, ...	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		49·71	6·96	1,041	59/10	57/2½
Christchurch City	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00	5·20	744	57/3	57/3
Dunedin City	.. .. ..	20	20	20	18	18	18	19	19	19	20	21	21	21	48·33	20·30	3,063	60/4½	56/1
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	42·20	4·22	645	61/1½	49/7½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	5	48·20	4·82	718	59/7	55/3
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	39·00	0·78	96	49/3	36/11
		643	646	656	659	660	654	655	651	656	659	660	674	674	50·86	685·64	77,855	45/5	44/5

TABLE II—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)	Number for whom Work done would have afforded 50 Weeks Work per Year. (6.)	Total Wages paid during the Year. (7.)	Average Earnings per Week during Period of Employment. (8.)	Average Earnings per Week throughout the Year (52 Weeks). (9.)
WOOLLEN-MILLING (FEMALES).																			
Auckland City	Spinners	11	10	13	12	13	12	12	11	10	10	11	11	13	44·69	11·62	32	11/4	9/9
Wellington City	,, ...	22	22	19	19	21	20	21	21	21	22	22	24	24	46·17	22·16	1,003	18/1½	16/1
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	45·50	5·46	152	11/2	9/9
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	40·83	4·90	122	9/11½	7/10
Auckland City	Finishers	9	10	9	8	9	9	9	10	10	13	14	13	14	37·07	10·38	450	17/4	12/4
Christchurch City	,, ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	117	22/6	22/6
Dunedin City	,, ...	43	44	46	47	45	45	44	42	39	37	42	44	47	48·45	45·54	2,243	19/8½	18/4½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	19	17	17	18	18	17	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	47·33	19·88	771	15/6	14/1½
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	41·00	4·10	139	13/7	10/8½
Auckland City	Warpers and winders ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	40·00	4·80	162	13/6	10/4½
Wellington City	,, ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	43·50	1·74	124	28/6	23/10
Christchurch City	,, ..	12	10	11	12	10	12	11	12	12	14	14	15	15	42·07	12·62	442	14/	11/4
Dunedin City	,, ..	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	46·33	2·78	104	14/11½	13/4
Auckland City	Weavers	21	22	23	22	21	23	23	22	20	20	20	19	23	48·04	22·10	1,145	20/8½	19/2
Wellington City	,, ...	31	36	37	37	38	37	37	37	39	40	39	39	40	47·83	38·26	2,127	22/3	20/5½
Christchurch City	,, ...	62	64	63	62	62	62	59	57	57	59	57	57	64	48·22	61·72	4,265	27/7½	25/7½
Dunedin City	,, ...	99	95	96	96	94	96	95	93	94	86	92	91	99	49·76	98·52	6,189	25/1½	24/0½
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ...	31	33	34	31	30	29	32	33	32	31	31	32	34	48·60	32·68	2,214	27/1	25/1
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ...	73	73	73	76	76	75	76	78	80	73	73	73	80	48·67	77·88	4,490	23/1	21/7
Wellington City	Burling department ..	22	23	24	24	24	24	24	22	20	19	19	19	24	48·04	23·06	1,104	19/1½	17/8
Christchurch City	,, ..	21	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	17	17	21	48·19	20·24	1,156	30/9	28/6
Otago Provincial District ..	,, ..	28	29	28	30	26	24	28	29	30	31	32	32	32	47·71	30·54	1,729	22/8	20/9½
Wellington City	Carding department ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00	2·08	92	17/8	17/8
Canterbury Provincial District ..	,, ..	15	16	16	16	16	14	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	49·60	16·68	558	13/5	12/7½
Wellington City	Hosiery department ..	33	37	39	39	39	40	39	36	35	34	33	30	40	47·08	37·66	1,929	20/6	18/6½
Christchurch City	,, ..	48	47	48	46	47	45	46	43	44	46	47	46	48	49·23	47·26	2,938	24/10½	23/6½
Dunedin City	,, ..	371	370	372	380	374	382	377	378	367	365	368	362	382	50·91	388·92	21,771	22/4½	21/11
Christchurch City	Tuners	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	37·86	5·30	187	14/1½	10/3½
Otago Provincial District ..	Tuners and drawers ..	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	41·20	4·12	150	14/7	11/6½
Christchurch City	Twisting department ..	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	47·33	5·68	257	18/1	16/5½
Dunedin City	Worsted department ..	53	56	57	53	53	51	53	54	53	50	55	57	57	49·75	56·72	2,578	18/2	17/4½
Wellington City	Pattern making and designing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00	1·04	29	11/2	11/2
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	8	8·87	1·42	77	21/8½	3/8½
Southland Provincial District ..	,, ...	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	4	5	..	2	6	6	24·06	2·96	98	13/3	6/3½
		1,064	1,074	1,086	1,092	1,081	1,083	1,082	1,079	1,069	1,053	1,079	1,079	1,092	51·41	1,122·90	61,641	21/11½	21/9

TABLE III.

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
BAGMAKING—CALICO, FLAX, AND JUTE (MALES).															
Wellington City	Meat-freezing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	34·50
Auckland Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	7	40·14
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	36·67
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	44·00
Dominion total		6	6	7	6	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	49·43
Auckland City	Flour-milling	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	51·38
		30	29	29	28	23	23	26	26	25	25	27	27	30	46·70
BAGMAKING—CALICO, FLAX, AND JUTE (FEMALES).															
Wellington City	Meat-freezing	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	42·75
Christchurch City	,,	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	9	9	9	8	9	36·11
Dominion total		27	28	29	33	30	30	33	38	36	37	40	39	40	44·48
		38	39	38	42	39	35	38	44	49	50	53	51	53	42·93
BLACKSMITHS AND STRIKERS (NOT FARRIERS).															
Christchurch City	Agricultural-implement making	48	49	49	48	47	45	45	45	44	44	42	43	49	48·00
Dunedin City	,,	49	49	50	50	50	54	53	52	52	50	50	54	54	49·39
Southland Provincial District	,,	7	7	8	8	7	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	8	44·12
Auckland City	Boatbuilding and shipwrighting	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington City	,,	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	11	11	40·82
Auckland City	Coachbuilding	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	26	25	26	25	27	49·77
Wellington City	,,	14	14	14	14	21	19	20	21	20	20	23	23	23	41·22
Christchurch City	,,	17	17	18	19	18	18	19	19	19	18	17	18	19	49·16
Dunedin City	,,	25	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	27	25	25	25	27	47·63
Auckland Provincial District	,,	31	35	35	34	32	32	35	36	37	37	38	40	40	46·10
Otago Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	48·33
Southland Provincial District	,,	14	14	15	16	17	17	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	46·90
Auckland City	Engineering	44	45	47	50	48	54	56	54	55	56	51	51	56	46·86
Wellington City	,,	12	13	15	15	16	14	13	15	15	16	18	17	18	43·00
Christchurch City	,,	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	16	18	18	17	18	18	47·44
Dunedin City	,,	73	69	71	73	74	77	72	72	68	62	65	67	77	47·61
Otago Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	43·83
Southland Provincial District	,,	14	14	13	14	15	15	18	16	19	21	21	20	21	42·71
Wellington City	Meat-freezing	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	7	7	7	7	39·00
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	49·00

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
	BLACKSMITHS AND STRIKERS (NOT FARRIERS)—*continued.*														
Auckland Provincial District	Meat-freezing	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	7	7	9	40·33
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	43·75
Auckland City	Sawmilling	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	44·66
Auckland Provincial District	,,	9	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	8	9	8	8	9	45·88
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	43·00
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington Provincial District	,,	8	8	7	8	7	9	10	11	11	8	9	10	11	41·18
Westland Provincial District	,,	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	7	7	8	45·25
Southland Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	44·50
Auckland City	Sugar-refining	5	4		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·20
Wellington City	Tram-car building	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00
Christchurch City	Agricultural-implement making (strikers)	33	34	33	33	37	36	38	35	33	34	35	34	38	46·50
Auckland City	Coachbuilding (strikers)	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	46·50
Christchurch City	,, ,,	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	1.	15	15	15	15	52·00
		526	528	533	538	547	552	562	564	565	556	564	571	571	50·12
	BOILERMAKERS.														
Christchurch City	Agricultural-implement making	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	32·00
Auckland City	Boatbuilding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Wellington City	,,	9	9	10	10	12	12	14	16	13	11	14	14	16	41·56
Dunedin City	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	9	8	4	9	13·44
Auckland Provincial District	Engineering	83	129	149	140	113	118	101	89	80	73	66	69	149	35·28
Wellington Provincial District	,,	29	33	35	38	40	40	33	29	26	28	32	36	40	43·90
Christchurch City	,,	18	18	19	24	28	30	27	25	25	24	24	22	30	4·93
Dunedin City	,,	80	72	66	69	79	72	80	90	83	67	72	86	90	44·39
Otago Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	45·50
Southland Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	41·50
Wellington City	Meat-slaughtering, &c.	3	3	3	3	5	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	37·25
		230	272	300	292	286	289	272	271	246	227	234	249	300	45·93
	BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING (MALES).														
Auckland City	Rough-stuff cutters	23	23	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	22	22	22	24	50·00
Wellington City	,,	12	14	15	17	18	18	18	19	18	17	18	18	19	46·00
Christchurch City	,,	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	26	25	24	25	26	29	47·97
Dunedin City	,,	21	21	19	21	21	21	20	20	19	19	19	19	21	50·33
Southland Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
		86	88	88	92	93	94	91	90	87	84	86	87	94	49·21

Auckland City	Clickers	71	71	71	69	70	72	73	72	70	67	67	65	73	49·88
Wellington City	,, ...	30	31	32	34	35	37	37	39	40	39	43	42	43	44·23
Christchurch City	,, ...	57	58	56	56	56	58	56	55	52	52	55	56	58	50·59
Dunedin City	,, ...	30	33	33	35	32	33	33	33	34	33	33	35	35	50·57
Southland Provincial District	,, ...	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	47·17
		194	199	198	200	199	205	204	204	201	196	203	203	205	51·30
Auckland City	Benchmen	232	237	238	231	234	234	228	228	225	220	220	217	238	50·08
Wellington City	,, ...	101	103	107	112	119	114	121	121	124	123	124	127	127	48·09
Christchurch City	,, ...	145	146	145	147	141	143	141	142	139	135	138	138	147	50·06
Dunedin City	,, ...	101	107	110	115	116	120	114	117	117	116	116	115	120	49·74
Southland Provincial District	,, ...	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	14	14	13	13	13	14	48·43
		593	607	613	618	623	623	616	622	619	607	611	610	623	51·40
Auckland City	Finishers	78	78	81	80	82	80	81	80	79	73	76	74	82	50·18
Wellington City	,, ...	35	37	40	45	48	47	52	50	50	49	51	52	52	46·13
Christchurch City	,, ...	74	73	71	72	72	73	73	72	71	67	68	69	74	49·89
Dunedin City	,, ...	40	43	43	44	46	46	46	46	46	44	47	45	47	49·81
Southland Provincial District	,, ...	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	45·33
		233	236	240	246	254	251	257	253	251	238	247	245	257	49·90
Auckland City	General hands in larger factories ..	17	16	17	17	16	15	14	14	15	15	16	14	17	48·53
Wellington City	,, ,, ..	20	20	19	19	18	17	17	15	15	14	15	14	20	43·80
Southland Provincial District	,, ,, ..	31	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	36	36	33	34	36	47·94
Auckland City	General hands and repairers in smaller factories	63	62	61	62	61	65	65	66	66	60	62	64	66	49·04
Wellington City	Ditto	40	40	41	40	41	42	43	40	40	40	40	42	43	49·51
Christchurch City	,, ...	50	52	52	52	53	54	52	51	52	51	51	52	54	49·89
Dunedin City	,, ...	53	53	52	53	51	51	53	50	52	51	51	48	53	50·15
		274	275	274	275	272	277	277	269	276	267	268	268	277	51·10

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING (FEMALES).

Auckland City	Machinists	208	215	211	212	209	210	210	212	207	192	197	196	215	50·16
Wellington City	,, ...	95	94	97	99	110	110	115	116	112	114	119	119	119	46·82
Christchurch City	,, ...	178	191	181	190	193	202	201	201	196	188	184	179	202	48·95
Dunedin City	,, ...	127	129	127	130	118	125	130	129	128	123	126	120	130	51·72
Southland Provincial District	,, ...	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	52·00
		619	640	627	652	641	658	667	669	654	628	637	625	669	50·13

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
	Box and Case Makers.														
Christchurch City	Biscuit and confectionery making	8	8	8	7	6	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	49·37
Wellington Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	2	24·50
Nelson Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Dominion total	Box and beehive manufacturing proper	74	75	69	70	67	76	86	90	95	88	81	72	95	42·99
Auckland Provincial District	Butter and cheese making, cream separating and pasteurizing	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13·50
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	Fruit-preserving and jam-making	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	27·66
Southland Provincial District	Milk condensing and preserving	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	38·75
Auckland City	Printing	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	34·00
Auckland Provincial District	Sawmilling	18	18	18	17	19	20	21	20	19	19	19	18	21	46·85
Wellington City	Tea blending and packing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
		108	109	104	103	112	111	122	130	134	124	116	107	130	45·76
	Brick, Tile, and Pottery Manufacturing.														
Auckland City	All*	193	196	192	189	192	211	253	259	275	273	273	269	275	43·87
Wellington City	,,	79	77	81	79	91	94	106	106	111	110	113	107	113	36·96
Christchurch City	,,	115	118	121	119	117	113	111	119	129	129	125	121	129	48·53
Dunedin City	,,	68	69	66	66	57	69	68	68	66	68	69	68	69	50·22
Auckland Provincial District	,,	58	60	55	54	54	61	62	66	69	72	70	69	72	44·53
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	14	13	11	11	12	13	12	14	14	9	9	10	14	44·28
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	20	18	18	19	22	26	24	27	26	23	21	26	27	41·85
Wellington Provincial District	,,	71	69	56	69	75	89	94	98	96	90	93	94	98	43·19
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	5	5	6	4	6	8	41·12
Nelson Provincial District	,,	3	3	5	7	7	10	11	11	11	12	13	11	13	32·46
Westland Provincial District	,,	15	15	16	16	16	15	13	12	21	21	19	19	21	43·95
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	67	64	56	54	60	67	79	79	80	71	72	74	80	44·32
Otago Provincial District	,,	46	46	48	51	53	55	55	54	53	54	50	53	55	49·25
Southland Provincial District	,,	31	27	29	28	28	41	52	51	51	51	51	50	52	42·65
		787	782	761	768	791	872	946	969	1,007	989	982	977	1,007	45·00
	Butter and Cheese Making, and Cream-separating.														
Auckland City	All*	19	19	18	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	22	46·31
Wellington City	,,	20	20	20	21	20	22	24	21	23	20	20	21	24	45·71
Christchurch City	,,	25	25	22	22	22	22	22	24	25	25	26	25	26	48·81
Dunedin City	,,	46	46	46	46	49	50	51	52	55	57	55	51	57	46·39
Auckland Provincial District	,,	221	214	201	191	213	264	284	302	311	306	306	296	311	43·07
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	256	235	186	160	187	264	318	376	388	379	354	321	388	38·73

Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All*	55	56	50	48	54	61	76	80	85	83	81	72	85	45·20
Wellington Provincial District	„	243	233	209	184	194	248	288	307	315	316	301	280	316	41·81
Marlborough Provincial District	„	12	11	11	8	8	12	19	20	22	22	20	18	22	32·64
Nelson Provincial District	„	14	13	12	12	12	17	21	22	27	29	27	26	29	34·14
Westland Provincial District	„	15	13	10	10	10	11	15	16	16	17	17	16	17	42·41
Canterbury Provincial District	„	88	86	82	80	84	90	105	111	113	115	113	108	115	44·29
Otago Provincial District	„	59	55	53	53	53	57	63	72	77	73	73	67	77	42·18
Southland Provincial District	„	57	52	42	37	37	53	92	122	127	126	122	109	127	34·15
		1,130	1,078	962	890	962	1,191	1,398	1,545	1,604	1,588	1,536	1,432	1,604	49·62

CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS (FEMALES).

Auckland City	Biscuit and confectionery making	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	41·16
Wellington City	„ „	..	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	34·00
Christchurch City	„ „	5	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	6	8	8	9	46·78
Nelson Provincial District	„ „	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	49·67
Wellington City	Printing and bookbinding	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	10	10	10	35·50
Christchurch City	„	19	20	21	23	20	24	25	24	27	28	27	28	28	43·89
Wellington Provincial District	„	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	20·75
Southland Provincial District	„	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Dominion total	As separate industry	101	99	107	107	109	108	106	108	105	101	99	6	109	49·72
		141	146	156	156	160	161	160	162	163	158	160	157	163	50·07

CARPENTERS.†

Auckland City	Brewing, malting, and bottling	3	3	4	6	6	5	6	8	6	2	4	4	8	30·10
„	Engineering	6	7	16	21	18	22	19	24	19	13	12	8	24	33·17
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	47·67
Auckland Provincial District	Lime and cement manufacturing	7	8	8	10	10	12	11	11	12	12	10	8	12	43·50
Wellington City	Meat-works	13	13	11	10	15	31	34	34	26	21	24	26	34	32·94
Christchurch City	„	7	7	7	8	11	16	18	17	15	15	15	15	18	35·55
Dunedin City	„	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	25·50
Auckland Provincial District	„	6	7	7	8	11	18	18	14	16	16	18	22	22	31·41
Wellington Provincial District	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00
Otago Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24·00
Southland Provincial District	„	8	9	16	17	15	15	18	22	23	19	19	17	23	38·52
Auckland City	Sugar-refining	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	11	19	17	19	23·63
		65	69	85	95	100	135	140	145	132	119	132	128	145	42·22

COOPERING.

Auckland City	All*	15	15	15	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	51·50
Wellington City	„	10	9	7	5	5	4	5	6	7	10	13	16	16	27·38
Christchurch City	„	10	10	9	7	5	5	7	8	7	9	8	9	10	39·30
Dunedin City	„	35	37	38	38	35	35	35	37	37	37	35	37	38	49·65
Taranaki Provincial District	„	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	30·50
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	45·00
Wellington Provincial District	„	12	13	12	9	9	11	14	16	18	18	16	16	18	41·11
		94	95	91	85	79	78	85	92	96	101	99	105	105	45·60

*Excluding engine-drivers, *q.v.*

† See also Joiners, p. 167.

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
	COOPERS.														
Auckland City	Brewing	5	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	50·00
Wellington City	,,	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	51·00
Christchurch City	,,	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	46·75
Auckland Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	43·00
Wellington Provincial District	,,	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	24·33
Westland Provincial District	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	25·00
Christchurch City	Meat-preserving	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	8	8	38·75
Dunedin City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Auckland Provincial District	,,	11	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	11	32·82
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	9	9	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	7	9	45·33
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	10	12	12	10	13	16	16	26	25	22	20	18	26	33·46
Auckland City	Sugar-refining	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	40·75
Dominion total	Coopers proper (p. 162, Table II)	94	95	91	85	79	78	85	92	96	101	99	105	105	45·60
		158	163	157	145	140	141	151	170	176	177	184	176	184	45·71
	ENGINE-DRIVERS.														
Christchurch City	Agricultural-implement making	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	43·75
Dunedin City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Auckland City	Bacon-curing	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	35·00
Wellington City	,,	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	49·83
Christchurch City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	29·33
Auckland Provincial District	,,	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	31·33
Auckland City	Biscuit and confectionery making	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	39·75
Christchurch City	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	48·00
Dunedin City	,, ,,	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00
Nelson Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Wellington City	Boot-manufacturing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Christchurch City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Dunedin City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Taranaki Provincial District	Boxmaking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Auckland City	Brewing	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	9	11	11	47·27
Wellington City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Christchurch City	,,	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·00
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00
Auckland Provincial District	,,	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	35·60
Wellington Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Westland Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Auckland City	Brick and tile making	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	6	6	6	7	6	7	35·14

Wellington City	Brick and tile making	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46·00
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	44·50
Auckland Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	44·20
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	37·50
Westland Provincial District	,,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	50·00
Auckland City	Butter and cheese making	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	37·50
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	40·67
Dunedin City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	41·66
Auckland Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	43·29
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington Provincial District	,,	6	6	7	7	7	9	9	7	7	8	7	7	9	41·78
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	40·66
Southland Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	51·00
Auckland City	Cabinetmaking and upholstering	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	30·66
Christchurch City	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Auckland City	Carpentering and joinery	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	43·80
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	38·66
Auckland Provincial District	,,	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	33·00
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	47·75
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Westland Provincial District	,,	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	29·75
Auckland City	Clothing-manufacturing	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington Provincial District	Coopering	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40·00
Auckland City	Engineering	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	40·25
Wellington City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	43·50
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	42·20
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	42·20
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43·50
Auckland City	Fellmongery	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	44·67
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	51·00
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	44·66
Nelson Provincial District	Firewood-cutting and grain-crushing, &c.	10	11	9	13	12	12	12	12	12	15	13	13	15	42·00
Marlborough Provincial District	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	42·75
Auckland Provincial District	Flax-milling	6	6	4	3	2	2	3	6	6	5	4	5	6	37·67
Wellington Provincial District	,,	40	37	35	29	38	46	51	54	53	47	49	43	54	36·98
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	4	3	2	1	1	3	5	2	2	..	..	..	5	21·80
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	30·33
Otago Provincial District	,,	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	46·33
Southland Provincial District	,,	4	4	1	1	3	3	4	5	5	2	2	1	5	29·20
Auckland City	Flour and oatmeal milling	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	51·56
Christchurch City	,,	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	27·00
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	36·00
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	6	5	5	6	7	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	39·73
Otago Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	43·50
Southland Provincial District	,,	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	41·80
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	Fruit-preserving and jam-making	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49·00
Nelson Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	25·00
Dunedin City	Hat and cap making	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
	ENGINE-DRIVERS—*continued.*														
Auckland City	Laundry-work (European)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	36·00
Wellington City	" "	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	49·40
Christchurch City	" "	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	50·33
Dunedin City	" "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Auckland Provincial District	Lime and cement manufacturing	7	8	9	11	12	14	16	16	16	15	16	18	18	39·06
"	Meat-slaughtering	18	19	18	17	17	17	18	19	20	19	23	24	24	40·96
Taranaki Provincial District	"	19	24	24	24	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	49·91
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	38	38	35	33	34	36	38	38	40	39	39	39	40	46·48
Wellington Provincial District	"	19	18	17	17	16	14	15	20	25	31	32	30	32	33·53
Marlborough Provincial District	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Nelson Provincial District	"	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	32·66
Canterbury Provincial District	"	21	21	21	21	27	27	28	29	31	29	29	28	31	43·71
Otago Provincial District	"	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	3	7	41·28
Southland Provincial District	"	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	14	15	15	46·86
Auckland City	Paper-milling	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Dunedin City	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Southland Provincial District	"	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00
Wellington City	Pickle, sauce, and condiment making	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	27·00
Christchurch City	Rope and twine manufacturing	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	40·00
Dunedin City	" "	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43·50
Wellington Provincial District	" "	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	24·50
Auckland City	Sawmilling	30	30	28	25	26	27	27	28	28	27	26	26	30	47·36
Wellington City	"	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	9	47·44
Christchurch City	"	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	42·47
Dunedin City	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	39·00
Auckland Provincial District	"	82	85	87	83	85	91	88	93	96	91	93	90	96	49·51
Taranaki Provincial District	"	17	15	15	15	16	16	14	16	15	14	15	16	17	47·52
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	15	16	17	17	19	19	19	17	15	16	18	18	19	46·52
Wellington Provincial District	"	68	71	73	77	76	82	76	79	82	83	93	93	93	33·04
Marlborough Provincial District	"	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	50·00
Nelson Provincial District	"	25	23	19	18	17	22	24	23	22	23	26	24	26	46·49
Westland Provincial District	"	56	57	55	57	57	53	55	61	55	51	53	52	61	46·80
Canterbury Provincial District	"	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	37·50
Otago Provincial District	"	14	15	14	14	14	15	16	14	14	14	14	14	16	47·50
Southland Provincial District	"	79	74	74	78	78	77	77	80	80	78	78	78	80	50·96
Auckland City	Shirt and underclothing making	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	49·00
Christchurch City	Soap, starch, and candle making	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39·00
"	Stone quarrying and crushing	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	36·00
Auckland City	Tanning	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00

Wellington City	Tanning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Christchurch City	,,	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	49·57
Wellington Provincial District	Wool and hemp dumping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Auckland Provincial District	Butchers' small-goods manufacturing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Dunedin City	Hat and cap making	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Southland Provincial District	Rope and twine	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	24·50
Taranaki Provincial District	Box and beehive manufacturing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
		878	885	864	865	882	911	930	953	967	946	971	962	971	..

ERECTORS AND ASSEMBLERS.

Auckland City	Agricultural-implement making, &c.	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	11	12	13	12	13	38·70
Wellington City	,, ,,	9	9	8	8	11	11	12	14	14	13	13	12	14	42·43
Christchurch City	,, ,,	14	12	12	11	12	13	13	15	17	16	11	10	17	39·00
Dunedin City	,, ,,	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	43·78
		36	35	35	34	38	40	42	48	51	50	45	42	51	42·24

FELLMONGERY.

Auckland City	Including meat-freezing	88	83	65	59	58	55	51	53	69	86	89	78	89	41·12
Wellington City	,,	156	142	98	53	47	44	41	48	115	155	171	174	174	31·69
Christchurch City	,,	344	342	307	200	121	91	89	142	213	254	346	366	366	33·54
Dunedin City	,,	25	25	27	25	24	24	23	21	18	18	20	22	27	40·93
Auckland Provincial District	All	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	2	3	34·67
,,	With meat-freezing	84	77	77	21	14	16	16	39	64	73	114	82	114	26·72
Taranaki Provincial District	All	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	12	13	13	13	13	46·92
,,	With meat-freezing	18	17	11	8	1	1	1	1	15	16	18	20	20	30·10
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	84	72	61	51	20	13	13	61	93	84	93	90	93	34·05
,, ,,	All	39	38	40	44	43	46	47	56	57	55	55	54	57	42·07
Wellington Provincial District	,,	35	36	37	37	38	39	37	32	34	38	40	32	40	46·22
,,	With meat-freezing	54	46	40	16	8	5	5	9	57	80	93	91	93	22·59
Marlborough Provincial District	All	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	38·44
,,	With meat-freezing	20	22	18	11	4	3	4	6	18	23	22	25	25	30·72
Nelson Provincial District	All	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	7	9	9	9	40·00
,,	With meat-freezing	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	4	17·00
Westland Provincial District	All	6	6	7	7	6	5	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	43·86
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	50	55	46	44	38	36	38	42	84	107	137	136	137	25·77
,,	With meat-freezing	186	146	195	180	55	39	10	30	33	96	113	187	195	30·49
Otago Provincial District	All	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	43·87
Southland Provincial District	,,	66	66	65	61	50	46	44	44	43	44	51	51	66	41·27
,,	With meat-freezing	38	37	36	36	18	13	15	11	8	16	24	34	38	32·97
		1,326	1,244	1,160	880	570	504	468	629	960	1,192	1,437	1,492	1,492	34·86

This trade is chiefly carried on in connection with the meat-slaughtering industry; where carried on as an independent industry the word "all" is used.

FITTERS, TURNERS, AND MACHINISTS.

Fitters.

Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	94	94	92	92	98	102	104	104	100	98	96	94	104	48·66
Dunedin City	,,	20	22	21	21	21	23	21	21	20	21	22	24	24	46·92
Southland Provincial District	,,	10	10	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	14	13	13	15	43·53
Auckland City	Shipwrighting	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	11·50

Turners.

Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	22	22	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	18	22	49·68

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
FITTERS, TURNERS, AND MACHINISTS—*continued.*															
Fitters and Turners.															
Auckland City	Engineering and ironfounding	210	210	208	207	203	208	207	205	201	194	197	192	210	50·54
Wellington City	,,	25	25	28	28	27	29	26	27	31	29	31	30	31	46·97
Christchurch City	,,	71	68	70	74	76	78	76	75	80	80	83	83	83	47·85
Dunedin City	,,	49	48	49	48	54	52	50	49	52	53	55	55	55	48·22
Southland Provincial District	,,	31	34	34	35	37	36	38	40	48	52	50	51	52	40·32
Wellington City	Meat-freezing	33	33	33	34	36	37	38	39	38	38	39	36	39	47·69
Christchurch City	,,	20	20	19	20	24	28	27	28	31	30	30	27	31	41·94
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	9	9	7	9	30·44
Auckland City	Gas-manufacturing	34	34	38	39	41	42	42	41	43	43	42	42	43	47·88
Wellington City	,,	30	30	30	34	37	36	34	33	34	35	36	37	37	47·89
Dunedin City	,,	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	28·00
Wellington City	Tram-car building and repairing	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	52·00
Auckland City	Sugar-refining	44	43	43	42	41	45	47	48	48	46	47	46	48	48·94
Machinists.															
Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	33	33	31	31	31	32	32	35	35	38	38	38	38	46·08
Auckland City	Engineering and ironfounding	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	16	17	17	16	19	49·10*
Wellington City	,,	86	89	93	93	92	98	99	96	97	100	99	101	101	48·72
Christchurch City	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00
Dunedin City	,,	117	114	110	111	114	114	114	114	113	109	109	110	117	50·50
Otago Provincial District	,,	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	32·25
Auckland City	Gas-manufacturing	21	22	22	24	26	25	26	25	25	24	24	27	27	46·59
Wellington City	,,	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00
Dunedin City	,,	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	45·67
		1,017	1,019	1,018	1,029	1,055	1,082	1,082	1,078	1,094	1,091	1,099	1,088	1,099	50·28

* Of these employees 15 were under twenty-one years of age.

FLAX-MILLING.*															
Auckland Provincial District	All	92	90	61	48	45	49	70	93	101	58	54	47	101	35·65
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	7	6	..	..	4	10	11	14	13	16	18	19	19	26·94
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	23	20	18	17	13	17	23	19	17	16	14	..	23	35·91
Wellington Provincial District	,,	529	529	453	341	364	503	627	650	618	500	492	493	650	40·28
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	45	48	21	6	5	31	62	73	59	26	27	17	73	27·12
Nelson Provincial District	,,	30	25	24	28	27	25	35	34	38	26	13	9	38	35·87
Westland Provincial District	,,	14	15	11	10	9	9	10	18	20	19	10	8	20	33·10
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	63	64	66	69	70	70	69	54	55	39	36	35	70	41·88
Otago Provincial District	,,	34	27	17	19	30	38	38	39	37	37	36	34	39	44·18
Southland Provincial District	,,	44	40	15	10	24	37	50	54	54	30	28	22	54	32·67
		881	864	686	548	591	789	995	1,046	1,012	767	728	684	1,046	39·75

* Excluding engine-drivers, &c., whose figures are shown under the general heading "Engine-drivers in all Industries."

Flour and Oatmeal Milling.*

Auckland City	All	42	42	42	42	40	37	38	37	36	36	36	38	42	48·57
Christchurch City	"	48	49	47	45	44	42	43	42	44	48	49	47	49	48·61
Dunedin City	"	34	35	32	35	36	34	28	26	31	30	32	30	36	47·83
Taranaki Provincial District	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington Provincial District	"	26	27	26	25	26	27	27	27	25	26	30	31	31	44·87
Marlborough Provincial District	"	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	52·00
Nelson Provincial District	"	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	52·00
Canterbury Provincial District	"	66	69	69	68	70	70	67	68	69	70	69	70	70	50·81
Otago Provincial District	"	60	60	57	53	56	55	55	55	51	53	53	58	60	47·85
Southland Provincial District	"	15	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	11	11	13	13	15	44·13
		305	309	300	295	300	292	284	281	281	288	296	301	309	49·70

Excluding engine-drivers, &c., whose figures are shown under the general heading of "Engine-drivers in all Industries."

Joiners (Males).

Auckland City	Shipwrighting, &c.	2	2	3	6	5	4	5	6	7	5	6	6	7	35·57
Wellington City	"	6	5	6	6	15	12	15	11	9	10	8	9	15	33·66
Dunedin City	"	17	15	15	18	19	27	49	33	15	13	16	15	49	23·16
Auckland City	Sash and door making	144	147	150	155	157	162	170	167	169	165	171	179	179	46·47
Wellington City	"	116	121	122	127	132	137	136	134	126	124	126	123	137	47·31
Christchurch City	"	146	154	159	168	160	161	175	176	189	190	184	181	190	46·27
Dunedin City	"	80	82	83	82	90	98	110	108	111	114	109	109	114	44·21
Auckland Provincial District	"	141	135	137	141	139	137	138	140	144	144	146	146	146	48·80
Taranaki Provincial District	"	74	74	81	85	89	91	92	92	93	97	103	106	106	44·78
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	"	158	158	164	178	165	180	179	181	173	158	160	158	181	47·75
Wellington Provincial District	"	277	307	308	346	364	394	371	397	377	320	341	324	397	44·11
Marlborough Provincial District	"	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	35	325	36	39	34	37	46·55
Nelson Provincial District	"	125	133	131	127	122	125	125	129	128	123	127	126	133	49·56
Westland Provincial District	"	61	65	64	67	70	65	65	64	65	62	64	68	70	48·34
Canterbury Provincial District	"	174	164	176	179	177	190	200	197	187	195	197	211	211	46·39
Otago Provincial District	"	79	80	79	79	80	79	80	87	88	90	89	88	90	48·67
Southland Provincial District	"	86	87	87	90	98	102	103	103	105	105	109	109	109	47·72
		1,717	1,760	1,796	1,886	1,914	1,997	2,046	2,058	2,021	1,951	1,993	1,992	2,058	48·40

Meat Slaughtering and Freezing.*

Auckland City	Freezers and chamber hands	23	23	18	14	13	17	17	16	16	18	19	19	23	41·17
Wellington City	" "	46	44	40	28	27	26	26	31	43	49	52	47	52	38·77
Christchurch City	" "	63	73	72	59	28	26	19	28	49	58	70	71	73	35·56
Dunedin City	" "	19	19	21	20	5	4	4	4	4	4	8	16	21	30·38
Auckland Provincial District	" "	81	84	79	53	9	7	8	34	56	75	93	82	93	30·99
Taranaki Provincial District	" "	57	60	54	47	24	25	28	38	53	52	53	57	60	41·91
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	" "	42	39	36	36	17	13	17	31	38	34	33	33	42	38·40
Wellington Provincial District	" "	19	19	19	14	13	9	8	12	23	30	46	39	46	23·02
Canterbury Provincial District	" "	75	100	97	75	53	29	22	20	38	65	71	85	100	35·55
Otago Provincial District	" "	9	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	11	23·91
Southland Provincial District	" "	38	39	37	37	27	21	19	18	20	18	19	24	39	35·69
		472	511	484	394	217	178	169	233	341	409	470	474	511	38·11

*For Fellmongers see under separate heading.

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
	MEAT SLAUGHTERING AND FREEZING*—*continued.*														
Auckland City	Preservers	52	50	47	51	50	49	47	49	52	52	49	50	52	51·17
Wellington City	,,	40	46	40	32	22	17	15	16	31	36	39	35	46	36·22
Christchurch City	,,	60	65	64	61	50	47	33	21	38	50	57	59	65	40·32
Dunedin City	,,	16	16	15	14	14	15	16	16	15	15	15	16	16	49·81
Auckland Provincial District	,,	23	22	20	17	3	2	3	5	9	13	22	20	23	30·30
Taranaki Provincial District	,,	17	23	23	17	16	14	4	8	16	18	20	20	23	38·56
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	8	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	38·75
Wellington Provincial District	,,	17	17	16	15	10	7	7	8	9	10	10	13	17	34·65
Otago Provincial District	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	15·00
Southland Provincial District	,,	16	16	16	16	14	11	10	7	5	11	12	14	16	41·06
		247	261	247	231	185	167	140	135	181	212	231	233	261	41·76
	* For Fellmongers see under separate heading.														
	MOULDERS.														
Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	47	49	50	51	53	56	57	56	54	53	52	53	57	48·40
Dunedin City	,,	23	23	25	26	27	30	28	28	27	27	27	27	30	45·93
Auckland City	Engineering and ironfounding	54	57	59	59	64	65	63	61	59	57	55	56	65	47·03
Wellington City	,,	43	43	44	43	43	46	45	46	48	49	47	46	49	48·86
Christchurch City	,,	58	58	58	58	56	58	60	60	60	57	55	54	60	50·05
Dunedin City	,,	104	114	117	119	117	116	114	115	115	120	125	122	125	48·32
Otago Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	47·14
Southland Provincial District	,,	16	14	16	16	19	19	20	21	22	23	23	25	25	40·00
		352	365	376	379	385	396	393	393	391	392	390	389	396	50·41
	PAINTERS.														
Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	14	47·41
Dunedin City	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	52·00
Auckland City	Coachbuilding	25	26	25	25	26	26	28	27	28	28	30	31	31	45·83
Wellington City	,,	10	8	8	8	11	13	13	13	14	14	16	18	18	34·94
Christchurch City	,,	35	34	35	34	33	33	37	36	36	36	36	36	37	48·59
Dunedin City	,,	16	14	13	12	11	12	15	15	15	14	14	14	16	43·50
Auckland Provincial District	,,	27	29	30	31	30	32	38	40	41	36	40	41	41	42·51
Otago Provincial District	,,	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	13	13	12	12	13	46·62
Southland Provincial District	,,	10	9	9	8	8	8	9	11	12	12	13	13	13	40·92
Auckland City	Boat and ship building	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	42·50
Wellington City	,,	3	3	6	3	7	7	5	7	5	3	2	4	7	34·43
Dunedin City	,,	6	17	14	20	32	33	37	20	10	15	6	20	37	26·92
Auckland City	Sugar-refining	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	49·50
		166	175	175	176	194	199	218	207	199	195	193	204	218	45·49

Patternmakers.

Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	13	14	14	16	49·13
Dunedin City	„	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	28·00
Auckland City	Engineering and ironfounding	16	16	19	19	18	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	19	48·32
Wellington City	„	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	14	15	14	15	43·67
Christchurch City	„	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	48·31
Dunedin City	„	32	30	29	30	30	32	29	27	28	30	30	30	32	50·78
Southland Provincial District	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	36·00
		88	87	89	91	90	93	88	86	89	89	91	90	93	50·87

Printing and Bookbinding.

Auckland City	Type-setting machine operators	71	72	75	74	73	73	71	72	72	74	73	75	75	50·75
Wellington City	„ „	54	53	54	53	53	53	53	52	51	52	55	55	55	48·91
Christchurch City	„ „	36	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	50·58
Dunedin City	„ „	42	42	41	42	42	42	43	44	42	42	43	41	44	49·80
Auckland Provincial District	„ „	17	17	16	17	18	18	20	22	21	21	21	21	22	44·72
Taranaki Provincial District	„ „	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	47·00
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„ „	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	17	16	16	17	17	45·12
Wellington Provincial District	„ „	24	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	23	24	25	48·76
Otago Provincial District	„ „	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	52·00
Southland Provincial District	„ „	16	16	16	16	17	18	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	49·27
		294	297	297	298	300	302	302	305	307	310	311	313	313	50·60
Auckland City	Compositors (males)	83	84	84	87	89	92	94	95	94	95	95	97	97	49·21
Wellington City	„ „	110	116	115	115	114	113	112	109	111	113	113	114	116	50·68
„	Compositors and stone hands (males)	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	50·25
Christchurch City	Compositors	80	80	79	81	81	81	86	85	85	77	78	72	86	48·52
Dunedin City	„	91	96	94	90	92	93	96	99	103	97	95	97	103	48·11
Auckland Provincial District	„	99	100	101	105	103	105	103	104	105	104	109	110	110	48·58
Taranaki Provincial District	„	43	43	46	46	46	47	46	45	46	45	45	44	47	49·80
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„	74	74	73	73	74	70	71	70	73	77	78	77	78	49·40
Wellington Provincial District	„	138	138	136	139	142	141	141	137	136	132	129	123	142	48·03
Marlborough Provincial District	„	14	18	18	18	19	18	17	17	18	19	20	20	20	46·50
Nelson Provincial District	„	44	44	44	45	45	45	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	50·53
Westland Provincial District	„	22	22	23	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	25	25	26	49·50
Canterbury Provincial District	„	76	75	75	75	75	76	75	76	78	75	77	79	79	50·31
Otago Provincial District	„	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52·00
Southland Provincial District	„	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	45·15
		894	911	909	920	917	928	937	933	945	931	935	929	945	50·64
Auckland City	Machinists (males)	92	97	102	99	102	99	101	103	103	101	104	100	104	50·48
Wellington City	„ „	80	81	78	77	75	76	74	75	76	76	83	78	83	48·90
Christchurch City	„ „	73	73	73	75	79	80	79	77	76	80	80	80	80	50·28
Dunedin City	„ „	52	52	53	52	54	57	57	56	55	56	58	59	59	48·64
Auckland Provincial District	„ „	16	18	17	19	19	19	18	19	17	17	16	18	19	48·26
Taranaki Provincial District	„ „	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	47·58
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	„ „	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	48·60
Wellington Provincial District	„ „	31	30	29	29	29	29	31	29	29	24	24	22	31	46·48
Otago Provincial District	„ „	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	51·14
Southland Provincial District	„ „	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	11	12	12	12	48·83
		383	390	381	381	398	398	397	396	395	393	405	398	405	50·77

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
		PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—*continued.*													
Auckland City	Lithographers (males)	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	25	25	25	25	25	27	50·30
Wellington City	,, ,,	19	20	20	20	20	20	19	18	18	20	22	23	23	44·87
Christchurch City	,, ,,	20	20	19	20	21	21	20	19	20	20	20	20	21	48·90
Dunedin City	,, ,,	21	22	21	21	21	20	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	48·35
Taranaki Provincial District	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	42·25
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Wellington Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50·00
		92	94	92	93	94	93	92	89	90	93	95	97	97	49·48
Auckland City	Bookbinders (males)	39	39	37	38	38	41	41	40	41	40	42	45	45	46·60
Wellington City	,, ,,	32	34	33	35	35	35	36	35	37	36	37	39	39	47·28
Christchurch City	,, ,,	38	37	38	40	40	40	42	42	40	41	41	42	42	49·64
Dunedin City	,, ,,	37	38	37	38	40	42	42	38	38	38	39	41	42	48·65
Auckland Provincial District	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Taranaki Provincial District	,, ,,	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	47·50
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ,,	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	51·50
Wellington Provincial District	,, ,,	8	8	9	9	8	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	43·67
Southland Provincial District	,, ,,	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	40·50
		170	173	170	176	176	184	187	183	184	182	190	195	195	47·36
Auckland City	Bookbinders (females)	109	113	111	107	105	107	103	102	101	101	107	109	113	49·50
Wellington City	,, ,,	60	63	67	67	68	72	73	73	74	72	73	78	78	46·79
Christchurch City	,, ,,	71	70	74	75	73	72	73	75	76	77	81	80	81	47·88
Dunedin City	,, ,,	70	74	78	77	79	80	79	80	80	79	83	85	85	48·11
Auckland Provincial District	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Taranaki Provincial District	,, ,,	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	3	4	3	7	41·28
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,, ,,	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	41·80
Wellington Provincial District	,, ,,	29	27	27	28	26	26	25	24	24	23	23	25	29	44·48
Southland Provincial District	,, ,,	11	12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	12	37·08
		364	373	379	374	371	376	372	376	376	368	387	396	396	49·50
		ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURING.*													
Auckland City	All	31	33	33	34	34	32	32	31	26	33	33	31	34	48·53
Christchurch City	,,	38	43	44	43	40	39	37	26	24	21	21	23	44	39·22
Dunedin City	,,	53	54	56	54	51	54	52	49	49	31	32	36	56	44·46
Wellington Provincial District	,,	10	16	19	20	16	25	26	31	35	32	28	30	35	33·74

Canterbury Provincial District	All	24	23	23	23	23	22	22	13	13	13	16	20	24	43·42
Otago Provincial District	,,	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	9	9	8	9	46·33
Southland Provincial District	,,	2	16	16	18	18	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	18	23·06
		166	193	199	200	190	195	191	157	156	139	139	148	200	44·81

* See also "Flaxmilling," a closely allied trade.

SAWMILLING (SAWYERS AND MACHINISTS).

Auckland City	Sawyers	129	130	127	123	121	124	124	124	122	122	125	119	130	49·83
Wellington City	,,	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	47·25
Auckland City	Machinists	96	98	99	97	97	102	103	112	108	107	112	107	112	48·30
Wellington City	,,	24	24	23	23	24	24	23	25	26	24	22	26	26	47·42
Christchurch City	Machinists and saw-sharpeners	27	28	30	30	30	30	36	37	37	38	38	38	38	45·02
Auckland Provincial District	,, ,,	398	418	415	406	404	399	410	405	408	384	398	405	418	50·77
Taranaki Provincial District	,, ,,	47	49	47	50	45	49	47	47	47	50	51	49	51	49·45
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	Machinists	22	22	23	23	22	22	23	24	23	21	21	20	24	47·66
Wellington Provincial District	Sawyers	253	257	244	253	252	269	291	317	330	337	346	358	358	42·47
	Machinists	38	38	37	38	41	41	43	44	44	45	42	42	45	46·42
Marlborough Provincial District	,,	64	69	75	77	83	77	76	86	75	80	69	71	86	46·26
Nelson Provincial District	,,	192	205	198	187	191	193	207	223	221	200	210	217	223	46·86
Otago Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	7	49·28
	Sawyers	14	16	16	15	14	13	13	16	16	16	17	14	17	46·82
Southland Provincial District	,,	51	50	51	52	52	54	58	61	66	57	58	56	66	43·67
	Machinists	44	44	42	43	48	47	49	48	48	45	50	50	50	47·90
Auckland Provincial District	Box and case makers	18	18	18	17	19	20	21	20	19	19	19	18	21	46·85
		1,431	1,480	1,459	1,448	1,456	1,478	1,538	1,603	1,605	1,579	1,593	1,602	1,605	39·46

TINSMITHS.

Christchurch City	Agricultural implements	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	47·50
Southland Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	11	9	9	9	8	11	39·18
Wellington City	Bacon-curing	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	43·50
Auckland City	Biscuit and Confectionery	10	10	10	10	9	8	10	9	10	8	8	9	10	48·40
Wellington City	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50·00
Christchurch City	,,	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	11	47·64
Dunedin City	,,	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	51·00
Wellington Provincial District	,,	3	2	3	4	3	..	..	2	3	3	3	4	4	30·25
Nelson Provincial District	,,	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	42·33
Westland Provincial District	Fish-canning	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	25·00
Dunedin City	Fruit-preserving, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35·67
Wellington City	,,	10	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	12	40·75
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	,,	14	11	11	11	7	6	7	8	8	8	10	8	14	32·57
Nelson Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	26·50
Auckland City	Meat-preserving	11	11	10	11	13	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	46·46
Wellington City	,,	28	26	25	21	20	18	18	18	25	26	26	28	28	43·53
Christchurch City	,,	13	12	12	12	11	8	7	9	10	13	12	11	13	43·15
Dunedin City	,,	15	15	13	12	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	15	41·66
Wellington Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	39·00
Southland Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	5	3	3	2	3	4	8	11	11	11	26·45
,,	Milk-preserving	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	17	14	16	15	10	17	36·47
Auckland City	Sugar-refining	16	19	20	19	18	16	17	17	16	16	14	14	20	44·25
Wellington City	Tea-packing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Dominion total	Tinsmiths proper (p. 150, Table II)	283	283	280	280	289	295	300	298	305	304	306	311	311	49·34
		460	455	449	441	444	439	449	463	474	483	488	489	489	49·20

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
		WHEELWRIGHTS (MALES).													
Dunedin City	Agricultural implements	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	41·67
Auckland City	Coachbuilding	26	27	26	25	25	25	26	24	27	26	26	26	27	49·44
Wellington City	,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	6	6	7	7	29·86
Christchurch City	,,	21	20	19	19	21	21	23	23	24	27	26	26	27	43·11
Dunedin City	,,	10	10	10	13	12	13	11	12	13	12	12	11	13	46·76
Auckland Provincial District	,,	27	27	27	27	29	32	35	38	38	37	40	39	40	43·65
Otago Provincial District	,,	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	14	13	13	13	11	14	45·71
Southland Provincial District	,,	21	21	21	20	20	21	21	21	22	23	23	23	23	48·48
		127	128	126	127	131	137	142	146	153	154	156	155	156	46·90
		WOOLLEN-MILLING (MALES).													
Auckland City	Designers and pattern-makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Wellington City	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
Christchurch City	,, ,,	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	39·80
Dunedin City	,, ,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Canterbury Provincial District	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Otago Provincial District	,, ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	52·00
		13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	47·93
Auckland City	Wool department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington City	,,	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	10	9	9	10	45·30
Christchurch City	,,	11	10	10	10	8	8	9	9	11	12	12	11	12	43·42
Dunedin City	,,	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	28	26	27	28	28	28	51·93
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	51·50
Otago Provincial District	,,	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	48·00
		67	67	66	67	65	65	66	65	65	68	69	68	69	56·42
Wellington City	Milling department	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	8	43·88
Christchurch City	,,	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	44·38
Dunedin City	,,	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	50·55
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	46·40
		31	28	28	31	31	31	31	31	28	27	26	27	31	49·80

Auckland City	Dyeing department	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	49·67
Wellington City	,,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	46·44
Christchurch City	,,	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51·40
Dunedin City	,,	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	11	10	9	12	48·33
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	42·58
Otago Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	45·85
		41	40	41	40	40	40	38	38	39	38	37	36	41	49·34
Dunedin City	Worsted department	67	67	67	68	67	68	69	68	66	69	70	73	73	48·77
Auckland City	Warping department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington City	,,	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	42·67
Christchurch City	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50·60
Dunedin City	,,	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	46·00
Otago Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	46·00
		22	22	22	23	23	23	24	23	22	21	21	22	24	48·54
Auckland City	Carding department	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	45·12
Wellington City	,,	13	11	11	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	13	13	41·77
Christchurch City	,,	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	16	16	49·29
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	15	16	18	17	16	15	16	16	15	16	14	15	18	46·00
Otago Provincial District	,,	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	49·25
		59	58	59	60	57	57	58	57	58	59	56	60	60	51·07
Auckland City	Spinning department	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52·00
Wellington City	,,	13	13	14	14	13	13	12	12	13	13	13	12	14	47·00
Christchurch City	,,	32	32	35	35	38	37	35	34	38	37	37	35	38	48·42
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	13	13	12	13	13	12	12	10	10	8	6	5	13	42·84
Otago Provincial District	,,	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	11	12	47·67
		70	71	74	74	76	74	71	68	72	69	66	64	76	48·41
Dunedin City	Weavers	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	51·67
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	42·23
Otago Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	51·50
		28	28	28	28	28	27	28	28	28	28	31	30	31	47·68
Auckland City	Tuners	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington City	,,	8	8	8	8	9	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	46·67
Christchurch City	,,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	51·25
Otago Provincial District	,,	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	43·25
		21	22	22	22	22	19	20	20	19	20	21	21	22	50·32
Otago Provincial District	Burling department	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	10	10	11	12	39·83
Wellington Provincial District	Combing department	8	10	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	11	43·82
Dunedin City	Carpenters	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	49·57

TABLE III—*continued.*

(1.) City or Province.	(2.) Branch of Trade.	(3.) Number employed in April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1911.	Maximum Number employed. (4.)	Average Duration of Employment (in Weeks). (5.)
		WOOLLEN-MILLING (MALES)—*continued.*													
Wellington City	Hosiery department	4	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	44·50
Christchurch City	,,	17	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	15	15	16	17	17	48·71
Dunedin City	,,	29	28	30	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	26	26	30	49·37
		50	51	51	52	49	49	50	50	48	48	47	48	52	49·54
Auckland City	General hands	6	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	6	6	8	42·75
Wellington City	,,	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	9	8	8	7	5	9	40·78
Christchurch City	,,	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	51·60
Dunedin City	,,	11	11	11	12	12	11	13	13	14	12	12	14	14	46·93
Otago Provincial District	,,	23	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	28	28	46·57
		56	58	60	59	60	59	62	64	63	63	61	63	64	49·78
Auckland City	Finishing department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Wellington City	,,	12	13	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	10	10	14	46·14
Christchurch City	,,	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	48·94
Dunedin City	,,	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	48·29
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	46·50
Otago Provincial District	,,	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	52·00
		53	54	55	55	54	55	54	55	54	53	51	52	55	50·94
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	14	16	19	19	12·26
Southland Provincial District	,,	1	1	1	3	5	5	1	4	3	..	4	5	5	28·00
		1	1	1	3	5	5	1	9	11	14	20	24	24	15·54
		WOOLLEN-MILLING (FEMALES).													
Auckland City	Spinners	11	10	13	12	13	12	12	11	16	10	11	11	13	44·69
Wellington City	,,	22	22	19	19	21	20	21	21	21	22	22	24	24	46·17
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	45·50
Otago Provincial District	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	40·83
		42	41	41	40	43	41	42	42	42	43	44	46	46	47·94
Auckland City	Finishers	9	10	9	8	9	9	9	10	10	13	14	13	14	37·07
Christchurch City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Dunedin City	,,	43	44	46	47	45	45	44	42	39	37	42	44	47	48·45
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	19	17	17	18	18	17	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	47·33
Otago Provincial District	,,	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	41·00
		77	78	79	80	79	77	78	76	74	75	82	83	83	49·40

Auckland City	Warpers and winders	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	40·00
Wellington City	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	43·50
Christchurch City	,,	12	10	11	12	10	12	11	12	12	14	14	15	15	42·07
Dunedin City	,,	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	46·33
		20	18	19	20	19	21	21	23	23	23	23	24	24	45·71
Auckland City	Weavers	21	22	23	22	21	23	23	22	20	20	20	19	23	48·04
Wellington City	,,	31	36	37	37	38	37	37	37	39	40	39	39	40	47·83
Christchurch City	,,	62	64	63	62	62	62	59	57	57	59	57	57	64	48·22
Dunedin City	,,	99	95	96	96	94	96	95	93	94	86	92	91	99	49·76
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	31	33	34	31	30	29	32	33	32	31	31	32	34	48·60
Otago Provincial District	,,	73	73	73	76	76	75	76	78	80	73	73	73	80	48·67
		317	323	326	324	321	322	322	320	322	309	312	311	326	50·79
Wellington City	Burling department	22	23	24	24	24	24	24	22	20	19	19	19	24	48·04
Christchurch City	,,	21	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	17	17	21	48·19
Otago Provincial District	,,	28	29	28	30	26	24	28	29	30	31	32	32	32	47·71
		71	71	72	74	70	68	72	71	70	69	68	68	74	49·89
Wellington City	Carding department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52·00
Canterbury Provincial District	,,	15	16	16	16	16	14	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	49·60
		17	18	18	18	18	16	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	49·37
Wellington City	Hosiery department	33	37	39	39	39	40	39	36	35	34	33	30	40	47·08
Christchurch City	,,	48	47	48	46	47	45	46	43	44	46	47	46	48	49·23
Dunedin City	,,	371	370	372	380	374	382	377	378	367	365	368	362	382	50·91
		452	454	459	465	460	467	462	457	446	445	448	438	467	50·73
Christchurch City	Tuners	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	37·86
Otago Provincial District	Tuners and drawers	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	41·20
Christchurch City	Twisting department	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	47·33
Dunedin City	Worsted department	53	56	57	53	53	51	53	54	53	50	55	57	57	49·75
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	8	8·87
Southland Provincial District	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	4	5	..	2	6	6	24·66
		..	..	..	2	4	6	..	4	5	3	10	14	14	15·64

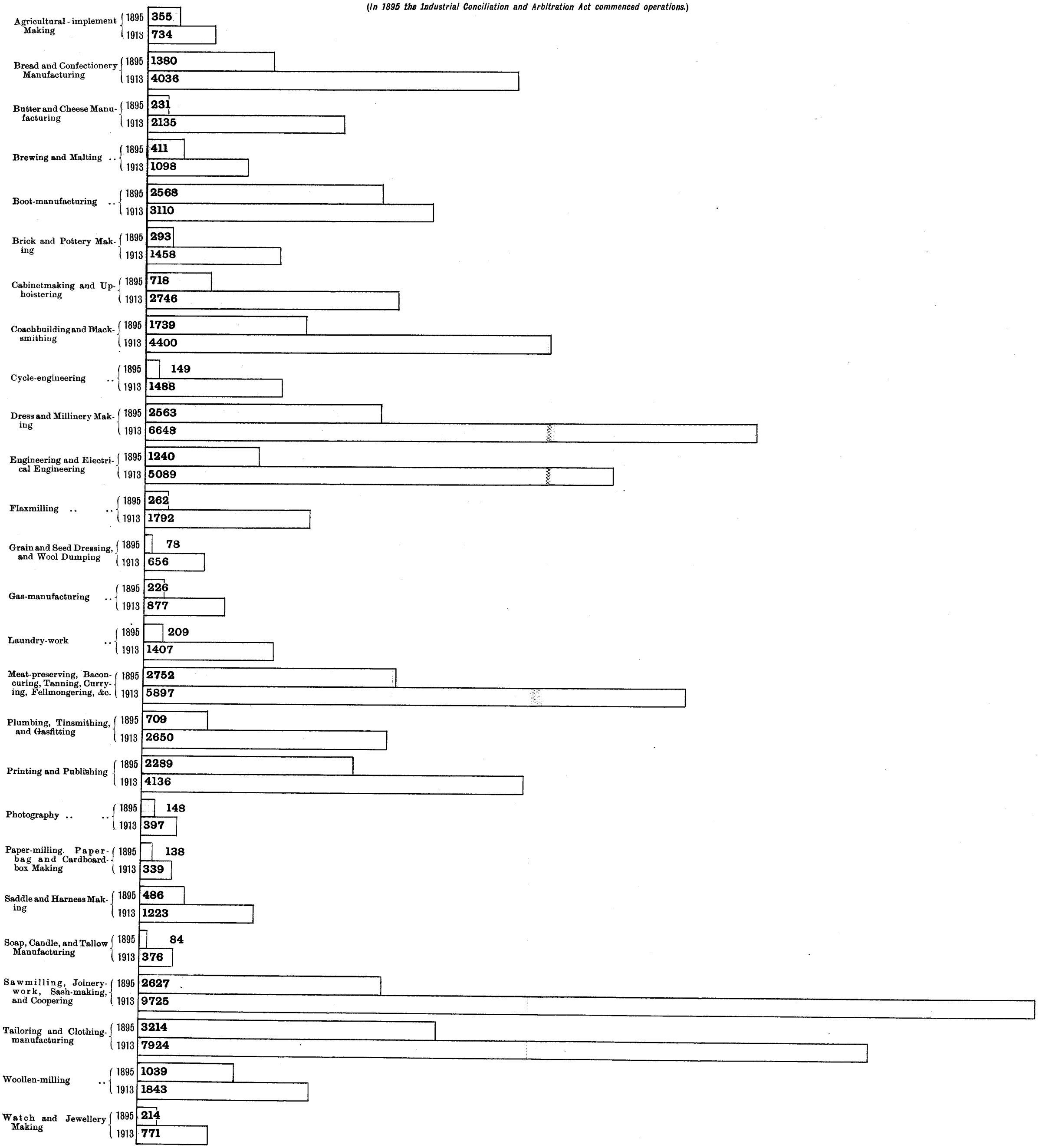
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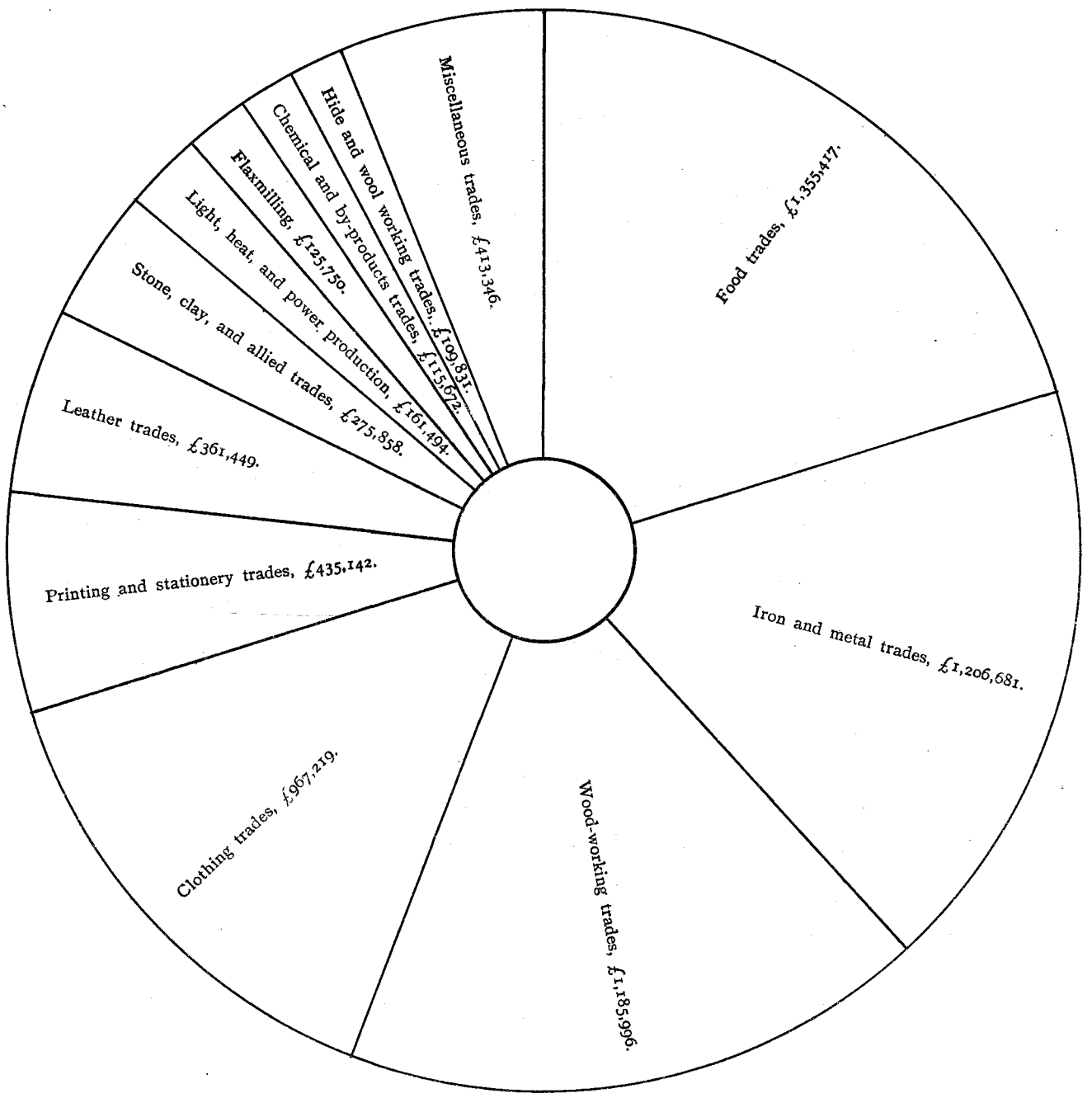
DIAGRAM I.—Showing the Number of Persons engaged in the Principal Industries for the Years ending 31st March, 1895 and 1913.

(In 1895 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act commenced operations.)



WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

DIAGRAM 2.—Showing the Amount of Wages paid to Persons engaged in certain Groups of Industries for the Year 1911-12.



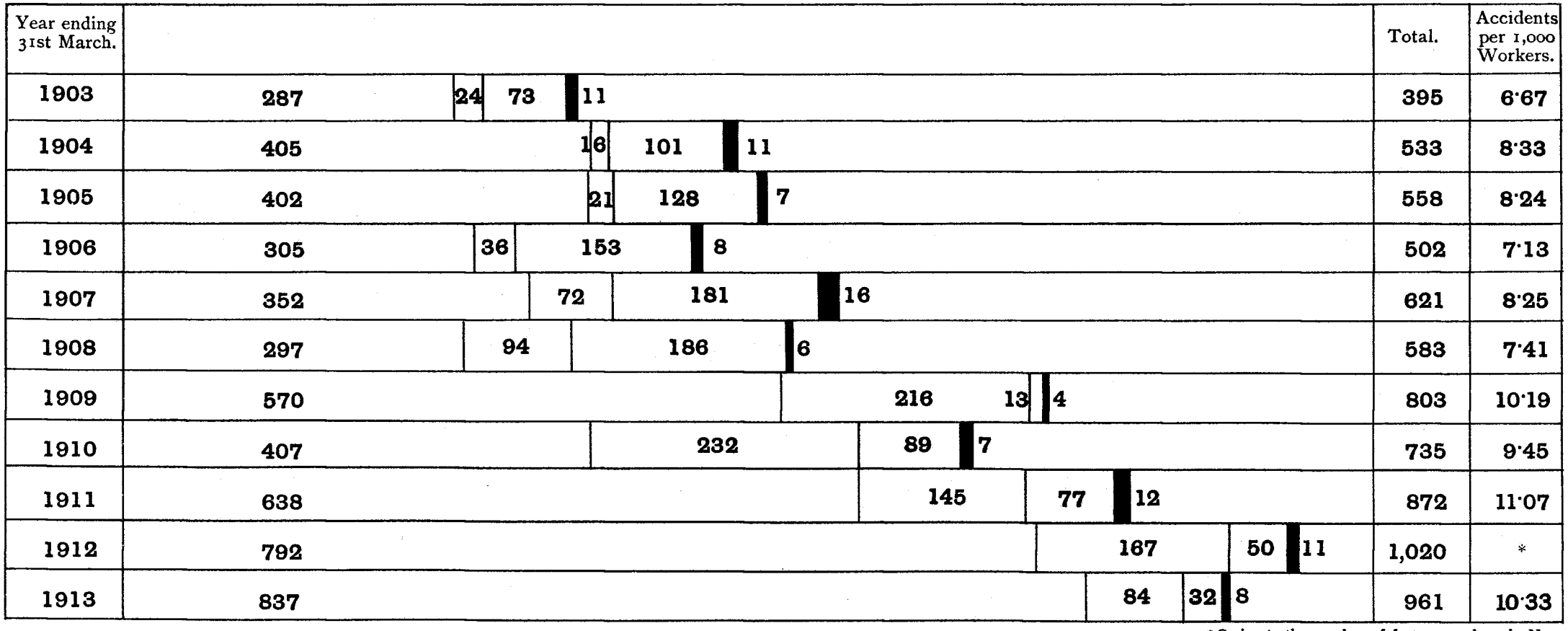
Total amount paid, £6,713,855.

Diagram 3.—Showing the Number and Annual Increase of Workers in Factories from 1896 to 1913.

(The Figures for the Year 1911-12 were not ascertained.)

Year.	Number of Workers, Male and Female (Totals in Red Figures).	Percentage 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 — Fem., 11,590	74·4	25·6
'99-'00	Males, 37,349 — 48,938 — Fem., 11,589	76·3	23·7
1900-1	Males, 40,381 — 53,460 — Females, 13,079	75·6	24·4
1901-2	Males, 41,783 — 55,395 — Females, 13,612	75·4	24·6
1902-3	Males, 44,413 — 59,047 — Females, 14,634	75·2	24·8
1903-4	Males, 48,182 — 63,968 — Females, 15,786	75·3	24·7
1904-5	Males, 51,481 — 67,713 — Females, 16,232	76·0	24·0
1905-6	Males, 53,963 — 70,403 — Females, 16,440	76·6	23·4
1906-7	Males, 58,216 — 75,310 — Females, 17,094	77·3	22·7
1907-8	Males, 60,893 — 78,625 — Females, 17732	77·4	22·6
1908-9	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
1910-11	Males, 61,403 — 78,790 — Females, 17,387	78·0	22·0
1912-13	Males, 67,284 — 86,598 — Females, 19,314	77·7	22·3

Diagram showing Accidents in Factories for the Years ending 31st March, 1903 to 1913.



1750. 7/13. 467.

* Owing to the number of factory workers in New Zealand not having been ascertained this year, this item is not shown.

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, _____